ISSUES RELATING TO DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE NEW JERSEY AREA

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1986

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(99th Congress)

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CONTENTS

Page

Testimony of Hon Frank R. Lautenberg, a U.S. Senator from the State of New Jersey 1
Testimony of Kenneth Gibson, mayor of Newark, NJ 14
Testimony of Walter Adams, director of police, Jersey City Police Department 16
Testimony of Col. Clinton Pagano, superintendent, New Jersey State Police 24
Testimony of Charles Knox, police director, city of Newark, NJ 28
Testimony of George Daher, chief of police, city of East Orange, NJ 31
Testimony of Capt. Frank Mona, Union City Police Department Narcotics Squad 34
Testimony of Thomas D'Alessio, sheriff, Essex County, NJ 36
Testimony of Thomas Greelish, U.S. attorney, District of New Jersey 48
Testimony of Glennon Cooper, Special Agent-in-Charge Newark Division, Drug Enforcement Administration 57
Testimony of Thomas Wise, Assistant Regional Commissioner, Mid-Atlantic Region, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division 59
Testimony of Arthur Stiffel, Special Agent-in-Charge, Newark, U.S. Customs Service 60
Testimony of John McGinley, Special Agent-in-Charge, Newark Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation 62
Testimony of Edna R. Thomas, director, Soul House, city of Newark 74
Testimony of Richard J. Russo, assistant commissioner, alcohol, narcotic and drug abuse, from the State of New Jersey 77
Testimony of George Hicks, New Well Rehabilitation Center, Newark, NJ 81
Testimony of David Kerr, Integrity, Inc., Newark, NJ 83
Testimony of Rev. Norman O'Connor, director, Straight and Narrow Health Center, Paterson, NJ 86
Testimony of Thomas Taylor, president, NAACP, Jersey City, NJ 88
Testimony of James Wasser, counselor and teacher, Bayonne Public Schools 92
Testimony of Patricia Joyner, director, Drug Education Program, Newark Board of Education 96

Prepared statements:

- Congressman Charles B. Rangel, chairman 107
- Senator Frank Lautenberg 116
- Congressman Frank Guarini 120
- Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson 123
- Col. Clinton L. Pagano 125
- Charles Knox 140
- George J. Daher 148
- Capt. Frank Mona 172
- Thomas W. Greelish 175
- Glennon C. Cooper 221
- Thomas A. Wise 240
- Arthur R. Stiffel 246
- John C. McGinley 253
- Edna R. Thomas 264
- Richard J. Russo 273
- George Hicks 279
- David Kerr 285
- Fr. Norman J. O'Connor 288
- Thomas G. Taylor 291
- James Wasser 294
- Patricia Joyner 300

Submissions for the record:

- Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization 303
- Newark Board of Education: Position Paper, Board Policy and Regulations, Suggestion for Parents, Curriculum Guide 310

ISSUES RELATING TO DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE NEW JERSEY AREA

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1986

House of Representatives,
Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control,
Newark, NJ.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m. in the Peter W. Rodino, Jr. Federal Building, Newark, NJ, Hon. Charles B. Rangel presiding.

Present: Representatives Charles B. Rangel, Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Frank J. Guarini, and Benjamin A Gilman.

Staff present: John T. Cusack, chief of staff; Elliott A. Brown, minority staff director; Ronald A. LeGrand, counsel; and Khalil Munir, investigator.

The Chairman. The Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control will come to order. And because the Senate is in session now, and Senator Lautenberg has to get back to Washington, by unanimous consent of the members, I will waive my opening statement at this time, and take the testimony of the Senator. Because it is so essential that we try to combat this international problem that we continue to have, and enjoy the support that he has given to us over the years.

Senator, we sincerely want to thank you on behalf of the Nation, and especially the membership of this committee by taking the time to come and share with us not only your concerns, but some of the things that you suggest that we could be doing better.

Thank you so much. Your statement, by unanimous consent will be entered into the record. You can proceed in any manner you feel comfortable.

[Statement of Chairman Rangel appears on p. 107.]

TESTIMONY OF HON. FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Senator Lautenberg. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to welcome you and the non-New Jersey members of the committee to our State. New Jersey is an interesting place. It has been my home all of my life. Here we have an abundance of everything. Good things, and sometimes problems.

Today, Mr. Chairman, you are here to discuss some of the problems that not only affect our State, but affect this Nation. That rob us of our energy at a very early time of life for lots of people. I appreciate the interest that you and the members of the committee have taken, and the trouble and time that you have taken to come here to see us in our primary city. A city that, like the rest of the State, experiences some of the problems with drugs that you are reviewing.

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning, and do appreciate your tolerance in terms of the schedule that I have. We are in session. We are wrestling with very important issues constantly. And I have to be there to cast my vote.

New Jersey, as I said, has many attributes of which we are very proud. But it is important to air our problems, as well as our achievements.

New Jersey must be the focus of a national effort to rid our society of illegal drugs, with a major commitment of resources to our region. The nature and growth of the drug problem in New Jersey may give the right place for a model battle for the war against drugs.

Our State has a large number of illegal drug users. Our state is a major transportation hub, well served by highways, mass transit, railroads, airplanes, and ships, which suit it for drug trafficking. Its location and commercial features help to make it a center for drug importation, as well as a staging and storage area for illegal drugs.

The magnitude of the drug abuse problem is illustrated in statistics on AIDS victims in our State. New Jersey is virtually the only State in which drug abusers are the largest group of AIDS victims. When addicts share their needles, they also share the deadly virus.

This suggests the drug abuse problem is tragically out of control.

Just as New Jersey is a major distribution center for legitimate commerce of all types, it also is serving the same function for illegal drugs. The New Jersey Turnpike is an important link of the North-South corridor, from Florida to Philadelphia, New York, and New England.

Illegal drugs follow the same path as fruit and vegetables, and other legitimate goods coming up from Florida. Law enforcement authorities refer to this path, often, as the Spanish corridor or connection, between the towns and cities along the east coast up from Miami, where they bring the drugs often that have been extorted from the countries in Latin America.

New Jersey also has a significant port facility in Newark and Elizabeth. The port handles 11 percent of all general cargo entering and leaving the United States ports.

The Newark International Airport rivals Kennedy Airport in New York for volume of air traffic. New Jersey has a long coastline, convenient for small boats. These international points of entry for imported goods, provide opportunities for illegal drugs to enter the country.

New Jersey's dual role as a heavy drug trafficking and heavy drug consumption State, underscores the need for effective law enforcement, prevention, and treatment efforts.

Congress has approved significant resources for combating drug traffic. In fiscal year 1985, the Federal Government alone spent about $1.7 billion on drug abuse programs.

Most of these Federal funds were spent on domestic and international supply reduction. State and local governments spent millions more on law enforcement and treatment and prevention programs.

As you know, Congress has been concerned about the need to "beef up" Federal drug and addiction efforts. Last year, in the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill, we increased funding for the Drug Enforcement Administration, Customs Service and Coast Guard by $70 million. These funds were earmarked for personnel and equipment increases and upgrades.

For 1986, the Appropriations Committee continues to be sensitive to the need for increased law enforcement resources. Virtually every Federal law enforcement agency involved in combatting drug traffic received more personnel authorizations than the administration requested in its budget proposal.

But the resources approved by Congress are not being used. That is the tragedy. I find this unbelievable, in the face of the drug trafficking situation in New Jersey. The excellent resources of the Drug Enforcement Administration are being stretched too thin.

The office in Atlantic City, for instance, has to provide coverage for Camden, some 60 miles away. The problem in Camden is severe enough to warrant a full-time office of its own.

The 1986 Senate Appropriations Committee report included language that I requested, directing the Justice Department to establish a Drug Enforcement Administration field office in Camden, NJ, using new positions which had been appropriated. The funds were appropriated last August, the Camden office has still not been open. And I am going to press the Attorney General on the timing for this office when he appears before the Appropriations Committee next week. I am disturbed about these delays, whether they are caused by bureaucratic foot dragging, or policy disagreements, these delays cannot be permitted to interfere with the fight against illegal drugs, and the clear intent of Congress.

Congress can give the agencies the tools for this fight, but they are useless if they are not used for the intended purposes.

The Department of Justice is asking for more than 150 new positions for the Drug Enforcement Administration for next year. DEA's office in Newark can use, perhaps, as many as 10 percent of those new spots, because of the magnitude of the problem we face here.

I am going to press the Department. The Department of Justice is asking for more than 150 new positions for DEA for next year. DEA's office in Newark can use—sorry I do not mean to repeat.

I am going to press the Department of Justice to see that the New Jersey drug fight gets the share of the resource that it needs.

I recognize—of course, I have a parochial interest in this. But the drug fight in New Jersey is a drug fight nationally. The Port Newark and Elizabeth—the ports of Newark and Elizabeth, major facilities. Significant volumes of international freight pass through the ports. I am shocked that the administration is proposing to reduce, rather than increase, the number of customs agents.

Overall, more than 1,400 agents, 10 percent of the force, are proposed to be cut. Customs agents are an important resource in the detection of contraband. The current force is not large enough to handle all the work as it is. It makes no sense, frankly, to reduce its size.

These agents are needed to inspect and process legitimate shipments, as well as to seek out illegal imports. A recommendation to reduce their ranks makes one question, the administration's commitment to fighting international drug traffic.

The administration has also proposed rescinding $23.5 million of the 1986 appropriation for Customs. I can assure you that the Appropriations Committee will not approve these ill-considered decisions.

The drug problem is serious, and it is tragic. The dealers and their colleagues are fat with resources, because of their obscene profits. They know that law enforcement only stops a fraction of their traffic. That they can be slowed down. New intervention techniques and equipment can force them to change their plans.

It is costly and it is disruptive to them. They have to be kept on their toes. We cannot permit Federal law enforcement agencies to be outgunned and outmanned by illegal forces.

Congress has to provide as much assistance as it can even in this current deficit-conscious environment. And then the Congress has to make sure that the new resources are deployed as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

Illegal drugs, Mr. Chairman, you know are a plague on our society. Both drug trafficking and drug abuse exact a terrible toll. Millions of dollars are involved in an illegal business, which adds nothing to the productivity and economic vitality of our Nation.

Some estimates put the illegal drug trade at $100 billion a year, making it the third largest U.S. industry.

Economic and human resources are diverted from productive activity to underground, pernicious operations, that sap the strength of our economy and poison the lives of our people.

A vast network of entrepreneurs import, process, distribute, and sell a variety of illegal drugs. It is tragic to think that the creativity and business acumen which goes into the developing of an elaborate underground network are not being put to much better use.

The investment and tax dollars that are lost through this illegal activity could be adding to our Nation's growth, instead of hurting it.

The result of this illegal business activity is the tragedy of the drug users. Their lives are wasted. Day after day they escape from reality into oblivion. They are alienated from their families and the rest of society, except for their fellow addicts and supplier. Either they hold no jobs, or they perform marginally to feed their pernicious habits.

They frequently turn to crime. A large segment of our society are being irreparably damaged.

Your committee, Mr. Chairman, has an important role to play in battling this plague. Your hearing, today, can focus attention on the problem in New Jersey, and the problems that the situation in New Jersey causes for the Nation—for people as far away as Iowa, or Minnesota and Wyoming.

I pledge myself to work with you on the committee to do whatever it takes to win this fight.

I thank you, again, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me this early start.

[Prepared statement of Senator Lautenberg appears on p. 116.]

The **Chairman**. I thank you again, Senator, for disrupting your legislative agenda to make certain that you made your contribution to the select committee.

Chairman Rodino, what we have done, we have withheld our statements to accommodate the Senator. They are voting in the Senate and so we are accommodating him by letting him get his statement in so that he could make his plane.

So, I will just restrict my comments to again thanking you and telling you, again, how much we are going to depend on your leadership in the Senate. It is an international crisis in my humble opinion. The drug traffic is far more serious to our national security than any Communist threat, because it is coming from within. And we will be working more closely with you, as we pull together our agenda.

Chairman Rodino.

Mr. **Rodino**. Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, first I want to welcome the committee and the Senator, and those who, this morning, demonstrate their interest and their concern for this serious problem.

I am not going to prolong my introductory statement, except to say that I appreciate the Senator's appearance. In today's Star Ledger, I am sure all of us are aware, the Attorney General of the State said, "Jersey fights a losing battle in its war on drugs." It goes on to say, that "nearly two-thirds of New Jersey high school students, in a poll, recently admitted using illicit drugs at one time or another."

This is a condition that has been going on for a long time. As a member of the President's Commission on Organized Crime and the ranking member, along with Chairman Rangel on this Select Committee on Narcotics and Drug Abuse. I have been involved in these areas because I recognized the menace a long time ago. And let me say to the Senator. All that you have said is, indeed, factual and we should believe all that you have said.

There are a couple of things I would like to highlight. Some years ago I was responsible for the enactment of a provision in our Foreign Assistance Act, which calls upon the President of the United States to cut off all aid to those countries that fail to cooperate with us in stemming the illicit traffic of narcotics. It has been since 1972, Chairman Rangel and the others will tell you, that we have from time to time, sought to see the people at the White House, sought to have them intervene at the appropriate time, but with all the rhetoric, there has never been an adequate response and I am not directing this criticism at any particular administration whether Republican or Democrat, there has always been foot dragging.

We have not had that kind of real cooperation. When we talk about it as being an international problem, we do not treat it as such.

As a member of the President's Organized Commission on Crime, I attended the Crime Commission's first hearing in Washington. The Attorney General appeared before that committee. I said then, at the very opening, that the first thing we have to do is to combat this illicit traffic, that this international traffic in narcotics should be our highest priority in our foreign policy agenda. It is just as important as using weapons against our enemies because in fact it is a weapon that is being used against our people.

I requested that the Secretary of State be called before that commission, so that we could ask him, and suggest to him the international implications. It has never been done. We have never succeeded, despite the fact that we have heard that this in fact is the case. I have received reassurances, after the many letters that I have sent that something will be done.

Senator LAUTENBERG. I agree.

Mr. RODINO. I want you to know that after sending letters, as chairman of the committee, requesting a report from the Secretary of State, it took them 6 months to give me a response.

Chairman Rangel and I, and others, then called upon the administration and the President. Asking for a meeting. That meeting never took place.

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. RODINO. We sought to find out why they would not implement the law. We have never heard. We never had that meeting between the President's Commission on Organized Crime and the Secretary of State. I think, Mr. Senator, that what we need to recognize is that we must dry up the sources. It is very essential that we have to dry up the sources of these drugs.

We had a program, some years back, after the enactment of that provision, in which Turkey—the biggest sending nation—was involved where we were able to demonstrate that if we subsidized some of the farmers in Turkey who were growing the opium to grow other crops, that maybe through a program of that sort, we would be able to accomplish something in reducing the source. And we did.

Since then, it has been downhill. I know that the chairman has, from time to time, used all of us, we have sent letters, made reports. And we must continue if we are to make any headway.

I remember that the only reason that we enacted that provision, for whatever it is worth, was because there was a hue and cry then, in the Congress, in the Senate, to do something about this terrible problem, this terrible plague.

Do you know what reactions I used to get? From the State Department, "Chairman, do not rock the boat. Do not rock the boat." Well, this is a job we have to do. We have to alert our people. We must have a drug czar now. We enacted this after a lot of resistance—a drug czar now, who is supposed to lead and coordinate all the efforts of the various agencies in combating drugs.

But unless we recognize that this is the top priority, that of drying up the sources, regardless of any deficit, we must expend whatever moneys in order to be able through law enforcement to do something about stopping the drug trafficking. More importantly, unless we educate our citizens, our youth, and try rehabilitation, I do not think we are going to be able to deal with the problem. Without these efforts we will be spinning our wheels. Our children are going to be drug-ridden, drug-plagued, and then only God can help us.

Senator LAUTENBERG. Mr. Chairman, if I might, the appearance of the distinguished chairmen of two committees here, highlighting the magnitude of this problem, I think will go some way toward trying to help solve it.

Both of you said two important things, I think. And that is that when you try to build our security, our strength, for some reason or another, it is not perceived that strength is always built internally. That that is where our strongest—that that is where our opportunity is to build a strong society.

You can never protect from the outside-in what you lose from the inside-out. And this, gentlemen, in my view—distinguished colleagues, all of you, is a critical issue in our society. It is the one thing that is truly out of control. We are now beginning to see, along with the disease accompanying illegal drug use, through unsanitary conditions, needles that are used, transferred from one to another—the disease that is fatal, as well. And I congratulate you. And I am pleased to be here, and I listened very carefully to the words of Chairman Rodino.

You are absolutely right. If we do not make it part of our foreign policy—here we are, sending assistance to many of these countries, to try and get them on their feet, to help them restore a standard of living that these people have to have, in order to have a stable society. And instead, what happens, we get back, instead of recognition of the task that we are doing with them and for them, we get back illegal drugs. It is terrible.

I appreciate it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Guarini.

Mr. GUARINI. I think the statements—thank you, Mr. Chairman—that were made were quite outstanding and summed up our total recognition of the problem.

You are very right, Senator, that if we fail as a nation, we fail because of our internal problems, not because we are beaten from an external source.

We have got to do more to strengthen ourselves from within.

I want to associate myself with the remarks of Chairman Rodino, who spoke both to the supply side, and the demand side. We know that there are many facets to the approach of getting rid of, or containing our drug problem in our country. It is not only the sourcing, it is not drying up—it is not only law enforcement, not only interdiction, but it is educating our people.

I think that one failure of the administration is the fact that only $3 million is spent nationally on education on drugs, of a $17 billion program. It shows that we do not have our priorities straight, and we are not seeing enough money.

The problem is a $100 billion problem. So that I think that both in the Senate side and the House side that all of us should muster our full strength in trying to get more money for education. Because the pittance, and the small amount that is being spent is not enough to educate our students throughout America. And particularly, as was pointed out in the Star Ledger today, that two-thirds of the students in high school, in the State of New Jersey have, at one time or another, been on drugs.

We need more education money spent on drug abuse and more research. And I think your remarks are very potent. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gilman, the ranking Republican.

Mr. GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I certainly welcome Senator Lautenberg and his remarks, which are quite pertinent to our problem.

We need some support in the Senate, Senator. We are trying to do some things in the House, by way of additional appropriations, and I hope, in your leadership role, you will be able to be supportive of the things that you are talking about here. The cutbacks in DEA and Customs and all the other areas.

We are making only a very small dent, as you know, in the supply side of the issue, and have done very little in demand around the country, by trying to educate our young people to be a proper deterrent against drug abuse.

We have a measure in in the House to add some additional funding to be supportive of our local agencies, our municipalities, and to be supportive of local educational efforts.

I hope that we could gain that kind of support for such a measure in the Senate, as well.

It is—when we talk about a $100 billion illicit industry, that is a conservative figure. We truly do not know the full extent—as I was just looking over some of the recent seizures in the past few days, that mount over—to $3 billion—and we will talk about that a little later on—in just a few scattered areas of our Nation—$3 billion in seizures in the last few days, in cocaine and heroin.

General Motors stated last year, of a $600 million loss in productivity and health costs, as a result of drug abuse—in one corporation in one year. It is estimated there is over $200 billion lost annually by the private sector for drug-related health costs. It is a severe economic impact on the country, not to mention the loss of lives, and the destruction of minds and bodies of our young people.

It is probably our foremost crisis, and we are not doing enough in either House—in either the House or the Senate in this area.

We certainly welcome your support and your concern with regard to it. I want to commend you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to appear here, before our panel today.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir.

Senator LAUTENBERG. Thank you all very much for having me.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. I will ask the panel to come forward—of mayors. The Honorable Kenneth Gibson of the host city, Newark. The Honorable Anthony Cucci—am I pronouncing that correctly?

Mr. CUCCI. It is Cucci.

The CHAIRMAN. Cucci. Of Jersey City. The Honorable Paul Monacelli, the mayor of Orange, the Honorable John Hatcher, mayor of East Orange.

I am wow—all of these things——

Mr. GUARINI. There are two mayors that have not arrived yet.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, let me say, and I need to say this——

Mr. ADAMS. Excuse me. I came to represent Mayor Cucci who is unable to attend today, and he asked me to convey his apologies. He is in the midst of a budget crisis right now.

The CHAIRMAN. That is fine. We will have his statement put into the record, and we thank him for preparing it.

Mr. ADAMS. I am Walter Adams, director of police, Jersey City Police Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Why don't you be seated, then.

What I was going to say is that this select committee is in Newark at the specific request of Chairman Peter Rodino and Frank Guarini. And we are concerned specifically about the Jersey City-Newark areas, as well as we are with the entire State and Nation. And I think everyone truly knows that Peter Rodino has been active in curbing this epidemic that has swept the city, the State and the Nation, and indeed, the international implications of this. His leadership has caused this select committee to be created, and to be in existence. Certainly, our membership, and the chairmanship is totally because of the support he has given to this effort in the House of Representatives.

Frank Guarini has been able to understand that this problem cannot just be resolved at home, and he has been willing to take the time out of his schedule to go into the countries—into the jungles—to see what is happening, in terms of production, to such an extent that all of us have been forced to agree that we are unable to contain the heroin production explosions that are taking place in Mexico and Pakistan, and in the Near East. The cocaine explosions in Colombia. The processing and trafficking in Peru and Bolivia.

And we also are convinced that it is impossible for us to protect our borders. While all of us support that we have to do more in these areas, there is no question in our minds that our strongest commitment has to be to our youngsters and to our people, in connection with getting education and prevention out there.

This committee is not a political committee. We have Republicans and Democrats on the committee. And we identify them that way, because we have to. Representative Gilman is the ranking Republican, and we put our party labels behind us, as we try to fight and come up with solutions to the problems that we have. And since we have worked together in the New York State assembly, and since he has been in the Congress, he has been courageous in this area. The Congress is awed, and the committee, as well, for his participation.

I would ask him, as the ranking member, whether he has an opening statement at this time.

Mr. GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I want to thank you for bringing us to Newark, a very critical area in our fight against narcotics. I want to take the opportunity to say how pleased we are to have the distinguished chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Rodino with us today.

His leadership in the fight against drug trafficking and abuse has been instrumental, in a great deal of the success that we have achieved to date. I know that his contribution to this hearing will be an important ingredient as we try to formulate better remedies to the problems facing the State of New Jersey and their municipalities.

I also want to acknowledge our good friend and colleague on the select committee, the other gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Guarini, who has worked so hard and long on this panel with us.

Finally, I want to extend a warm welcome to Mayor Gibson and to the other representatives of our municipalities and thank them for taking time from their schedules to give us some input and some suggestions. I want them to know that we are here to try to be of help, and not a hindrance. And we welcome any constructive thoughts that you may have, how best we can be of help to you and your agencies.

Mr. Chairman, you have underscored the reasons why we are here today. I certainly associate myself with your comments. My opening remarks are brief, so that we can get started on the business at hand.

Preliminary inquiries by our select committee into the drug abuse and trafficking situation in New Jersey, in general, and the Newark-Jersey City area particularly, clearly demonstrates that the illicit narcotics and crime that always accompanies their availability and use have reached crisis proportions, just as it has in many other metropolitan areas throughout our Nation.

The very characteristics that make this State such a strong and interesting and diverse community have also served to make it a prime target for drug abuse and trafficking.

In addition, the State's busy and growing ports of entry, combined with the thriving business community, serve as a prime target for our drug traffickers.

The Narcotics Select Committee has come to seek answers to how we best can be more effective in combating narcotics trafficking and drug abuse. And we have come in an effort to promote coordination and cooperation between our municipalities, our State agencies, and our Federal Government, in order to try to confront this difficult task that is at hand.

Clearly, New Jersey is not alone in this problem. Drug trafficking, as I indicated earlier, has reached over $100 billion in illicit activity in the United States, alone. The global figure is incalculable. We have not been able to put together the excessive amount of trafficking that exists throughout the world.

Just in the past few days, we have found—on Friday, April 4, nearly 1 ton of cocaine, estimated at over $500 million, was seized; $730 million confiscated in cash, and 11 suspects arrested in a raid on 6 homes in California. In southern California and northwest New Mexico, more than 5,000 pounds have been seized in the last 10 days, including 2,400 pounds seized in Tijuana, Mexico.

A father and son in South Bronx were arrested with 10 pounds of what was believed to be heroin on March 30. And police have reported that the heroin would have a street value of over $1 million in that one seizure.

March 27, Miami customs agents uncovered 230 pounds of cocaine, secreted among 4,000 to 5,000 boxes of flowers on an Avianca Air Lines cargo plane from Bogotá, Colombia. That cocaine was found in some three boxes.

An 18-month FBI investigation yielded more than 1,100 pounds of cocaine on March 19. New York Federal officials announced that that had a street value of $50 million.

Seven suspects were arrested with $600,000 in cash that was seized by the authorities. The cocaine had been wrapped in some 500 plastic packages.

The final seizure in those last few days, on April 7, Federal agents in Roanoke, VA, announced a seizure of 700 pounds of Bolivian cocaine, said to be worth over $150 million.

The total of those few seizures, in just the last few days, are over $3 billion, to give some idea of the extensiveness of the problem that we are confronted with.

In today's Times, reports of 38 are charged as distributors in a heroin ring, that was doing a business of over 2 billion dollars' worth of heroin annually in the New York City area, $2 billion annually—one ring—one city.

In today's Washington Post Mr. Krautheimer says in his opening paragraph on drug testing:

> Whatever its success in economics, the supply side approach to drug abuse is bust. By sealing the borders, arrest traffickers, buy out, burn out, or otherwise persuade Turks to grow peanuts instead of poppy, but all of that has just made a small dent in the problem.

We need a great deal of help, and we all have to work together on the problem. That is why we are here, and we look forward to your testimony. Because only through a free and open discussion of the problem that you face, will we be able to formulate some effective response.

The CHAIRMAN. Chairman Rodino.

Mr. RODINO. Thank you very much.

I want to, first of all, welcome the select committee, and applaud you, Mr. Chairman, for having had the wisdom of having this meeting in this city of Newark and the State of New Jersey at this time. Along with the members of the select committee, I welcome Mr. Guarini and Mr. Gilman.

I do not say this lightly when I say that I want to applaud you. Because I think that were it not for the fact that the select committee personified that, voice that really was crying out in the wilderness, I do not think there would have been as great a focus on this problem as there has been now.

I am sorry that the Senator felt, because I was going to suggest to the Senator—that perhaps there should be a similar body in the Senate, carrying on there same kinds of activities which are so important. It seems to me that unless we do that, we will not be able to cope.

This morning, I want to welcome the mayor of the city of Newark, and Director Adams.

I particularly want to welcome the mayor of the city of Newark, who is my good friend, and who I esteem as one of the finest mayors, probably the best mayor. I do not contest that there are some who will not agree with me about that.

He is, and has been, a real partner, in trying to establish the kind of link that we need between the Federal Government and local communities to deal with problems—all problems. Whether it be in housing, education, social services, or this priority problem of crime and drugs.

I know that his appearance this morning means a great deal. As does that of the valued director of the city police.

Mr. Mayor, I wanted to say that, because I know you have been waging a tremendous uphill battle, especially when it comes to the question of drugs. And I note that your statement focuses on the core of the problem.

Unless we have a coordinated, concerted effort, among those regions that are affected, there is no one city, no one municipality, no one State, which is going to be able to deal with the problem above.

It is for that reason that I have called for this kind of total attack. In the Federal Government, we now have a czar, who is supposed to coordinate those efforts.

I would hope that you will consider, Mr. Mayor, how we can take the lead, as the mayor of this city, in trying to bring together the municipalities that are affected—I know there may be some others who say, we will go it alone. But we think that a concerted action will cause more focused attention on a mutual problem.

I notice in your statement you state that no matter how many police you hire, you are not going to be able to deal with the problem. That is unfortunate, because, as factual as it is, we must deal with it. And for that reason, Mr. Mayor, I just want to thank you for coming here.

How can the Federal Government best assist State and local government in promoting drug prevention education programs in our schools?

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman would yield, we would want the opportunity for Mr. Guarini to go on with his statement. And then, also give the mayor an opportunity.

Mr. GUARINI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank you for holding this important field hearing today, and regret that it is necessary that you hold it. I want to thank you also for your leadership, because you have taken us to the mountains of Asia, and into the jungles of South America because of the sources, and to try to find answers to the problem that is very pernicious in our country today.

I want to also thank Chairman Rodino for the leadership that he is showing. Not only has he taken it to a constitutional crisis in our Nation, but he has been a forefront in the fight against drug abuse. With his kind of leadership and vision, I know that we have an important weapon against drug abuse. And to my good friend, Ben Gilman, who is the Republican on our panel, I want to say that he has truly shown that this is a nonpartisan issue. That we both can work and think together as a team.

And I want to particularly thank you for the opportunity that I have to serve and work with you.

The growth in illegal drugs is, perhaps with some particular problems in New Jersey. Not only the New Jersey Turnpike is known as the Spanish Highway, it has been referred to by Senator Lautenberg, but we also have the casino gambling, which is becoming a major laundering source in our country. And we have a great, dense population, and a very important trafficking center here in New Jersey, in the northeastern part of our State, which helps to service the whole Northeast region. So that we are in an important distribution center.

On a capital basis, I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that Jersey City, where I come from, on treatment for drug abuse, ranked first among all the major cities of our Nation. And they are followed very closely behind by Newark, Trenton, and Paterson, showing that we have a tremendous number of addicts here.

Just 1 year ago, the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration in Newark, called Hudson County--my county the drug capital of the State. So, I have a very direct concern, and a very important concern. The New Jersey Department of Health has reported that here, in New Jersey, we have 50,000 heroin users, 100,000 cocaine users, and 1 million users of marijuana, which is a very high national average.

There are important problems that have been brought now. One of them is corruption in our State. Just a week ago, a veteran police officer, here in Newark, was arrested on a drug sale in police headquarters, itself, I understand. Seventeen people have been indicted in the same episode.

The link between drug abuse and crime is very well established, because nearly two-thirds of an estimated 2,300 robberies and 10,000 burglaries, and 14,000 larcenies in Hudson County are linked to drug users.

These are shocking figures, and it comes at the time when our law enforcement has received some very serious setbacks.

I would like to say that the enemy that we have has become extremely resourceful. Well funded and controlled with very sophisticated equipment. Our society cannot sit back and have the people think that it does not affect them. It affects people in every neighborhood of our entire State and Nation.

So, as a member of this committee, I have been deeply involved in trying to find some solution to this monumental problem.

I know that by listening to our State and our local officials here and the national DEA officials, we, perhaps will have a better captioned picture as to what is happening in this area.

We do have a very full commitment on this committee on the war against drugs. Most of the people in this room that will be testifying—and I just want to say that some of the early statements that I have heard have been very much on the mark, because there has been a recognition that there is not just one simple answer to the solution.

I think that it behooves all of us to work very close together on a State, local, and national level, if we are to make any dent in this most important problem.

I want to thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and welcome Mr. Wallace and Mayor Gibson to the panel.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you for your patience, Mayor Gibson. I can think of no mayor of any city that is held in higher esteem than you. Of course, coming from the city of New York, that is easy for me to say. But that is true, as the members of this panel have indicated, that your city has had more than its share of hard times. And yet, you have managed to wrestle with these problems. You have won some, you have lost some, but you have never been excelled by the dignity which you gave to your office, and served as a role model for mayors throughout this great country of ours.

And so, we do not come to Newark unaware of the problems and the struggles that you have faced. And as the chairman has said, even though it is becoming a joke when the people have said, we are from the Federal Government and we are here to help you, you should know that as colleagues in the Government, that by helping you in Newark, we know that we are helping the country.

Thank you for your patience with this panel, and you may proceed in any manner that you feel comfortable.

[Statement of Representative Guarini appears on p. 120.]

TESTIMONY OF KENNETH GIBSON, MAYOR OF NEWARK, NJ

Mr. Gibson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want, first of all to express my appreciation on behalf of all the citizens of Newark, for your attendance here. We feel proud to welcome you to our city because this, as you have pointed out, and as all of you know, is a critical problem for all of us.

We feel proud that you have brought your colleagues. We are especially proud of our—what we call dean of our delegation, Congressman Rodino, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and, of course, we feel that we have the best Congressman in the country in Peter Rodino, except for all of you.

The Chairman. You are a very good diplomat.

Mayor Gibson. We also recognize that this is a bipartisan panel, and we really will not suggest to anyone that any of the feelings by any of the people here who represent the State of New Jersey does not recognize that.

Let me first of all say that we have a short statement that we would appreciate having entered into the record, as you have pointed out.

The Chairman. Without objection.

Mayor Gibson. I will not read that. I will just try to summarize some points that I think are important and critical to this great problem.

I was asked a short time ago, Mr. Chairman, to—by the U.S. State Department, and the DEA—Drug Enforcement Administration—to visit the Hague, in Holland. To represent this country on a drug program and conference. This is truly an international problem.

As you probably know, Rotterdam is the largest port in the world. They had the conference at the Hague because of the tremendous problem that this represents for all of us. This was a worldwide conference, in which I represented this Government—the U.S. Government, and the mayors of this country, as former president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

And believe me, this problem requires the intense coordination, that has been pointed out by Mr. Gilman. There is no way that you can deal with drug abuse and enforcement at the end of the pipeline.

Newark, and other major cities of this country are basically the end of the pipeline. So we need that coordination. We need that coordination from within our local government, and from within our State, and on a national basis. And on an international basis.

I would suggest what you already know, but just for the record, that we ought to know that this is not simply a law enforcement problem.

My police director, Charles Knox is here, who will deal with the specifics of a law enforcement end of this problem, and the coordination that is in place, and hopefully more that should take place.

But it is not simply a law enforcement problem. It is, as has been pointed out by Senator Lautenberg this morning, it is also a health problem. A major health problem. Not a minor health problem. And that requires the deserved attention of this panel and committee and, in my opinion, all of the people of this country.

It is also an educational problem. How can we deal—we ask the question of how can the Federal Government deal with education? We have a person here who is the director of the Drug Education Program at the Newark Board of Education, Mrs. Patricia Joyner, who will be testifying before this panel this afternoon, as I understand it about 3:30. I am not going to suggest that I am the expert in that, but I know that she has been working in this area for many, many years, had some serious problems, and I frankly think I should leave that courtesy to let her answer your questions.

I would, though, suggest one thing that I am sure she will mention to you. That is that we need more attention to the—and that includes money—it means that to have a director of a program in a school system as large as Newark's that deals with upward of 75,000 to 80,000 students, with a peanuts budget, to try to educate these young people to the dangers of drugs is not going to work successfully. That does not mean that we stop, but I will allow Pat Joyner to deal with the specifics of that problem.

So, law enforcement education, health. There is one other problem that I think is important, and that is the social problems related to drug abuse.

Too often today, people think that it is chic to experiment with drugs. I will suggest, Mr. Chairman, that you may, if you do not have someone who can testify from the user end, and I know this is controversial, and we have people who run treatment centers. One of the things that I found out in my travels to the international conference is that the users who have become victims in many cases, who are not the criminals in dealing with this problem. Who are not the ones breaking into homes and committing robberies. They are people who become addicts also should be listened to, once in a while.

I am not suggesting that this panel take too much time with that. But we have law enforcement, we have those in education, we have those in health, but I think, on occasion, it may be interesting to you, and I think educational, to have someone who has become a victim come before the panel and express something relative to their own personal experience.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me just interrupt at this point, because you are right on point, and this committee has done just that. We had people from all walks of life, from the youngest to the very oldest, talk about how healthy lives were torn apart by people who really thought they could handle it.

You are right. It deserves a lot of time to take that testimony from these people. Because most every youngster and most every person, when they attempt to use these things, believe that, unlike others, that they will be able to handle it. So, you need the stories.

Mayor **Gibson**. I just wanted to make that point, Mr. Chairman, and those of us who have seen friends and relatives have these problems, know, and have a personal experience with this kind of tragedy—know the stages and the destruction that it reeks on families and individuals.

So I want to thank you, again, for allowing me to come before the panel. I want to also welcome colleague from Jersey City. Mayor Cucci is an outstanding mayor in our State. Mayor Cucci is the mayor of the second largest city in this State. Frankly, I talked to Mr. Guarini, who also knows that he works closely with the mayor—and all the mayors in this State. Because this problem is not just a Newark problem or a Jersey City problem. It is a Statewide, national, and international one.

Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mayor Gibson appears on p. 123.]

The **Chairman**. Thank you, Mr. Mayor. This panel recognizes that there is a problem Mr. Cucci is facing, and we are glad that he did send a representative.

At this point, without objection, his full statement, Mr. Adams, will be entered into our record. If you intend, or would want to add anything to that statement, feel free to do so at this time.

TESTIMONY OF WALTER ADAMS, DIRECTOR OF POLICE, JERSEY CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. **Adams**. Well, I want to thank this committee for inviting us, as a member of the Jersey City Police Department. I recognize one member here of the select committee, Congressman Guarini. The rest I have seen on television. I have heard you speak on many occasions and I know you are very interested in this particular problem.

I must state to you at this time that I have, prior to being appointed as director of Jersey City—last July, I was a member of the Jersey City police narcotics squad for 15 years. So I have some firsthand knowledge of the problems that we are having within our municipalities.

I have seen the growth in the use of narcotics, and I also have seen how our youth are getting younger and younger in the use of narcotics.

Very briefly, I will read from the statement, and say that during the 1985 calendar year, the Jersey City police narcotics squad arrested nearly 1,000 individuals for a variety of narcotics violations, varying from the simple possession of marijuana to the possession of heroin and cocaine to distribute.

We have also received a new drug come on the scene that all of a sudden has the fastest growth in use. The use of this particular drug has moved very fast. It is called "crack," which is a form of cocaine. It is a more potent and addictive form of cocaine, which is the largest rage in drug use right now.

The **Chairman**. There was some discussion—is crack what is left after the cocaine is processed, and the pure stuff——

Mr. **Adams**. That is correct.

The **Chairman**. It is the remnant?

Mr. **Adams**. It is the free-base form of cocaine. After the dilutant is removed.

The **Chairman**. I have to show—this is what is left, which is less expensive and more available.

Mr. **Adams**. That is correct.

The **Chairman**. And more addictive.

Mr. **Adams**. Much more addictive.

Mr. **Gilman**. I would—Mr. Chairman, if I might just ask—how expensive is crack?

Mr. **Adams**. Well, they are selling them in different type size vials. They are selling from $5 to $10 to $20. And that is much cheaper than what was sold before.

The rest of the year, 1985, was approximately 16 percent more than it was in 1984, and in 1986, it seems that we are running at the same level, 15 percent ahead of what it was in 1985.

Add to this the additional arrests made by the uniform patrol division throughout the city, the arrest figure will jump to over 2,000 arrests. That is drugs alone. Narcotics violations.

The amount of drugs confiscated is staggering. This unit has recovered thousands of different types of narcotics packages in every shape and form, containing all types of illicit drugs used. The narcotics squad has confiscated over $100,000 in cash, plus numerous vehicles, and so forth and so on.

Part of the job that the narcotics squad does in Jersey City to help fight the problem of narcotics use and sales, is we are available for numerous lectures on drug abuse to many civic organizations and schools throughout the city.

Several months ago, the Jersey City police narcotics unit in full cooperation with New Jersey, New York, and the Newark narcotics squad, and a New York City narcotic task force entered into an agreement to share and pass along information on known narcotic violators.

Additionally, a network has been established so that when a suspected narcotics dealer is entered in any of the city's monitors, that department is notified, and all pertinent information dispatched to that city. We do have a network where we try to share information.

Mr. **Gilman**. A statewide network?

Mr. **Adams**. No. This is local, in our area. Between Newark, New York City, Port Authority, and Jersey City Police Department.

An example would be such as a known dealer would be seen leaving the Jersey City area. New York City is notified, as to a description, vehicle involved, and estimated time of arrival in New York City. New York City, in turn, follows his activity, and if there is known narcotic activity, they will notify us and relay the actions when he comes back. We have been very successful in catching people with a lot of those drugs coming back through the tunnels, or back on our subway system, back into our cities.

And fourth, most of the drugs that come into our city comes by this method—through the tunnels, subways, and from New York City.

Our needs as a narcotic squad are basic. More personal equipment are needed to continue our aggressive actions on controlling the drug traffic in Jersey City, and the additional increase in manpower to reflect a proportionate increase in drug arrests.

Law enforcement pressure alone, though vital, is only part of what is needed.

To fully combat the severe drug problem that is facing our community, a concentrated effort is needed to educate our young people at the earliest age possible, as to the dangers of drug abuse, would be a definite asset.

So, basically, I find the problem of our urban areas as the same as they are throughout our Nation. The growth and the use of narcotics, and the sale of narcotics have grown dramatically. We are not stopping the problem, as far as the law enforcement agencies efforts are concerned—in these efforts.

We have to have a concentrated effort between law enforcement as to our educational systems, through our health systems, to make it work.

Seeing this panel here, who is interested in our needs, makes me feel good that maybe some plan can be worked out that well, we can attack this problem. As I said before, law enforcement alone cannot do it. But with concentrated effort between us, the community, and you gentlemen here, maybe we can make a dent in it.

Thank you.

The Chairman. Well, we thank you for your contribution.

We also will be needing your help. We have introduced H.R. 526 which will provide another $50 million to local and State governments to deal with the court calendars and social workers and rehabilitation. We also have another bill that provides some funds for education.

I hope, in your capacity in dealing with national law enforcement organizations, and that you be more effective in this area than you were with gun control, but that you do tell law enforcement that now is the time to be cooperative politically.

But now, we can see that this is a struggle where all of us have to be involved. And certainly you, Mayor Gibson, with the Conference of Mayors, and the Conference of Black Mayors, that because cities are being held hostage, your gang truly knows how to use the political system. But we are all in it. It is touching our families, our communities, our national security.

And we feel that you are fairly in the struggle, and we appreciate your testimony.

Are there members of the panel that, at this time, would like to inquire?

Mr. Rodino. May I ask just one general question. Maybe the mayor would suggest that this question be answered by Ms. Joyner, but can you tell us, Mayor Gibson whether there has been any progress under your leadership, to coordinate the efforts of community leaders, church groups, other civic leaders, and the business community to do something about this problem? Is there a coordinated effort?

Mayor Gibson. Yes, sir. The most important thing to point out, Congressman, is that in the State of New Jersey, there are a number of statewide organizations which we have helped to put together and participated in, and had annual conferences with.

For instance, those people who deal with the treatment aspects of drug abuse and misuse are in a coordinated statewide effort. Those people who are in the education field, that deals with drug enforcement interviews and education are in a statewide coordinated effort.

All of us come together on, at least a once a year basis, to coordinate these activities. As I pointed out, sometimes the law enforcement people and the people in education do not understand that they need to coordinate. So we put together a statewide organization that pulls these people together.

The problem, as I see it, is frankly missing in resources available to deal with the problem. And I know that Ms. Joyner will raise that issue. She has raised it consistently with those of us in the city of Newark. She with, in my opinion, very little help, has done an outstanding job with the resources available. But frankly, it is not enough to really deal with the problem.

Mr. RODINO. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Guarini.

Mr. GUARINI. To follow up, Mayor, what area is most lacking in resources? The prevention and treatment, education, enforcement? I know all of those have—and you cannot be satisfied with the Federal or State support that you have been getting, I am sure, because the problem is national in scope. But here in New Jersey we have a surplus of hundreds of millions of dollars. There is discussion about giving tax rebates to the people of the State of New Jersey, and we have a number one national priority, such as drug abuse, ever growing more important within our State.

Where would you pinpoint the most need for resources, if you had to give a sense of priorities?

Mayor GIBSON. Well, let me just tell you my own personal priorities. And I really would not suggest that I am speaking for every mayor when I say this. That is, Congressman, that I have always felt that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

If there were no young people trying to purchase and use narcotics, then we would be dealing, I think, with our problem more effectively.

Therefore, I would suggest, as much as I would argue that we should have more money for police and law enforcement, the police would have a less difficult task if we did not have young people and drug dealers—and most of the people who get hooked do not understand, and frankly do not really realize, long term, what is going to happen to them.

If we could prevent them from making those first mistakes, then I think that our money would be better spent.

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Mayor, that is very interesting comment——

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman will yield—I would point out to the mayor that Mr. Guarini was just about pointing out, Chairman Rodino, that we recently had hearings on the Mexican-United States border, and we were shocked to see strong law enforcement-type leadership all saying the very same thing that Mayor Gibson is saying. That while we have to keep up that effort on our borders of law enforcement and eradication, that they had to target a priority it would be in education. I just wanted to point that out, because obviously this is the trend in which everything is going.

Mr. Guarini. Being in the Northeast, and having the same testimony as the border States like California and Arizona and other areas that we have been, makes a very interesting observation. You are right on target. I think this committee agrees with you in large part.

Mr. Rodino. If the gentleman would yield—only to emphasize, again, the age-old adage as has been pointed out, which is absolutely right on the mark. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. That is the answer.

Mr. Guarini. May I ask Director Adams—you have given your life to this narcotics blight that we have in our community and States. Would you say that today there is more, purer, and cheaper drugs on the market than you have seen in the past?

Mr. Adams. Oh, absolutely. Yes.

Mr. Guarini. So the streets are filled with it, it is easier to procure, it is more potent, and it is purer and cheaper?

Mr. Adams. That is correct.

Mr. Guarini. So that we are losing the war on drugs.

Mr. Adams. There is no doubt in my mind that we are losing it. As far as the law enforcement is concerned, I was listening to the mayor here, and I agree with him—with what each and every one of you stated about education.

I think that is of a prime importance to a long-term attack on the use and sales of narcotics. We have got to teach the youth of our communities to stay away from this drug. And you have to start early. You have to start—not in the high schools. In many cases, in high school, you are too late. You have got to start down in the early grades of grammar schools.

Mr. Guarini. Are the churches and the civic groups working together and working with the officials of our communities to get the maximum results from their efforts?

Mayor Gibson. Yes, yes. We must say that the churches and organizations in almost all of our cities are working in coordination with others who are concerned about the problems.

Frankly, all of them need more education, however, Mr. Congressman. We need to make sure that those people are as aware of the problem as those who are working with it on a daily basis——

Mr. Guarini. They, themselves, are vindicated, too. Because they have to know more about the problem and how to approach it.

Thank you very much.

The Chairman. Mr. Gilman.

Mr. Gilman. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mayor, you certainly are focusing and underscoring a prime need throughout our Nation for more education, with regard to drug abuse. It would be a proper deterrent for getting involved.

We hear so much about the enforcement effort that we know we have done some good things in the area, but we have got a long way to go. But we have done very little in drug education. I am pleased to hear you underscoring the need for more and better education.

We were appalled to find that in our own State of New York, out of a $6 billion education budget only $140,000 had been allocated for a total health education budget, including alcohol abuse and drug abuse, and other health programs.

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Guarini mentioned that there is a surplus in your State, as there is a surplus in our own State they are considering tax refunds. But what is the State budget for education? Do you happen to know?

Mayor GIBSON. I do not know the figures.

Mr. GILMAN. Is there a mandated program at the State level for drug education?

Mayor GIBSON. No. It is a part of the State health department.

Mr. GILMAN. Is there any funding that comes down from the State level to the local government for drug education?

Mayor GIBSON. Yes. I do not know the exact numbers, but we could provide the committee with those at a later time.

Mr. GILMAN. I would welcome it if you could provide it. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make that part of our record.

You mentioned that you have brought together a statewide coordinating group. What do you call your group?

Ms. THOMAS. The Council of Executive Directors.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you identify the lady?

Mayor GIBSON. Yes. This is Edna Thomas, who runs the Soul House, which is one of our drug treatment agencies in the city. I think that she will be testifying later on this morning.

Mr. GILMAN. That coordinating group is for what purpose?

Mayor GIBSON. This is the treatment modality, if you will, of the problem. We also have the people who are education organized on a statewide basis. And frankly——

Mr. GILMAN. Drug education.

Mayor GIBSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILMAN. And what do they call that group?

Mayor GIBSON. I do not know.

Ms. THOMAS. Head to Head.

Mr. GILMAN. And how often does that group meet?

Ms. THOMAS. Once a month.

Mayor GIBSON. Once a month.

Mr. GUARINI. Excuse me, gentlemen. Do these groups work together, or are they all vertically structured?

Mayor GIBSON. No. They work together on a coordinated basis, primarily to deal with trying to get more resources. We basically end up being a lobbying group.

Mr. GUARINI. And half your energy is on time trying to get enough money to do the job?

Mayor GIBSON. That is right.

Mr. GILMAN. How do you find the coordination, mayor, with our local Federal agencies? The DEA, the FBI, and some of the other law enforcement agencies?

Mayor GIBSON. Well, again, our police director is going to be here, and I know that Mr. Pagano is here, the State police superintendent, who will talk to the specific aspect of that.

But I have found, personally, that the law enforcement people coordinate very, very well. It is a difficult area for them, as you know. When you have tremendous amounts of profit, as you pointed out in your presentation, Mr. Gilman, in billions of dollars, and compare that to what we are appropriated on a national basis, using your numbers, and compare that to what they appropriate to fight the problem, it is much more lucrative to be on the selling end of it. That is what our problem is.

I think that is what our police departments are fighting, and our law enforcement people are fighting, is the tremendous profits associated with the drug trafficking.

Mr. GILMAN. Well, that is one of the underlying root causes for the way this is proliferated and grown so tremendously over the past few years.

Mayor, has there been any one group or agency that has brought all of the narcotics enforcement education people together to plan a regional strategy?

Mayor GIBSON. Yes. It has been called a variety of names over the years, but it is a task force that has been pulled together in this region——

Mr. GILMAN. Is that a Federal task force?

Mayor GIBSON. It deals with the Federal law enforcement and criminal justice people, the local police officials, county police officials, and also State police.

Mr. GILMAN. Do you meet regularly?

Mayor GIBSON. They work on a regular basis.

Mr. GILMAN. And whose initiative was that? Is that a State initiative, is that a Federal—who is in charge of that task force?

Mr. PAGANO. We have a New state initiative just forming up——

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Pagano, could you identify yourself for the record?

Mr. PAGANO. I am the superintendent of the New Jersey State Police. It is probably the best coordinated group that we have right now, is our own law enforcement innovating counsel right here in the U.S. attorney's office.

Mr. GILMAN. And that means education and treatment and enforcement all together?

Mr. PAGANO. Elements of every agency. Primarily law enforcement, though.

Mr. GILMAN. And how often do you get together?

Mr. PAGANO. At least quarterly. Sometimes more often. In some areas, more often in the planning areas.

Mr. GILMAN. And does a strategy evolve from that?

Mr. PAGANO. The strategy, I think, was evolved before we started, in a sense. But synthesizing that strategy is the current activity. The State is already moving in a similar direction.

Mr. GILMAN. And are you getting State funding for that group?

Mr. PAGANO. The Attorney General appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday, and that is the article that you referred to just a few minutes ago, asking for the first round of funding therein.

Mr. GILMAN. And are you getting any Federal assistance for that group?

Mr. PAGANO. The administrative assistance, certainly. But I do not think that we have had actual funding—really dollar funding, as you suggest in your bill, H.R. 526.

Mr. GILMAN. Thank you Mr. Pagano. I know you will be testifying a little later on for that.

Mayor, and Mr. Adams, as a final question, what would you underscore to be the most important thing we could do as a congressional committee to help you in your efforts?

Mayor GIBSON. Well, Mr. Gilman, I want to just emphasize that you are taking the first step. I do not know how many of these hearings that you have had around the country. But in my opinion, this kind of hearing provides to you—and also it provides to the public, through the media participation—the kind of education and awareness that this country needs, relative to the problem.

The next step, of course, is the resources. And I know that congressional leaders get tired of telling us that we need to spend more money. But we do. We need to really take a look at our priorities in this Nation.

You have talked about the war. We need to have a literal war on this problem, that is conducted by the Government against this menace. As has been pointed out, this is not necessarily a menace from outside all the time. It is a menace, really, that is internal and external.

I would suggest that after gathering as much information as you possibly can, and I know you are doing that, that we focus on saying that this is a national crisis. It is a national priority, and has to be at the top of any problem that we have in this country, and appropriate the net resources to deal with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well let me thank you, Mayor.

Mr. GILMAN. Does Mr. Adams have any comment?

Mr. ADAMS. I just wanted to say, expand on what we are doing basically in law enforcement. That is all I can speak on at this point, and in education. And because of what I have seen in the past 15 years of young people using drugs and then growing older, I have seen so many that I knew on a first-name basis now dying from what has happened to them in the past several years. I have seen so many of them dying of other ailments that are associated with the drugs, such as overdoses and so forth. And now I see so many young people getting involved with these. And I know the same future is awaiting them.

So, we have to attack it at the basic level, and that is in our youth. And seeing you here, and seeing you want to get—that maybe some more funding will come out of this, will come to our cities, and people who know what to do with these funds and try to attack this problem at the basic level.

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Chairman, may I make an observation if I may?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Guarini.

Mr. GUARINI. One strike on Libya will cost our Nation more than the total amount of money, annually, that is spent on the war against drugs. Something for us to think about.

The CHAIRMAN. Imagine the invasion of Grenada.

Mr. GUARINI. It probably cost us far more than what the annual budget——

The CHAIRMAN. You are right. I think Mr. Guarini is pointing out our priorities.

We are fortunate that in this area, both of you have Members of Congress that are influential, as well as serving on the committee. It might be, if you could incorporate this back to Mayor Cucci into the strategy meeting, one, so that you could cut through the red-tape in terms of your need, and have it to monitor your request. But more important, for us to get the feedback from you as to things and directions we should be going. Because you are in a crisis area, and it is happening in the Nation. It gives us an opportunity to share with our colleagues in the Congress that there is nothing that is happening in Harlem and Newark that certainly, if it has not hit them that it is not going to hit them next week or next month.

So, you have made a great contribution, and I am going to ask Chairman Rodino to call the next panel, because I want to talk with you, Mayor Gibson, about the weekend mayor's conference.

Mr. Chairman? Thank you.

Mr. Rodino. The next panel will consist of law enforcement representatives of State and local law enforcement panel.

Col. Clinton Pagano, superintendent of the New Jersey State Police. Mr. Charles Knox, the police director of Newark. George Daher, chief of police, city of East Orange. Robert Sorge, chief of police, city of Orange. Thomas D'Alessio, sheriff, Essex County. Capt. Frank Mona, Union City Police Department Narcotics Squad. Harold Ruvoldt, former prosecutor, Hudson County, NJ.

Gentlemen, will you please try to accommodate yourselves at the witness table, and we will proceed in the same manner.

Each of you gentlemen, I know, has a prepared statement which we will incorporate into the record in its entirety. We will urge, in the interest of time, that we expedite the proceedings by having you summarize your statements and then we ask you some questions.

So, the first witness to present a statement will be Col. Clinton Pagano.

TESTIMONY OF COL. CLINTON PAGANO, SUPERINTENDENT, NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

Mr. Rodino. May I please state—that—Carey Edwards who is the attorney general of the State of New Jersey, unfortunately, could not be here. The Colonel will, testify in his stead.

Mr. Pagano. Mr. Rodino, as you have stated, the attorney general was scheduled to be here. Unfortunately, because of a conflict, he could not. But without question, this particular problem is uppermost in his mind, and is certainly the first priority for this young fellow as he comes into office as attorney general of the State of New Jersey. His statement has been made available to the committee, and I would ask, as you have indicated, that it be made a part of the record.

Mr. Rodino. Without objection, all of the statements will be included in the record.

Mr. Pagano. Fine. And in keeping with your suggestion, I will not sit here and read the statement I have prepared for the record, but if I may——

Mr. Rodino. Thank you very much.

Mr. Pagano [continuing]. Highlight some of the points. I think geography is an important issue, as far as New Jersey is concerned. Both in the sense of our problems, because we are an extension of

New York and Philadelphia, we are a megalopolis. And also, because as an overland route, a good portion of the drug material that is used in the Northeastern part of the country comes through New Jersey. I think that is important to think about.

I believe, as is indicated in my Statement, that a good portion of material that has been publicly heard this morning is important. I have, as a State police superintendent, and also as a member of the State police had a good deal of activity in the drug area.

I agree that we may be losing a battle, but I do not necessarily think that we are losing a war. In fact, as you look at some of the statements that have been made here, this morning, I would be of the opinion, honestly, that we should not adopt some sort of a battle of the bulge' mentality, and think that the Sun will never shine and the tank will never move.

I think that quite honestly, as has been pointed out here, the very fact that you are meeting in New Jersey, and the fact that we are looking at the problem is important, because it does go for the bringing forward of public awareness that has lain somewhat dormant up until the past few months.

There are patterns in our State. There are needs in our State, and I think that you are going to cover those needs effectively today.

But let me point to one pattern that I think is important. Because, as I have stated, and as my colleagues here will state, I am sure, we all have extensive backgrounds in the enforcement area. And enforcement, to this point, has been relied upon to try and hold the line in what is an otherwise sociological issue.

In the city of Paterson, there is a group called the Paterson Interfaith Community Organization. In all my time in drug enforcement, I saw, last summer for the first time, the people rising up and making their voices heard in a coordinated way. I attended meetings of this group, along with local public officials, and at no time did we have less than 500 to 600 people showing up at these meetings in churches and halls and ad hoc locations. And there were all kinds of folks there. Black folks, white folks. Young, old. And they made their voices heard. And I do believe that that is a sign on the horizon that the awareness that you are beginning to engender as a result of your activities, is reaching down below that education level, and into the home level, where it will have some meaning.

There is a need for more education, but I do not know that you can totally rely on the teachers in the school systems and the State mandated plans and the State coordinated plans to do the job. Someplace, somewhere along the line, the people themselves have got to rise up and make their voices heard in this critical issue, the same as they have in the drunken driving area, and the same as they will make their voices heard, as far as Mr. Guarini's reference to an air strike on Libya.

This is a representative society, and eventually that representative society will take hold.

I have reviewed, as you have asked, and the statement that I have prepared is in keeping with the letter I received from you—but I have looked at the bill that is in question. I think you are going to speaking about it further today. H.R. 526, I think, is an extraordinary piece of legislation. I think that, in honesty, there are more resources needed.

As I look at this bill, and the funding component of it, you are speaking of funds in excess of $1 billion. I do not know, honestly, what the possibility of raising that kind of funding is. I do not necessarily know that, in toto, what you need is more money. But if we had more resources, and they were properly directed, either those areas that will have some real benefit will affect, I believe that we should all support that particular bill.

New Jersey, again, is an area where we have a reputation for doing things about the problems that we are faced with as a State and as a community. I believe that when you speak in terms of narcotic control, you are going to find that there is no State that is more active than this area, or no State that is better coordinated in this area, than is New Jersey.

I think that if you take the word of our new attorney general, Carey Edwards, it is not a case of there being a lack of coordination. It is a case of doing it better. A case of looking at a problem, developing the strategy, and then implementing that strategy. And I believe totally in that area.

The Drug Enforcement Administration has told us that 25 percent of all the cocaine imported into this country ends up in the New York/New Jersey area. That is not a record that I think that we are proud of. I think that is a record that we have got to look at, and I think it is a number that we are going to have to deal with.

I do believe that as a result of the work recently done by the President's Commission on Organized Crime that we have to look closely at the emerging criminal groups, more specifically in our area, the Colombian group, because although traditional organized crime is probably responsible for more of the major importation, both of the product and the resources, as is indicated in the PCP area—methamphetamines, it is these emerging groups that are responsible for the violence that we see on our streets. And it is these emerging groups that are really responsible for managing the distribution network.

And these are, without question, undisciplined groups. They are violent. They are without any conscience as a group, at all. They do not stop at all, in sight of homicide, torture, or mutilation.

I think one indication of this particular network, probably is best indicated by my agency—and I cannot speak for everyone. But in March 1985 we arrested 60 Colombians, charging them with operating a nationwide, $720 million a year, cocaine ring. This group annually imported more than 2½ tons of Colombian cocaine into this country. Without question, the use of cocaine is extensive in Elizabeth, Union, Newark, Paterson, Atlantic City, towns like Long Branch and Sussex. And it is epidemic in our State.

According to our own narcotics bureau—the New Jersey State Narcotics Bureau, there is an increased need for this kind of activity—this kind of product, in the Atlantic City region.

The **Chairman**. We can resume now.

Mr. **Pagano**. I can speak here, primarily as an agency head. And I think that that is my role here, today. As an agency head, I think I can say that the New Jersey State Police is acknowledged as one of the more aggressive law enforcement organizations in the New England/Mid-Atlantic region.

In 1985 alone, in one station alone, the so-called Cocaine Alley station in Woodstown, we confiscated more than 17 million dollars' worth of narcotics, firearms, cash, and automobiles in that Carney's Point—that township area. This section of highway alone, has become the focal point of national attention. I do not say that it should be the focal point of national attention simply because it is the only highway in the area—or in the country where this kind of activity is occurring, but it is one area where one agency is doing something about it.

This kind of activity does not go unwatched beyond that small region. As a matter of fact, we pick up this information, we pass it along, and we coordinate what has to be done with every bit and piece of information that we develop.

We have recently, at the direction of the attorney general, both our former attorney generals, Ruth Simmons, and now, of course, Attorney General Edwards, begun looking to respond to the community groups that are crying out for help, especially where the organizations, such as mine, can assist local law enforcement and probably the most pertinent street-level cases that we have engaged in over the past several months was in the city of Paterson.

This is nothing new, as far as drug enforcement has gone. It is the original way we started out. But it is a flip back to the original way, because of the outcry for security.

And what we called the Project Silk City, we arrested a total of some 34 people.

And in closing, let me just leave you with the analysis of what I think was significant in that otherwise mundane approach to a problem that people are complaining about. Because when I say mundane, it is what we have done before. But, nonetheless, it is the reason—the reason for the outcry.

Of the 34 people arrested, 68 percent had had prior contact with the criminal justice system. Every crime on our books was involved. We had murderers, robbers, people involved in aggravated assaults, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, 128 separate criminal acts, or separate criminal convictions involved with those 34 people.

The notion that the street-level sellers are really not that important in the overall strategy of addressing the law enforcement response to the drug problem was blasted by those kinds of stats. I think they are important.

We look forward to what you can do with H.R. 526, and we look forward, in the law enforcement community, I believe, to what the people will do, as they go forward, I believe, in raising their voices and objections to the kind of activity that is coming about because of the drug problem in this country.

I will make myself quiet now, and pass the microphone to my colleague.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pagano appears on p. 125.]

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we certainly agree with you, superintendent.

Because there is such a long list of witnesses, not only State and local law enforcement, but Federal law enforcement, treatment, panels, and community leaders, if there is no objection from the members of the committee, the Chair would like to restrict witness and the members to 5 minutes to make certain that we complete our agenda.

The Chair hearing no objection, it is so ruled, and I ask the witnesses to be so guided.

Mr. Knox, police director of the city of Newark.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES KNOX, POLICE DIRECTOR, CITY OF NEWARK, NJ

Mr. Knox. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. I should point out again that all of the statements will be entered in their entirety, in the record at this point.

Mr. Knox. Thank you, Mr. Chairman Rangel, and members of this distinguished committee for inviting me to give some testimony with respect to this epidemic.

Like Clint has said, we, in the State of New Jersey, work in close coordination with one another. State police, drug enforcement agency, the Essex County sheriff's office. And in my view, we have not had a significant impact on the drug problem.

Anyone that believes that law enforcement, in and of itself, is going to have a significant impact on the problem is not being very realistic.

Clint has talked about the great seizures. We make great seizures, too. But the problem, as I see it, is that even when we make the great seizures, there is no real deterrent to the whole matter.

I will give an example of what I am talking about. We talk about these young kids out there in the streets. Educating them, and trying to make them constructive and productive citizens.

We arrest some of these kids on the street, and they walk around with beeper systems. Literally, beeper systems. And in one instance, they had beepers on while we were processing them, and they were beeped. On three particular occasions. And when we answered the phone call, it was to sell some drugs. Somebody to buy some drugs off of them.

So how do you motivate these kids to want to go to school and do the kinds of things that make them productive and do it the right way, when there is such a profit margin in these drug activities.

In my paper, I suggested that there were a couple of things that possibly can be done to deal with this kind of problem.

One of the things I suggested was very controversial. But I think that the problem, with respect to this whole drug situation is that there is so much profit in it. One of the things that I suggested is that maybe we ought to think about legalizing drugs.

The Chairman. On that we don't agree.

Mr. Guarini. I do not think you are going to get much sympathy——

Mr. Knox. That is very controversial. I understand that. But I am saying that—I did not get your bill. I did not get a copy of it. I got a letter, and you asked for testimony. And I said that one of the ways to get the profit out of the drugs is to make it a legal act.

Because you have said already—you have gone into the jungles, you have gone into Pakistan, and you have gone into the different areas where they are growing the stuff. There has not been any substantial effort made by the Federal Government to subsidize the places where these things are grown. Nothing has been done in that regard. As long as there is profit in it, analogous to prohibition, as long as there is a profit mode in these drugs, we are going to have an extremely difficult time dealing with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you comparing this to liquor?

Mr. KNOX. I am comparing the situation that exists today with prohibition. During prohibition that we had——

The CHAIRMAN. Would the city be the distribution point, or the State? You know, you are not just going to say, think about it. You have thought about this, and you are a professional.

Mr. KNOX. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, anyone on the street can come up and say take the profit out and legalize it. But not you, because you have given some thought to this, and I want to know who would be in charge of the distribution? Would you turn this over to the so-called private sector?

Mr. KNOX. Well, who is in charge of the distribution of drinks?

The CHAIRMAN. No, no; you have not heard me say legalize it, so I am asking, under your proposal, which you—it took a lot of courage for you to say this—and I am asking you, who would be in charge of the licensing, the distribution, the making certain that the competition between the brands of cocaine and heroin, what age group would you maintain, and should we give assistance tc poor families that want to get it? You cannot just say think about taking the profit out. We are talking about poison.

Mr. KNOX. Well, let me say——

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman if you will yield just a moment, what about alcohol abuse, which is a major problem today, and a legalized substance?

Mr. KNOX. I understand that. I said one of the options I presented in my paper was to make it legal. Ok, now, there were other options——

The CHAIRMAN. One of the options is to give it away. One of the options is to manufacture it and to have it in the Congress when we come home to pass it out in our congressional offices. The question is, is it a real option?

Mr. KNOX. It is an option when you think in terms of the kind of money and the amount of—the kind of impact that this kind of drug—the drug situation——

The CHAIRMAN. We know the problem. We are here to try to get your direction on how to resolve it, and get some part of the solution. And if you really believe you have made a contribution by telling us to consider taking the profit out of it, that is not a major contribution.

Mr. KNOX. Well, that was one of the options, Mr. Chairman. And one of the options——

The CHAIRMAN. That is only an option, Mr. Knox, when you come to us and say, and this is how you do it. You know, I could go—one of the options is to go to church and pray that when I wake up it is all gone. That is an option. But unless you are prepared to tell us, as lawmakers how you want to see that law, who would distribute it, would there be any cost. Do we take into consideration family income. Who is going to rate quality. Is it going to be dispensed on a local and State level. Is there a cutoff point. Do you give enough to maintain an addict, or do you give enough to get the addict high. And if you do not give enough to get him high, then who is going to provide the extra that the addict needs.

If they were dispensing liquor, do you give him enough to give him a couple of shots a day, or do you get him drunk? Or do you OD him?

You know, these things are raising more problems than the one we are wrestling with.

Mr. KNOX. Well, let me say this, Mr. Chairman. I said that was one of the options that I raised. I did not get into the very intricate details of it. But in my view, the magnitude of the problem is analogous to prohibition days. When the law enforcement procedures——

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am an old combat soldier, and to talk about legalizing it, is to talk about surrendering, which is no big deal.

Mr. KNOX. Well——

The CHAIRMAN. I do not mind doing that, either. But that is only after the fight. I do not think there is anyone on this panel who believes that we have put up a good fight on a national level. And if we put up a good fight on the national level and lose it, I will talk with you. We will have drug stamps, and everybody who wants it can get it. And we will work it out. Let us not do this until after we make certain that this great Nation of ours has done all we can, internationally, nationally, and in terms of protecting and educating our children—let us wait until that battle is fought.

Mr. KNOX. I said that was an option. But the conclusion, in my paper, if you will take a look at it—I do not know if you have read it yet—I talked about the importance of education. I also talked about the education of strict incarceration for people who deal at a very high level.

And I also spoke about the media's responsibility, to try to develop and reinforce basic values. Basic Judeo-Christian values that were so prevalent when many of us were growing up.

Mr. RODINO. If the gentleman will yield. I think, Mr. Chairman, knowing how very sensitive you are on that very important subject, because you have been studying it for a long time, I think we have to admit that the director genuinely presented to the committee only a statement for the committee's possible consideration—for any consideration. I think that while it may be that it does spark this reaction on the part of those of us who are so aware of the problem, I think that we have to take the director's statement at its face value and consider it as such.

Basically, I think you have stated that education is very important.

But you must understand that the chairman's reaction to your statement is such because he has lived with this problem. We have heard it discussed before, and it is a problem that we have to prevent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair apologizes to the police director for not giving his option the study that it is due, and perhaps when you have had an opportunity to give more supportive information, the Chair would be able to look at it with a different view.

Mr. Knox. Well, that was the least available option from my perspective. It was an option that I presented, though.

The education is an important option. I found that in our every day occurrences in dealing with this, the—especially street level people, and we deal with all levels—that they—the young people, do not believe that anything is going to happen to them. And they do not believe that it is more in their interest to go out and try to get a part-time job somewhere, because there is so much money. In holding stuff for some of these dealers, and in doing things on the corners, with respect to the distribution of—especially pills, and this crack that Walter Adams spoke about a little earlier. That if we do not do something very soon, we will lose this battle.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Knox appears on p. 140.]

The Chairman. Thank you.

You might also consider which neighborhoods we are going to put these centers in. I cannot help but think about your option——

Mr. Pagano. Charles always gets your attention.

The Chairman. Thank you.

Chief Daher, of the city of East Orange. Thank you for your patience.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE DAHER, CHIEF OF POLICE, CITY OF EAST ORANGE, NJ

Mr. Daher. Thank you. First of all, gentlemen, I would like to offer Mayor Hatcher's regrets. He had a death in the family and could not attend today. He wanted me to make sure that this group was aware of that.

The Chairman. Please convey our deepest sympathy to him. We recognize the outstanding contributions that he has made in this area over the years.

Mr. Daher. I would like to thank the group for inviting me before this body to testify. It is comforting to know that what we see on a very frustrating daily basis in our city is being addressed by somebody in the Government.

I am not going to go over all the details in my report, because I think if you take a look at it, we have enumerated the fact that some of the significant drug seizures that we have made in the past do have prior family connections, Colombians, Rastafarians, the whole gamut.

What I would like to indicate is that some of the things that were said here really survive. The use of beepers, the use of sophisticated equipment by various groups.

One of the things that we have found is that they have better radio equipment than we do. For $15, and on the last page of my report, I have taken my page from here, you can buy a manual which will give you all of the frequencies of the Federal Government, the CIA and as well, there is another book to give you all the police frequencies.

At the present time, we have an open T&I system. For the past 5 days, we have gone up to the FCC to find out where it is coming from. We feel somebody is tapping into our system. They—we pick these people up, they have radios on our frequency, Newark's frequency, the FBI's frequency. These people are well-equipped. They have better cars. We are outgunned, we are outguessed, and we are outspent, as far as these groups.

One of the things that we find is alarming, is the age of the juveniles dealing in drugs. We are finding some of these people as young as 12 years of age on our streets. We have made a number of significant drug sweeps. We have made a number of significant arrests. We have made many of the same patterns of operations of many of the other departments. We work well with the State, Federal Government, Newark. I think we were with Newark many of the times. At this time, I can tell you it is very disheartening, because all of the fighting is a holding action.

We, I feel, unless something is done, are losing the war.

We see all of the type of drugs, significant seizures, crack, pit, emperin, dorian—all of the pills. Marijuana, cocaine, heroin. We see all of it. One of the things that happens, these youngsters, as my learned colleague, Director Knox has stated, will not go out and get a job. Why should they go out and get a job. In speaking to them, when they are picked up off the streets, these people are telling the police, man, I am making four times as much money as you, and I am only working 2 or 3 hours a night.

Some of these kids, at the age of 18, own a $50,000 Mercedes, outright. There is no lien, no payments being made. They own that automobile outright. And when they get to be the age of 18, and they realize that they may not be arrested, their car may be seized, these kids stop. They change their whole pattern.

But the juveniles today operate openly and blatantly. We used to see these people operate in a very secretive, play the scene fashion. No longer. The juveniles today one holds the money, one brings the drugs. They use rented cars. They are no longer using their own automobiles, realizing the fact that we have the seizure laws.

Last year our auto squad had an article on the Oliver Twist car ring where they were stealing cars—kids 12 years of age, and they were stealing it for drugs and for money.

These people were sending them out to steal these luxury automobiles. And I think most of these departments in our area are realizing a tremendous increase in the number of stolen cars. We have been working with a number of the agencies and port authorities and State police in Newark on car thefts. And what we see is it comes back to drugs. Basically, this is the problem.

The profit motives are so great, and I think any one of us may be tempted. Because I think what you are seeing is some people who are reputable business persons now will take that gamble to deal with drugs because of the enormous profit that they see in it.

What can be done? One, I think there has to be a total commitment. I think there has to be a total commitment at all levels of government. Federal, State, and local. There—the idea of having task force—we did have it. We cooperated, we were part of that. However, when the Federal funds ran out, we could no longer have our people sitting on a wire, 24 hours a day. The cost was prohibitive.

The effect of the economic restraints that we have had in the cities, I am 100 police officers short. That is over one-third of my force. I cannot even put people out on the streets, because we do not have sufficient funds.

What I am saying is, that if we are going to address this problem, we need to outgun them. We need to outequip them, and we need to have significant resources to get out there and make these undercover buys.

My vice squad came to me and said we need $3,000. We have got a flash money—right now we have to make a buy. Since you are in government, you know the redtape that is involved in trying to get money in a hurry. This is the commentary I have.

I had to go to a bank and withdraw $3,000 from my personal account, and give them the money so that they could go out and make that case. Which they did. That, I think, is ridiculous. That is absolutely ridiculous for any member of a law enforcement agency to have to do this.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you get your money back?

Mr. DAHER. Yes, sir. If I did not, Congressman, they would have all had a change of assignment, and they knew it.

The FCC radio frequencies—one of the problems that we have had in government—local government, State government, is the fact that we are not getting an allocation of the radio frequencies.

I have been on the committee with the International Association of the Chief of Police. One of the sheriffs from out in California, and we have been trying to get release on adequate frequencies for law enforcement. This is the stuff—we need some sort of a law to stop this. All of this buying a book and being able to tap into all of our frequencies is where we are losing part of the battle.

And then, if you read my statement, the last part of it, I am suggesting that we may need a national clearinghouse on drug intelligence information, to be disseminated from the Federal Government, right on down to all of the various local police departments. We are definitely going to need this.

And the last paragraph that I have stated here, is something that everybody else has said, that based upon the age of the juvenile offenders, an educational program in reference to drug abuse must be brought to the schools at an earlier age level than we had anticipated.

I am stating that drug education may have to start at the second and third grade level. Because when they reach the fifth and sixth grade level, we have lost them. They already have become drug-oriented, or they speak to their peers.

Now, for the past 5 years, I have had juvenile officers in the school. We have done this to control the use of drugs within that school. On an unannounced, regular basis, we pull the people out for one day, and it goes back to exactly what it was before we even started. Marijuana smoking, drug sales—all of this is going on. We put the people back in school, and we are able to control it.

I do not think that our society—this is really a combination of our society to have to do—to have to have children in schools, being taught with a policeman standing over his shoulder.

Thank you, gentlemen.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Daher appears on p. 148.]

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, chief.

Captain Frank Mona, Union City Police Department, Narcotics Squad.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. FRANK MONA, UNION CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT NARCOTICS SQUAD

Mr. MONA. Yes, sir, that is right.

Union City is located about 5 minutes from New York City. I will try to state my problems as captain of a unit responsible for street level drug enforcement, because this is what we deal with for the most part. The dealers and the users in the street.

When I was told about this event and asked to appear and give an idea of our problems in street enforcement, I had gathered a list of drugs abused and stats. However, an incident occurred this past week that should show where the problem is, and why the problem exists.

One of the members of our squad, annoyed by what happened, sent a letter to the chief, and I would just like to read this letter.

It is about a juvenile who resides in Union City. He is 15 years of age. The unit has had numerous dealings with this juvenile during the course of our work. The juvenile has been arrested by the Union City Police Department on 14 different occasions. These arrests, for the most part, were for the intent to distribute controlled, dangerous substances. In most of these arrests, the CDS, or phencyclidine, commonly known by the names of PCP and angel dust. Also, the juvenile's arrest included possession of a semi-automatic pistol. The juvenile has also been arrested by the Hoboken Police Department on five occasions.

Recently, the juvenile was brought before the Juvenile Court to answer these complaints. The trials were heard over several days, and the juvenile was found guilty on 11 charges. Possession of CDS with intent, sale of CDS, possession, possession of narcotic paraphernalia, and a guilty verdict for the possession of the aforementioned hand gun.

On April 7, the juvenile was sentenced. While facing 15 years of sentence consecutively, he was sentenced to 5 years, which was suspended. He received 3 years' probation, and in-house rehabilitation at a place called Harbor House in Hoboken.

Our concern is over the leniency of the sentence. We all know of cases of other juveniles who have been sent to a youth correctional facility for less serious or numerous offenses.

This particular juvenile, as evidenced by the amount of arrests, has been a serious problem for the members of the police department, and to the community. We do not feel that it is in the best interest of the juvenile or the community to allow him to return to the community at the completion of a relatively short drug rehabilitation program.

It is our opinion that the needs of the juvenile and the community would best be served by a custodial rehabilitation structured not only for drug dependency, but also for his aberrant behavior.

A related concern is the effect of this lenient sentence on the morale of the community at large, and that of the police department. What will the citizens who live in the neighborhood of this juvenile think of the criminal justice system, when after living with a drug problem in their streets, see this juvenile return with what will certainly appear to most of them to be a slap on the wrist.

What of the officers who are constantly arresting the same people for the same offenses?

How many times must a person be convicted before there is some form of punishment?

When other juveniles who reside in the same neighborhood, and most importantly, those who may have considered unlawful behavior, but resisted for fear of legal sanctions, see John Doe on the street, will they still fear these same sanctions? Here we have a juvenile with one of the worst offense records in Hudson County, and he returns to the streets. Our fear is of the message that his presence will deliver to other juveniles living in this community, and what it says for the criminal justice system as a whole.

How are the police officers to respond, when asked by the community, why are not the streets safe, and why are these individuals allowed back on the streets?

Of importance here is that the juvenile in question is not a victim. He knew that he was committing an offense. If he did not realize it the first time, it is certain that by the 14th arrest, he knew his acts were against the law. Further, this juvenile has profited, financially, from these acts.

The real victims are those people who live in the community. They only have to look out their windows to see the problem. In this specific instance, we are speaking about a person distributing phencyclidine, which causes violent behavior in many individuals.

Recently, Union City has been the scene of a rash of violent crimes. Included in these crimes were three homicides, in a little over a week. Two of these homicides were definitely drug-related.

In addition, those persons who frequent the area for use, purchase and distribution of CDS, especially PCP, present a danger to the community, and the police who try to protect the community. Allowing anyone with such a record of offenses, after being found guilty of them, to return to the streets, adds to that danger. Can we now allow the citizens of the community to be victimized by the criminal justice system?

As members of the criminal justice system, we fully realize that limitations and frustrations are inherent to law enforcement in a democratic society. We realize that every offender cannot be incarcerated for every offense. But we also believe that there is a point at which a stand must be taken.

In closing, the problem in street-level drug enforcement is one of frustration and hopelessness, because we arrest the same people over and over. This happens with adults as well as juveniles.

When you arrest a juvenile, as mentioned here, many times get convictions and see the leniency shown by the courts, you have to say that there is something really wrong here.

How can I ask the men in the unit—for example, Detective Gonzalez, to go up on a roof again, as he did on a cold, rainy night, to do a surveillance so he could determine who was dealing drugs, when he, the detective, knows that in all probability, the courts will not dole out any punishment to deter the dealer or user from continuing his or her involvement in the sale or use of CDS.

Solutions, I have two here. Preventive education, starting in the grammar schools, and certainty of punishment for those convicted of drug offenses.

If the dealer or user have no fear of punishment, they are not likely to stop or consider stopping with their involvement with CDS. There is a need for deterrence. Punishment will deter people, especially in crimes of grief.

Thank you.

[Capt. Mona's prepared statement appears on p. 172.]

The **Chairman**. Thank you, captain.

Sheriff Thomas D'Alessio, Essex County.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS D'ALESSIO, SHERIFF, ESSEX COUNTY, NJ

Mr. **D'Alessio**. Thank you, Congressman Rangel, Congressman Rodino, Congressman Guarini and Congressman Gilman. I appreciate your inviting me here, today, to mention my plan and what I feel should be done in narcotic law enforcement.

In 1970, with the help of a Federal Government grant, we had such a task force as Chief Daher from East Orange mentioned. It was functioning in Essex County. The 22 municipalities that make up our counties each loaned one officer to the task force, which was centered at the Sheriff's bureau of narcotics.

There, they received professional training in the aspects of narcotic investigations. The Federal funds were used to reimburse the municipalities for the loaned officer's time.

The people of the county benefited from that resource, with a professionally-trained narcotic task force. The loaned officers were located back to their own police departments following their training, and new officers were brought in to be trained.

The main point of such a program would have been a county full of trained officers. Unfortunately, the loss of that Federal grant meant that at the end of this task force. We did not have the resources.

I would urge the members of this Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control to consider the successful experience that Essex County had with the concept of a task force.

In these times of shrinking financial resources, the best use of funds is the program that shares resources. These resources can be manpower, equipment, as well as money.

Today in our office, today, in Essex County, we have a 30-member narcotics force, that works together with the State Police, Newark Police, a municipal police chief in Essex County, and the DEA. But it is totally and fully funded by the Board of Freeholders, and that is expensive.

This is the problem that we have. We do not have enough resources. Enough money to go out and buy the drugs and get the dealers. But yet, within the last 3 years, we have confiscated over $9 million in illegal drugs, just in this experiment.

The problem I find that we face every day is the juveniles. Chiefs have mentioned that before. It is an alarming problem, because today it seems not only when we make an arrest that we do a raid, the next phone call is from a parent. It is from a parent asking, what can I do? How can my son or my daughter or my brother or sister get treatment? And this is where the resources are limited and the programs are all overtaxed.

In the sheriff's office, we do a drug education program, that also works with municipal chiefs. We visit schools to speak to the young children. I think we need the education. We need the place to lock up the big dealers when they are selling drugs, and they are arrested, that you can take them off the street. But we need resources. We need help.

And that Federal task force that you had given us during the 1970's, could be a step forward and a big help to us. As well as additional treatment centers for the addicts. And public education.

And that is what I would like to say. Because today, we are losing our younger generation to drugs. They are the leaders of tomorrow, and that is why our country, today, is in big trouble. They have lost the values that we had when we grew up.

As a young boy growing up in Newark, I could never remember anyone mentioning drugs in my age. The problem we had then would be abuse of alcohol.

But today, that is just a thing that does not exist today. It is more that it is the marijuana, the codeine—and now, today, we have this new epidemic of "crack". This is a drug that the young children are starting with. And that can addict them, like, overnight.

And that is the problem. Those are the phone calls I am receiving in my office from parents.

For any help that you can give law enforcement, gives the same help to the citizens of our country.

And I thank you for caring.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to thank you. You are our front-line troops. You wrestle with these problems each and every day. And we want you to know that we are going to pick up this path, and we are going to take it right into the White House.

Those who talk with Chairman Rodino, and he suggested, and I concur, that we are going to have to really make certain that this will be a No. 1, top priority. What is happening in law enforcement is very unusual. And that is law enforcement types—and I hate to stereotype, normally are not outspoken. You are soldiers. You do what executives tell you to do, and you do the job.

But it has reached the emotional point, now, that people are losing confidence. Not only the law enforcement, but the politicians. You see the dealers out there, and they think something is wrong. And it is not that they distinguish between the Congress and the law enforcement and the judges—it is those people in government that are allowing this to happen to our children and our streets and our educational system.

So, it is not as though you have given your testimony, and we are taking it and packing up and going home. We are going to be in touch with you. We hope that all of you are active in your various professional organizations, and we hope that what you are saying to us that you say back to them.

You volunteered, superintendent, that it was a sad day, when we were not on the record, when we lost the ability to control the interspace exchange of guns. And under the leadership of Peter

Rodino, we were able to lock into some controls. And the police department was out there, doing what they can.

But always trying to find some good out of a loss, they could be now, that these people have shown the contempt that they have for the uniform and for law enforcement. And it means now that law enforcement is going to have to be better organized, because you now know the strength of the political power of the people that we are dealing with. The same way that we know the strength and the power and the ability to corrupt that the drug traffickers have.

They can bring down governments. The Government of Peru, and Bolivia. In Colombia, they cannot even have trials in the civil court. The trials have to be on military installations. They killed the justice. The chiefs, the attorney generals. They kill them, they assassinate them. The President appoints someone to investigate the assassination, they kill him. They blow up the Department of Justice—so it is nothing short of war, and your testimony is going to be put into our war chest when we take this matter to the Chief Executive.

Chairman Rodino.

Mr. Rodino. Mr. Chairman, the matter that you mentioned just a moment ago, which was briefly discussed with you, because I have said all along that we need the leadership right from the White House.

I think that we ought to propose, Mr. Chairman, that we consider the introduction of a resolution, calling for the President to convene a White House Conference on Narcotic Abuse and Control. I think we have to focus the attention of the American people, on the viewpoints of all of those who are knowledgeable and expert. We get all of this information assembled, but we have to be able to find what our priorities are.

I think that if we can focus on this problem, by having this White House Conference on Narcotic Abuse and Control, I think that we will have taken a step forward in combating it. I believe that we have heard here, today, especially those remarks which focus on prevention, and the need to assure that we have prevention. There must be education for the very young. They are going to be lost to us, if we do not, at least try to place in their minds what is going to happen to them.

The colonel spoke initially about the community effort that is taking place in West Paterson. The part of so many people coming together is excellent. It is fine that all of this is being done, but if it is not coordinated, it is not going to produce the desired effect.

I would like the panel to know, and all the people here to know, that Chairman Rangel has taken the lead, taken the initiative, and introduced a legislative proposal, which is H.R. 526, which is now before the Committee on the Judiciary, calling on the Attorney General to make certain grants, to areas where increased action is necessary.

Principally, it calls for, appropriating the necessary resources. If we do not, Mr. Chairman, recognize that, regardless of Gramm-Rudman, and regardless of the amount of money that it is going to take, that we must appropriate these necessary resources for education, so as to dry up the supply and allowing us to deal with the problem with law enforcement and rehabilitation. If we are not going to do this, in my judgment, we will never be able to cope with the problem.

So, I do not want to take any more time asking the panelists the question, because I think that they have addressed the issues we are looking for. But I am going to say, Mr. Chairman, as a result of this hearing this morning, I would like to be able to go back and have assurance that this committee immediately make the proposal that there be a White House conference on the matter which will be called by the President of the United States.

The **Chairman**. If there is no objection, the chairman will direct the staff to immediately go to work on the resolution for the introduction and circulation among our members.

Frank Guarini.

Mr. **Guarini**. Yes, Colonel Pagano, Carey Edwards had a very impressive statement—our Attorney General. I regret, of course, he cannot be here. He told me it was one of the first priorities, and it was very very difficult for him to be here today. But he does, in his statement, refer to some initiation of a drug task force in New Jersey, bringing together all different types of people and working in conjunction with the State police.

Could you put on the record that task force and that initiative that he is coming forth with? Because I think it deserves recognition. And I want to commend him in his efforts and concern.

Mr. **Pagano**. The proposal at this point that is being considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It calls for the appropriation of $2.9 million of State funds to hire 35 State troopers, 7 attorneys, and 6 other investigate types. The Attorney General's plan, of course, is multifold, and it aims toward a synthesis—a better product, as far as the coordination of State, Federal, county, and local activities are concerned.

But, by the same token, leading into the group enough investigative clout to be able to do more enforcement from the State level. Enough lawyer clout to revise those laws which are in need of revision. And also to process cases, wire orders, things of that type. And, in the final analysis, do a better job than what we have been doing. All of which, in his view, should not be, in any way, a reflection of a lack of coordination.

I think what it should be is a reflection of a need for more resource in this area, and an up-front commitment on his part to do that kind of work. He is energetic, he is impatient. He understands the problem. I think he, probably better than any of the group that I have worked with in recent years, understands the needs of the people, and the fact that there is a growing impatience with this kind of problem.

For the future, what he plans to do is to ask for further funding in subsequent years. I do not know what it will include, I cannot say at this point. The kind of call that George made for funding down at the local level. There are some serious constitutional problems in that area, and serious revenue sharing problems, as far as our State is concerned.

But I do believe that our attorney general will find a way through those problem areas, and do more to try to help down in the local area.

One part of the proposal, as it is currently constituted, would call for focusing on more of the State police resource into the local community area. To work with chiefs who need help, because in this day and age, help costs money. Help means bodies. Help means investigative assistance. I think in New Jersey, when you speak of the system currently in place, we should stand as a model for any other State. Both when you view the Federal system, the DEA, the FBI, our access to the El Paso Information Center, the customs and computer system, and the way in which, when any one of us makes a significant arrest, we find a way to convey that data, in one form or another, to other agencies that would be involved.

But there is a need to be better. I think as Congressman Rangel said, we are holding the line for you, while someone in the social area finds a real answer to this problem. I am confident that, as in all other problems in this Nation, we will overcome this obsession. But I think that law enforcement, at this point in time, should be commended. Not just because I am a member of law enforcement. But we should be commended, because, in fact, we have been holding the line in a very tough area.

Mr. GUARINI. I am told by Jack Cusack, Mr. Chairman, who is our director, that New Jersey has the oldest and best effort of all the State police forces, and has been organized in this attack against drugs since 1951. So I want to commend you on the State police effort in that regard.

But I wonder whether or not you can tell us something about casinos in New Jersey. Is it true, from your information, that major laundering is going on in the casinos of our State?

Mr. PAGANO. I believe it is so true. But I do not believe it is as prevalent prior to the hearings conducted by the Congress, and the adaptation of the Bank Secrecy Act and the provisions that go along with that authority, to try and ford some of the heavy kind of laundering that was going on.

Drugs remain a part of the scene, because the casino scene is a high-speed experience.

Mr. GUARINI. What caused the lessening of the laundering?

Mr. PAGANO. Well, the fact that they did not have much support. And there is a better coordination between Federal and State organizations.

Mr. GUARDINI. Are there special antilaundering statutes that are in place——

Mr. PAGANO. The application of the Bank Secrecy Act in the casino area, imposed, in a sense, voluntarily by the casinos, but by regulation by the U.S. Department of Treasury.

Of course, when you have folks like that around, and they understand they cannot bring a million in to wash it, they can bring in $9,999 in 25 times and think it is not going to accomplish the same end. But it is much more difficult and much more detectable.

So, I think we have made strides in that area. But there probably is more to do.

Mr. GUARINI. What should be done to correct it?

Mr. PAGANO. I wish I could give you a clear answer to that.

Mr. GUARINI. Is there any laundering in our banks, in addition to our casinos.

Mr. PAGANO. There is laundering of money everywhere. Organized crime—organized criminal activity, be it the emerging groups, or traditional organized crime, generates fabulous amounts of money. That cannot, necessarily be used in an up-front way in the form in which it is received. So, whether you are speaking about gaming, or a lottery, drugs—there has to be a mechanism by which the ill-gotten gains are put into legitimate straits. Be it a casino, a bank, a local business, a check-cashing fund, a large business entity owned or controlled by organized crime—there has got to be a way to convert those 25-cent pieces or those $2 bets into a meaningful, conveying currency.

Mr. GUARINI. So you are saying that there are many legitimate people in business connected with the banks and the chambers of commerce and recognized enterprises in our State that are cooperating with the laundering of money?

Mr. PAGANO. I would say some knowingly and some unknowingly. Some as a matter of a simple business being developed for no purpose other than to front out and launder money. Put it in a useful form.

Mr. GUARINI. Has there been any prosecution against these people?

Mr. PAGANO. In many different respects, yes, there has.

Mr. GUARINI. Have you put them in jail?

Mr. PAGANO. The issue of money laundering, per se, is not criminal. Dependent upon how you have to accept these funds——

Mr. GUARINI. Well, it is coconspiring. Your legitimate interest probably——

Mr. PAGANO. I cannot say——

Mr. GUARINI. Probably just as guilty as the underworld efforts.

Mr. PAGANO. You are absolutely right. But as you get into that legitimate area, then you find yourself in a much more difficult prosecutorial area.

Mr. GUARINI. But there——

Mr. PAGANO. But we have had RICO cases—racketeering in a conspiratorial way, both at the Federal and the State level, that may not reach that particular individual specifically for the issue that you are addressing. But you reach them in a differing way.

And again, that calls for a better intelligence gathering capacity, and a better strategy on the part of law enforcement to impact those areas where the control effect is more beneficial.

Mr. GUARINI. Well, do you think that these people are just as guilty by making it possible for them to be in these nefarious enterprises and launder the money as the people who are actually trafficking the drugs?

Mr. PAGANO. Yes, they are. But they may not be as touchable. And they, in their own minds, feel that they are not doing something as nefarious. But——

Mr. RODINO. Will the gentleman yield? I think that the colonel is trying to point out to us that there may be these people who are knowingly, or unknowingly, involved in what may be a legitimate purpose may be, however, at the point of some others——

Mr. GUARINI. I understand what he is saying. But how do we get at these people, the pillars of our society——

Mr. Pagano. George mentioned the juveniles and drugs who drove a $60,000 Mercedes, and was smart enough not to use it in the commission of the crime. And when he reached that adult age, to unload it.

What George did not mention, and probably may or may not know, I do not know, but some dealer, some place did business with a juvenile who conveyed to him $60,000 in cash. He probably is not guilty of a specific criminal act. But I would guess that, knowing the dealer—and I do not know the dealer, but knowing the type that someplace in the makeup of that dealership there is somebody who has got that kind of mentality that would permit this sort of activity to occur.

Mr. Guarini. All right. But we do not leave it there. Then there is a shortcoming of our laws. There is something that should be done to seek out these people that made it possible for the narcotics trafficking business to continue. What is our response?

Mr. Pagano. Our response at the State and the Federal level, really, in a legal sense, because, being a member of an organized criminal conspiracy is not, in and of itself, per se, against the law——

Mr. Guarini. It should be made——

Mr. Pagano. The same kind of activity that we are engaging in, and the specific targetting of people, such as the guy who sold that $60,000 Cadillac for some kind criminal act which is prosecuting.

Mr. Guarini. Well, they have had banks in Miami, where people have been prosecuted, because the bankers, themselves, who are important people in the private sector are responsible people with legitimate interests that have been ferreted out. Have we done anything in New Jersey to get at these people, other than the RICO——

Mr. Pagano. The same kind of things that they have done in Florida, and possibly with a little more vigor. But again, if you get back and look at the problem as a whole, and believe what you read, during our most recent recession, when there was no mortgage money available here, you could get it at a much lower rate, and readily available in Florida. Because they had to do something with that money.

What I say is that law enforcement in all of the areas has a responsibility of when we see the kid with a $60,000 Mercedes to convey that information to some other agency, or to work on it ourselves, and find out what kind of a dealer they are doing business with, and what we can do to impact in that area. Because he is obviously aiding and abetting this sort of activity.

Mr. Guarini. I just lastly want to ask, should we restructure any of our laws or sanctions in order to be able to get prohibitive evidence to get at these people? Are there recommendations you can make?

Mr. Pagano. Part of what we have already done in New Jersey should be done in other areas. Part of what we are talking about with our new passport is to look at all of our laws and restructure them. But any State that does not have electronic surveillance compels testimony of a statewide grand jury, a State commission of the investigation with the authority to take people who will not answer questions that they obviously should answer, immunize them, and throw their cans in jail, is not doing their job. And I think what you have got to do for your particular committee is to look at those areas where you can, and do whatever you can to try to engender that sort of activity in those areas. Because you certainly have constituted that authority at the Federal level.

Mr. GUARINI. Well, is it a matter of resources on a State level?

Mr. PAGANO. It is always a matter of resources on every level. I think that it is a shame that George Daher had to put out $3,000. Yes, he can sit back now, and say, damn it, if you do not get my money back I am going to transfer you. Well, what happens to George if he lost that $3,000 because there is no way in which he would have recovered that.

Mr. GUARINI. And then if an indictment is made or arrest is made, the courts go easy on the criminal that is apprehended, and he could find himself on the street, and not sanctioned in doing what he did.

Mr. PAGANO. As part of what we are looking at right now, and we have moving in our own legislature toward mandatory sanctity for those people. That in order to motivate and keep working that front line that we already have, we are going to have to do more to overcome the Union City example, and see to it that some action is taken and that the people that you lay in wait for all night are actually taken off the street.

There is a need for further work in that area.

The CHAIRMAN. Congressman Gilman.

Mr. GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, we really thank you for focusing in on the various aspects of the problem. If I am hearing correctly, though, most of you are saying what we need is a better sharing of resources. We are talking about task forces that are needed out there.

Is the Attorney—one question I would like to address—is the Attorney General's proposal going to satisfy your need for sharing of resources, the way he has proposed it? $3 million—$2.9 million proposals for a task force. Which sounds like it has been long overdue. Is that going to meet the request that you are all saying, let us share our resources. Share it—do it on a county level. The colonel is saying we are doing it in a regional area. Some of you are doing it in a larger area.

I would welcome hearing from each of you on that. And then I would like to address, too, if you would, the need for education. You are all talking about educating them at lower levels—grammar school levels, before they get to the fifth and sixth grade. What are we doing about getting that mandated into the school districts? What are you doing about it in your own communities? What are you doing about it statewide. I would welcome hearing from you with regard to that.

And then, if you would just comment about a third aspect. What about jail room? Do we have enough facilities for jail, once we get them convicted? Are you locking them up? Are you keeping them in prison? I know that we have a problem of that nationwide.

I would welcome hearing it. Colonel, why don't you kick that off?

Mr. PAGANO. That is a rather broad question. I think, in response, first about the task force, we will go in the right direction.

And that if we continue, at a point in time, enforcement in every level will see a benefit from it.

I think education has been pointed out by everyone at the table, it is important, especially at the lower grades. I think what we have got to do is reach down a little bit below the schools, even those public groups that are now beginning to emerge because of the immensity of this problem, and educate those groups. Assist those groups. Because therein lies the strength to overcome this problem. That is how you destroy the market——

Mr. GILMAN. But colonel is the State education—is it doing what has to be done——

Mr. PAGANO. I think there is a lot more to be done in that area. That is an area where we are going to be focusing. We have a governor's commission in this particular respect that has already met with the commissioner of education. The State has already mandated a number of programs. Every school district in this State must supply the commissioner with a specific drug plan, and then must follow through on that plan. But I do not think that we have done this as effectively as what it has been, because I do not think it has been given that kind of priority.

Mr. GILMAN. Is it being done in the elementary grades?

Mr. PAGANO. It is being done, to an extent, in the elementary grades, but not as effectively as what it should have been. I think there has been too much reliance on law enforcement to do this work, and not enough reliance on the school systems, and really getting down into the parental area. Because drugs, really, are nothing other than a chemical alternative to some of the strengths and the basic morality of the community in which we live.

That is all it is, pure and simple. An easy way out.

Mr. GILMAN. And what about jail facilities? Do we have enough——

Mr. PAGANO. We have just—we have a governor who succeeds another governor, both of whom took the position that if there are not enough cells, we will build those cells. And we have major projects going on at Camden North, right now, to do just that.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Knox?

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me. I would just like to say that we do have a restriction on time with the answers so that where one of the panelists has responded to the Congressman's question, we hope that you would not duplicate that.

In addition, you should know that the Chair will, without objection keep the record open for additional testimony that you would like to give, if you did not have a chance to put it on the record.

Mr. KNOX. Thank you, Congressman Rangel. Congressman Gilman, in response to your first question, I do not know what that task force is going to do. I—the way I understand it, it is going to consist of all State troopers. I would like to see a task force within some of the municipal input. That answers the first question.

The second question has to do with education. I think one of the problems that we have had with drugs being so pervasive in our society is that there needs to be more of a direction—specific direction, with respect to the education of—educating of the kids. We have a problem where kids see our heroes that are junkies. Heroes in sports are junkies. In many instances, you find school teachers indulge in the use of marijuana and other narcotics. So how can we expect them to provide the direction, as far as education goes?

Now, there was some—Congressman Guarini alluded to the fact that a Newark police officer was arrested a week or so ago. You do need to know that we initiated that whole process—the Newark Police Department. That needs to be understood by everyone.

Drugs are so pervasive that sure there is a need for education. Who is doing the educating?

I agree with Clint. It has to be across the board. It has to be from parents. It has to be from the churches. It has to be in the educational system by people who are qualified to do that, like Ms. Pat Joyner, who will give testimony at a later date.

As far as the jail space is concerned, we do not have enough jail space. There are 7,000 beds in the adult population of the correctional system in this State. In the City of Newark last year, we made in excess of 23,000 arrests. There are not enough beds. And these prisons that are being built now, one in Camden and one in Newark, there are reservations for them already.

Mr. GILMAN. What are you doing with the convicts?

Mr. KNOX. What are we doing with the convicts? They are releasing them. They are being released.

Mr. GILMAN. So you are convicting them and tossing them out on the street?

Mr. KNOX. We are convicting them, and they are being released. And that is the problem. There is no deterrent. These crooks know that a part of the cost of business is that they are going to be inconvenienced, and that is all.

Mr. GILMAN. Thank you, Mr. Knox. Chief.

Mr. DAHER. As far as the education, I know that there is a program in the State which is taught by the teachers. I do not know whether they are the people who can really teach this curriculum. Most of the teachers that we encounter are absolutely terrified to be in the school they are in, and unless the juvenile officer is there, they cannot function at all.

We do not know what they are teaching. They are mandated by the State to teach certain subjects. I do not know whether they are really reaching the people.

We have our community relations bureau go into the various schools. It goes into the grammar schools. The high schools, we have them meeting with various groups, various people. We need to have a comprehensive program taught by somebody who understands the problem. And I think the teachers, although they do have the background, the educational background to teach, I am not aware of the progress.

Mr. GILMAN. There is no training for this kind of——

Mr. DAHER. They just could not mandate it. They just said we are mandated to teach this, and that is what we are teaching. And that is as far as it goes. And I think that is where a lot of it is lost.

Speaking of drug education, we are finding now, as Charlie Knox put it, he had one of his police officers arrested there. As you will notice in the report I gave, we have reported a number of our police officers when we picked them up on a surveillance wire, and we have convicted them. This is something that we are finding now, that we may have to start educating our own police officers.

Because the profit motive is so great, these people are selling. There are schemes to sell, there are schemes to use. And that is one of the problems that we are having.

As far as overcrowding of the cells—jails, we have had that for many years. And a building that was built in 1929 had eight male cells. Every weekend I get between 35 and 40 prisoners.

Mr. GILMAN. What do you do with them?

Mr. DAHER. They just have to stay in the eight cells. The county will not take them. They have no room. So, we just keep them there, after their arraignment. When they are actually county prisoners, we have the problem of keeping them, feeding them, and it is horrendous. Because we have to take these people down in the middle of the night on a gang chain to take showers down in the basement.

It is a horrible situation. We cannot control it. I have—I started out with a budget of about $2,000 for prisoners' food. The past 2 years we have spent in excess of $36,000 for prisoners' food.

Mr. GILMAN. Is that affecting the conviction rate, chief?

Mr. DAHER. Yes, it is. What is happening is that a lot of these people are being put out ROR—released on their own recognizance. I stated in my paper that jail sentences are minimal. At the municipal level, they are almost nonexistent. People are continued on probation, they are continued on parole for repeated offenses. We are not really giving anyone custodial sentences.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Mona.

Mr. MONA. OK. Yes, the jails are overcrowded, and I guess that is probably the main reason why people are not going to jail. As far as our drug education in the schools, sure, there is a program in the schools. There are requests by PTA's to have someone come and speak about drugs. And as far as the teachers being aware, yes, they are aware and two, in fact in Hudson County, were arrested for dealing drugs.

Mr. GILMAN. Two teachers?

Mr. MONA. Two teachers, right.

I just want to get across the thing about more manpower, and equipment. I think, perhaps, that if we had more policemen, and thousands more dollars, and much more sophisticated equipment that this case here that I referred to with the juvenile, it would not have made a bit of difference. Not a bit of difference. If there was no stringency of punishment, forget about it. Forget about it. They just continue to do the same thing over and over again. And so, that is what I feel is needed. Certainty of punishment.

Mr. GILMAN. Thank you. Sheriff.

Mr. D'ALESSIO. I agree that the Attorney General says there should be a State task force. I agree with that. That would help. But we also, in the same approach, need a regional approach for Essex County. A task force that starts right down at the local level, as Director Knox said earlier. We have worked together on many drug cases with Chief Daher, and other chiefs in Essex County. We need manpower and we need resources to continue that fight.

And together with the State police and Colonel Pagano, we can achieve that cooperation and we can face that problem.

As far as drug education, it should be by officers who are trained to teach the young children. This is what we do in the sheriff's office, and this is what I would agree to and recommend.

The jails in Essex County are probably overcrowded. Mr. Knox knows that when he first took office as director I made many arrests. People that were dealing in drugs, and dealers, only to find that the court system was so overloaded, the jails were so overcrowded that the same people you arrested on Wednesday night were released on Thursday morning. And this is the problem we are facing.

Mr. Gilman. I want to thank each and every one of the panelists. You are on the frontline, and you have given us some food for thought, and hopefully some constructive ideas that we can work on.

Thank you for taking the time to be with us.

The Chairman. Mr. Gilman speaks for the Chair and the entire panel. We will be in touch with you, and we thank you for the great job that you do.

The Chair would like to make some observations. Immediately following this panel, we invite the press to have a short conference. In addition, we would like to ask those of you to say a silent prayer for the family of the late Joseph Addabbo whom we have just learned has passed away. Joe Addabbo was from New York City, in their congressional delegation and has had a long and painful illness. And we have lost him.

Lastly—the committee will recess for the purpose of the press conference. After talking with the members of the panel, we will break for lunch, and resuming at 1:30, starting with the Federal Law Enforcement Panel. At that time we will have strict enforcement of the five-minute rule, because we have five-witnesses. We will move at 2:30 into the treatment panel, with the 5-minute rule where we will again have six witnesses.

And we will conclude our hearing, hearing from the community leaders and the prevention there.

Are the members of the press here now that would like to come forward? You can take the seats available, put up your tape recorders.

[Whereupon, the committee was recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m., the same day.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Chairman. The select committee will resume its hearing.

We would like to call the Federal Law Enforcement Panel, Thomas Greelish, U.S. attorney from the district of New Jersey; Glenn Cooper, special agent-in-charge of the DEA, Newark; Thomas Wise, assistant regional commissioner, mid-Atlantic region, IRS, criminal investigation division; Arthur Stiffel, special agent-in-charge, Newark, U.S. Customs Service; and John McGinley, special agent, Newark division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gentlemen, the problem that we have is that we want to make certain that we hear from all aspects of this serious problem. So, therefore, we have over a dozen witnesses that we will have to hear from after this panel. For that reason, I would like to emphasize that we are going to have to observe the 5-minute rule, in terms of the testimony. And I would ask you to join with me in observing the 5-minute rule as it relates to our inquiries.

And because of that severe restriction, first I would want you to know that your entire statements, at this time, without objection will be entered into the record. And second, if there is any other addition you would want to make to your statement after the hearing, the record will remain open.

So, suppose we start with Mr. Greelish, the U.S. attorney for the district.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS GREELISH, U.S. ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. GREELISH. Mr. Chairman, good afternoon. My name is Thomas W. Greelish, and I am the U.S. attorney for the district of New Jersey. As you indicated earlier, my complete statement has been submitted, and I am delighted it will be part of the record.

Rather than go through the statement, what I would rather do with the committee is take this opportunity to give you a broad brush overview of the drug problem, as our office sees it. The problems that we encounter in investigating and prosecuting significant narcotics cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Very good.

Mr. GREELISH. In brief, we are a State with major transportation centers, legalized casino gambling, a high density population, and proximity to both New York City and Philadelphia. The result of that is that New Jersey is a focal point for drug traffickers through all their various forms. Importers, distributors, money launderers, police, and public officials who have been corrupted into providing protection.

In our view, even with the ooncentrated, cooperative effort of law enforcement and the Federal, State, county, and local levels, we are barely holding our own against the trafficking tide, and we cannot hope to continue to fight if our resources are cut back.

Drug dealers, as you know, have the strongest incentive to stay in business. The profits to be made are enormous. Buy a kilogram in Colombia for $5,000 to $10,000, you can sell it for $25,000 to $30,000 in the metropolitan New York area to a wholesaler. And for street buyers, it is worth a half a million dollars.

Buy a kilogram of cocaine for $5,000 in Pakistan, and sell it for $100,000 to a wholesaler in this area, who then turns it into $3 or $4 million in street traffic.

All law enforcement can do on the disincentive side is to try to increase the risk of detection, imprisonment and loss of those profits through seizures and forfeitures. But our efforts to step up the investigative or prosecutor place in drug cases is directly threatened by the budget-cutting implications of Gramm-Rudman at a time when we, in law enforcement, want to expand Federal efforts into such areas as tracking money flow, asset seizures and forfeitures, and the corruption of public officials by drug traffickers who find themselves confronted with cutbacks that mean fewer agents, fewer prosecutors, and less money for the tremendous costs of drug investigations and prosecution.

With the committee's indulgence, let me explain by example what goes into the investigation and prosecution of a major case, so that you will have a better picture of the resources that we need to continue our efforts to stem the drug tide in New Jersey.

With limited exceptions, we, in New Jersey, target only international and multistate tracking networks. Many of these cases involve organized crime figures. So the traditional investigator technique, such as undercover efforts, control persons, and the like, simply do not work.

As a result, the vast majority of the drug prosecutions conducted by my office are complex cases involving lengthy wire taps, in concert with State, county, and local law enforcement agencies.

These cases go through, as I am sure you, Mr. Rangel, know, being a former prosecutor, three stages. First is a preparation stage, in which the prosecutors and agents prepare the required applications for the wire taps. During the wire tap, the agents have to monitor the wire tap telephones 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, preparing logs and draft transcripts of conversations, in order to secure the tapes as evidence.

At the same time, the electronic surveillance has to be augmented by physical surveillance, to see that the subjects actually do what they say they are going to do on the telephone.

At the conclusion of the wire taps, there are numerous searches, and of course, the arrest of the ultimate defendants.

At the pretrial preparation stage, the draft transcripts from the wires have to be put into final form. In many cases in this district, they first have to be translated into English from either Spanish or Italian, or one of several Sicilian dialects.

Finally, there is a trial. Which, in our experience, in the complex cases that we bring, can last as long as 4 months. We have, for the committee, with the understanding of the committee personnel, a number of exhibits which will probably be helpful to the committee in understanding the nature of what we are doing.

First are the court applications and the periodic reports that have to be made to the court. In this instance, Judy Russell, who is the head of our narcotics task force unit, is holding for you the applications and report from one single wire tap investigation. That is a cooperative investigation among the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Hudson County prosecutor's office, and police authorities in south Florida and Puerto Rico.

Hudson County, Mr. Guarini, began this case with wire taps on a local telephone, and sought the DEA assistance when it became clear to them that the taps on the local phones were not enough, and that wire taps were needed on telephones in Florida, because of what was perceived to be an international network, headed by Hiro Venegus.

My office worked with the U.S. attorney in South Florida, Mr. Kilman, and we ran the first long distance wire tap of its kind in the Nation. The phones were in Florida, and the equipment recording the conversations were here in New Jersey. Manned, I might say, by people from the Hudson County Prosecutor's Office.

The tapes produced during that one wire tap investigation are on the tray before you. They are on the left hand side. The logs and the transcripts are also there, in the box that Judy is pointing to.

The wire taps are, without question, a vital tool in the investigation and prosecution in drug trafficking. We have dismantled drug networks from the major importer, through and including the street dealer, through the use of wires, as they are cabled. They are effective, and they are devastating trial evidence.

For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation in the summer of 1982, into an international drug ring, directed by drug kingpin, Josepe Bruno, that imported heroin from Nepal and Pakistan, cocaine from Colombia, and marijuana from Jamaica, and in turn, distributed those drugs not only in this area, but in Montreal, Canada.

Working with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Customs Service and other agencies, acting through the President's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, the FBI wire tapped three New Jersey phones. On the third day of the wire, we intercepted a call between one of Bruno's aides and a heroin customer in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Greelish, we are running into a time problem, so I request to see whether you could——

Mr. GREELISH. I would be delighted to.

Let me skip through the details and tell you succinctly that there are a host of cases in which law enforcement agents at all levels, Federal, State, and county, have worked together very, very succesfully. They are cases of international significance.

I would suggest to the committee that some of the tables that have been attached to the report or the statement that we have submitted to the committee, point out, very, very graphically that the district of New Jersey is virtually leading the Nation in most areas of the drug fight. There are, as you know, 13 regions in the United States that make up part of the OSADEF Program.

Table No. 1 points out that of the 13 regions, the New York/New Jersey region is rated No. 1 in 5 of the 9 areas of measurement.

In the New York/New Jersey region, the district of New Jersey is No. 1 in 8 of the 9 areas of measurement, and we are No. 2 in the 9th area.

Examination of the other tables reveals that the cases undertaken by this district are not easy or simple ones. They are cases involving extradition, international matters. Cases in which, not marijuana is the subject, but heroin and cocaine.

I might point out that this district, the fact that we use immunity in the district of New Jersey, half as frequently as the national average.

We are not a squeaky wheel. The fact of the matter is that we are barely holding on with the resources that we have. We are running out of money. We are told that the OSADEF money that is available for buys or overtime will be exhausted at the end of the third quarter.

The district of New Jersey has allocated seven full-time assistants to do drug cases. We are funded for only six.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will not take any more testimony. But I would suggest to you that you make your case with this committee and you show us what you are doing in the area of enforcing the laws relating to narcotics violation. And you point out what you think you could be doing in this area. Because Gramm-Rudman notwithstanding, it would appear to me that the Justice Department continuously is asking for less money than the Congress is willing to appropriate. And we just need evidence to show that the money is needed. And we very seldom will find anybody that is willing to speak out as strongly as you have in saying that you are doing the job, you are proud of your work, and you will not be able to keep up this level of effectiveness without the money.

Mr. GREELISH. Mr. Chairman, I tell you that at any given point in time, half the assistants in this district are working on narcotics cases. That seriously impacts our ability to handle other matters of interest to the public.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two of the most influential members of Congress, and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which is the oversight committee for the Justice Department, which is Mr. Guarini, and I am certain that you can make your case with us.

Mr. GREELISH. Well, I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that the Department of Justice sought an exemption from the Gramm-Rudman cutbacks.

The CHAIRMAN. Well———

Mr. GREELISH. And I was told that they were———

The CHAIRMAN. They can seek what they want. The President says he endorsed it as it is. And so, everybody wants an exemption. Everyone is seeking an exemption. The question really is, is the President of the United States prepared to say that he wants exemptions to Gramm-Rudman. You understand everyone wants an exemption.

Mr. GREELISH. It would be presumptuous for me to even suggest that I could speak for the President, as you well know.

The CHAIRMAN. No. What I am saying is that we can speak to the President, but we need something to work with.

Mr. GREELISH. The figures, Mr. Chairman, are contained in the tables that are attached to the back of our statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am certain that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee will take this into consideration, but I am not going to speak for him.

Mr. RODINO. Well, if the chairman would yield. It is true that the Justice Department has requested the Office of Management and Budget to give an exemption, but they have not seen fit to do so.

The President has directed that one area of the Government to be exempt, is the military. He has not sought it in this case.

Mr. GREELISH. You see, if I may, Mr. Rodino. There is no direction from Washington that I am aware of. And indeed, I suspect any other U.S. attorney in this country is aware of, that tells us that we must use the resources that we have in one area or another. We can, if I choose to, use every resource that is available to this district on the drug fight. And I tell you very candidly that we could. And we could with great profit. The difficulty is, what happens to the rest of the programs? What happens to the drug—to the tax apportion of the program.

I understand that you have heard from others earlier today that is suggested perhaps that we are losing the fight against drugs. I disagree. I think we are making serious in-roads. But we just need to have help. We need to have resources.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Greelish appears on p. 175.]

Mr. **Guarini**. Mr. Greelish, you say that we are not losing the war against drugs, but yet, you stated before that New Jersey is in the forefront of all the categories, and first in eight out of nine. And there has been testimony that there is more and cheaper and purer drugs on the streets than ever before. Are you in accord with that statement?

And if it is true, I do not know how we can draw our conclusion that the problem is not out of control, and that we are getting behind in our war against drugs.

Mr. **Greelish**. I have been advised that the quality of drugs on the street is better, in terms of better quality of drugs than it has ever been before.

Mr. **Guarini**. Well——

Mr. **Greelish**. I am also advised that the prices are lower.

Mr. **Guarini**. That is because the quantity is greater.

Mr. **Greelish**. The quantity is greater, and the demand is greater.

Mr. **Guarini**. Does not that mean that we are getting behind in the war?

Mr. **Greelish**. I do not know to suggest that or just that the problem is growing larger and that the law enforcement response is not growing larger in a concomitant fashion. If the whole problem is getting bigger and the law enforcement resources are remaining the same, then yes. Relatively speaking, we are losing the fight.

We have fewer assistants in this district now than we had in 1976. And in 1976, a kilogram of cocaine on the street caused a reaction throughout the entire law enforcement community. Today, a kilogram of cocaine is virtually common.

Mr. **Guarini**. Well, obviously you do need more resources. There is no question about that. And especially when you say that half of your assistants are directing their attention and time to the drug problem, where the other half is addressing all the other problems that you have as the U.S. Attorney General.

Mr. **Greelish**. Well, half of the criminal assistants. Fully one-third of our office are working on civil cases. Half of the criminal assistants in the office will, from time to time, work drug cases. We have had virtually everybody in the criminal side of our office do a drug case. The chief of the criminal division, the head of the environmental protection unit, the deputy chief of the front——

Mr. **Guarini**. But is that——

Mr. **Greelish**. Even as I speak to you now, the chief of the organized crime strike force, Bob Stuart has been on trial in New York for what looks like a year on a pizza connection.

Mr. **Guarini**. But is this taken—I just want to clarify—is this taking time from all of the other myriad duties that you have got, and therefore forcing a neglect on other areas that you do not want to see happen?

Mr. **Greelish**. It is an unfortunate concomitance. Yes; you are right that we cannot devote the kind of attention that we used to to other matters in this district.

Mr. GUARINI. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you meet with other U.S. attorneys and share the problems that you face?

Mr. GREELISH. We do on two different bases. We do it on as-needed basis, and in conjunction with a particular case, and we do nationally.

There was, I might point out—the Chairman may be aware there was a national conference in Florida in, I believe it was February, to discuss the supply—rather the demand side of the problem.

It is the general feeling, I think, within the Department of Justice, and among the U.S. attorneys that we will never solve this problem, unless there is serious attention addressed to the demand side.

The CHAIRMAN. I was talking specifically about your budgetary problem. Because while you were talking with Congressman Guarini, I asked Chairman Rodino whether or not the request came to him through your office, the U.S. attorney's office, and he said through Justice of the Attorney General. And so, we have a situation where the Congress may never know the depth of the problems that you are having, and that you are sharing with us.

Mr. GREELISH. Well, I think this committee, if it has not talked with other U.S. attorneys in other major metropolitan areas, will hear, undoubtedly the same story.

Mr. GILMAN. Will the gentleman yield? We have talked with other U.S. attorneys, and we do hear a lot of these problems. Have you addressed the request for additional resources to Washington?

Mr. GREELISH. Yes; and we have gotten—we are, what I must tell you in candor, we are one of the few districts that has managed to get additional resources.

Mr. GILMAN. So then most of your requests were met by Washington?

Mr. GREELISH. No.

Mr. GILMAN. Some of them were met?

Mr. GREELISH. They were partially met. When I rejoined this office in 1983, there were 58 U.S. attorneys. When I left it in 1976, there were 62. So there were fewer people 10 years later than there were when I left. And they built it back up, and we are now authorized for 65, but we are funded for only 60.

Mr. GILMAN. And you need the additional five to fill out the requirements of——

Mr. GREELISH. Mr. Gilman, if I had 25 additional U.S. attorneys, I could overwork them in a matter of days. There is that much out there to do.

Mr. GILMAN. Well, we are pleased—I guess Chairman Rodino must be pleased to hear the specifics of your needs.

You mentioned you had a nationwide conference on demand.

Mr. GREELISH. That is correct.

Mr. GILMAN. What did the U.S. attorneys come up with?

Mr. GREELISH. Well, the general consensus was that given the limitations of our authority, one, and resources two, that we should attempt to act as catalysts to stir the public into action, in terms of addressing educating the public, which is one of the things that this committee is doing, and working on the supply—I am sorry, I keep saying that—the demand side. There has been a in place—I understand Colonel Pagano was before you this morning. There has been functioning, in the State of New Jersey, since last fall, a subcommittee of the LECC. That is the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, which is addressing the narcotics problem of the entire State of New Jersey at all levels. From the local police departments, through county prosecutors offices, to Mr. Pagano's office, and to our office.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Greelish, what have you done specifically, when you came back from that conference, to address this problem of raising the public's consciousness of——

Mr. GREELISH. I have personally made two speeches to citizens groups. I have talked to the West Hudson County Bar Association, trying to stir the lawyers in our community, who are perceived to be leaders, into action, in demanding of our school systems that there be drug education programs.

Mr. GILMAN. Is there a mandated education program in the State of New Jersey for drug education?

Mr. GREELISH. I do not know if that is so. I know I have had conversations with Paul Cooperman, who is the chairman of the Department of Education for the State of New Jersey. He tells me that there is, in place, some drug education.

Mr. GILMAN. I have been informed that there is a system in place for educating only from grades 7 through 12, and only 10 hours a year. Are you familiar with that program?

Mr. GREELISH. I am not, but I would suggest to the committee that that is too little too late.

Mr. GILMAN. Well, I would hope that if you are going to be doing some of this stirring up of the public, and taking a look at education that maybe you could encourage our State education people, just as we are trying to do in New York State to undertake an even greater——

Mr. GREELISH. To the extent that my time permits, I can assure you that I will, and I have.

I am told, tragically, that the age at which most of our young people start getting involved in drugs is 10 to 11. Age 10 to 11.

I know, personally, of two families in which children who are pre-high school, are essentially drug and substance addicted and are in rehabilitation programs. These are not street kids. These are not kids from impoverished homes——

Mr. GILMAN. You are talking about fifth and sixth grade students.

Mr. GREELISH. That is correct.

Mr. GILMAN. And there is no mandated elementary program, as far as——

Mr. GREELISH. I do not believe so.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Greelish, let me direct you to your testimony, on page 15, wherein you state, and it is something that we have all heard, but you are reemphasizing it first, Gramm-Rudman notwithstanding, resources dedicated to drug enforcement must not be curtailed and indeed, should be expanded.

Of course, you know that notwithstanding that very eloquent appeal which we agree with, that is not the case. And not only are they not going to be expanded under Gramm-Rudman, they are going to be, as a matter of fact, curtailed—reduced. And so, unless you, the U.S. attorneys, and the others around the country, who are dealing with this problem, effectively take this up with the Attorney General, the Justice Department, and effectively make this demand, and make this the kind of demand that you feel is important to deal with the problem, the funds are not going to be expanded. The Attorney General appeared before our committee, and indeed, did not request, except in the last Congress, some more U.S. attorneys, in order to be able to deal with the problem. And OMB still cut them down.

Mr. **Greelish**. I can respond only in part. And again, I am not going to be presumptuous that I can talk for the Attorney General. I know——

Mr. **Rodino**. You are the U.S. attorney——

Mr. **Greelish**. I know as a matter of fact that drug enforcement is the number one priority of Attorney General Meese. I can suggest to the committee something which I am sure that the committee is fully capable of figuring out on their own. And that is, there is a fund of money that potentially could be available to U.S. attorneys. And that is the forfeiture money.

Mr. **Rodino**. I was just going to address that.

Mr. **Greelish**. We are precluded now——

Mr. **Rodino**. I was interested in finding out just what we failed to do. Because you say, however, such funds cannot be used for manpower. I notice, in this breakdown of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board that there is a breakdown, figure 16, which says that total 1983, 1984, 1985 assets seized, $324,177,274. That was through December 1985. And that the forfeiture amount of that was $108,301,683.

Do you know how much of that you were allocated?

Mr. **Greelish**. Not one penny.

Mr. **Rodino**. And this is because, you say, of a prohibition in the law?

Mr. **Greelish**. As I understand the law, and I am advised, that that money is available for use by the investigative aspect of law enforcement. That is, by the agency. It can be used by the local police departments. It can be used by the county people, the State people, or at least, portions of it can be used by our Federal agents.

But as the law is now written, I understand that there is no provision for any of that money to be made available for attorneys.

Mr. **Rodino**. I appreciate your calling that to my attention, because I certainly want to deal with that aspect of it.

But let me conclude by saying that when you say you cannot communicate that to the Attorney General, do not you have a reporting system from all the U.S. attorneys?

Mr. **Greelish**. Pershps you misunderstood me, Mr. Rodino. I did not say we could not. Not only can we, we do, and we have. As you may know, there is an Attorney General's Advisory Committee, made up of various U.S. attorneys from around the country. One of the most important subcommittees of that is the subcommittee that deals with narcotics. And it meets regularly with the Attorney General.

As you may be aware, Mr. Charles Blough, who is within the criminal division of the Department of Justice, is responsible for coordinating all of the drug enforcement efforts of the Department.

So, we are—we communicate in both ways. We communicate to the Attorney General, and we receive information from the Attorney General and the rest of the Department of Justice.

I must tell you, very candidly, that it is my perception that there is no problem with communication as to the nature of the drug problem. The problem is, just how much resources are available for use, consistent with—the Attorney General has the same problem that every U.S. attorney has in the district, consistent with other responsibilities.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Greelish, let me say this. All of you at this table are restricted, in terms of what you can share with us, because you have all appointive offices. But somehow, we are going to try to get information from you without jeopardizing the relationship with you have with the appointed office.

But I think it is clear, from our point of view, that when we are dealing with law enforcement across the board, that we do not fund your principles with the same advocacy as Caspar Weinberger funds for his people. And so, while we all have restrictions, even to the point that we are going to lose staff members, and we are going to have to close the Capitol, and we may not be able to send responses to our mail, the question really is, have requests been made of Chairman Rodino from the people that you are sending the information to.

No, there is no problem with communication, but do we feel that we are cutting back unnecessarily, say, on Justice. It has been my experience that it has been the Congress that always has taken the initiative to add on to Justice, merely because, in our way, we believe that IRS can do more, and get more bang out of us. They are making a substantial contribution in this area. We do the same for Customs. We do the same for U.S. attorneys. That is not our role. We are supposed to be supporting those who are in charge of the requesting of funds.

So, why we are spending so much time with you is because you have shared with us information that we suspected. But even now, as my colleagues—we are limited in what we can do with this. We cannot take this and present it to the Attorney General. He knows it. So we are just going to have to try to ask you once again, go to your colleagues, and without doing violence to the relationship that you have with the Attorney General, to let the Congress know that we cannot be going in our districts demanding that you get these people off the street and put them in jail, when you are saying that you can do it—or at least you can know of it, but you do not have the money.

It is a problem. But we understand you. We appreciate the testimony. And if you are looking for Congressmen to speak out for you, we are anxious to go far beyond your widest expectations in doing it. But we do understand that you are kind of restricted in what you can ask your Congress to do.

Mr. **Greelish**. I suggest to the Chair, and I suggest to the committee, that those who have voiced the drug problem are uniform within the Department of Justice.

The CHAIRMAN. The problem, yes.

Mr. GREELISH. And the obvious way in which we deal with it, I have read speeches made by the Attorney General. I have read speeches made by Mr. Blough. I have read speeches made by Mr. Trott, by Mr. Jensen. Every member of the Department of Justice who is active in the drug enforcement policy——

The CHAIRMAN. We are asking whether or not you have read the testimony that they have submitted, to the authorizing committee, and to the appropriations committee.

Mr. GREELISH. No; I have not. And I would not be presumptuous to speak to that. I cannot. All I can tell you is what I as a U.S. attorney know and what I——

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you. Will you understand me?

Mr. GREELISH. Oh, I hear you loud and clear.

The CHAIRMAN. OK, good. I understand you, and even if you did read the testimony, there is not much you could do with it. But that is the problem we have, and we have got to try to deal with it. And you are assisting us so that at least when we meet with these people, we can ask these questions and ask them do you believe that your men who are out there in the battlefield can use more troops. We will ask, because we have your testimony.

Mr. GREELISH. I am delighted to have been a help to the committee. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cooper.

TESTIMONY OF GLENNON COOPER, SPECIAL AGENT-IN-CHARGE NEWARK DIVISION, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. COOPER. Thank you, Congressman Rangel.

It is, indeed, a pleasure for me to be able to appear before you today, as a newly appointed, 6 months as a SAC in the DEA, Newark.

I would, first of all, like to acknowledge the fine work that I know has been done by this committee over a number of years. Yourself, Congressman Rodino, Congressman Guarini. It has obviously been a very, very strong element in the work of the Federal drug enforcement.

I will be very brief, because I think that my statement is fairly comprehensive in all of its aspects.

The State of New Jersey is obviously a significant locale for major drug trafficking in this country. And particularly, in terms of trafficking in cocaine. There are many reasons for this, some of which have been touched on already. But I will just basically go through a few.

New Jersey is part of the Greater New York/New Jersey/Connecticut metropolitan area, which is one of the most densely populated in the country. Also—it is also a location for probably the densest—the largest concentration of drug abusers in the country.

So, what we have here is a market—probably the biggest market. We know for a fact that the vast majority of cocaine coming into this country is controlled by Colombian nationals. Northern New Jersey is home to the second largest concentration of Colombian nationals in this country.

These drug cartels normally control both ends of the pipeline. That is, they have direct sources of supply in their home country. They arrange for transportation to New Jersey. From New Jersey, they deal to wholesale and retail dealers.

Another aspect of New Jersey is the fact that we have the second largest containerized cargo facility in the world. My colleague from Customs, I am sure, will touch on the volume of traffic that comes through on a daily basis. But there is no question that we, in law enforcement, are aware that there are enormous quantities of cocaine, heroin, hashish, and marijuana, that come through from source or transit countries, on a regular basis, through the Port of Newark and the Port Elizabeth facility.

The State is also significant, in that it is a location of an extremely large number of pharmaceutical suppliers. We are aware that illicit lab operators from various parts of the country regard the State of New Jersey to be a shopping center for required precursor chemicals.

With regard to enforcement, the DEA Newark Office has had a tremendous amount of success in terms of the significance of the cases which we have initiated over the years, the quantities of the drug that we have seized, and the number of defendants that have been convicted at the end of trials over the years.

If you just look at the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force statistics that have been compiled for this particular region, since its inception, the DEA Newark office has been responsible for 30 percent of all of the cases made.

Our office has also been responsible for some 27 percent of the total number of the defendants who have been conficted under OSADEF prosecuted cases.

I understand that as of January 1986, this amount was 200 defendants. They are round numbers in New Jersey. We have some 40 agents overall, or 6 percent of the federal law enforcement community. I think that these statistics are outstanding.

I must acknowledge, first and foremost, that we could never have accomplished what we did accomplish, without the cooperation of the other Federal, State and local agencies, in the State of New Jersey.

Interagency cooperation in this State, I think is unique. I think it is excellent. I have some experience with what happens in other states, and I think that the level of cooperation that exists in the State of New Jersey among law enforcement agencies at the Federal and local level is excellent.

I would say something about education and prevention. I understand that everybody—quite a few people have mentioned that. Obviously, in view of the fact that the seizures are still there but obviously, the problem has not gone away. We know that something else needs to be done. And what that is is probably education, as has been mentioned. I would just like to emphasize that we cannot lose sight of the fact that education and prevention cannot be emphasized to the detriment of strong law enforcement. That is across the board. At the Federal level, and at the local level.

I am not, in any way—I am certainly not in any way, trying to denigrate the efforts that have been made today, or the statements that have been made on furthering education. But I just want to make sure that you all know that enforcement is certainly important. That is all I have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cooper appears on p. 221.]

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Cooper. Mr. Wise—and let me say at the outset that the Congress and this committee is very impressed with the expanded role that the IRS is playing in Federal investigation and the important role that they play in partnership with the task force. And again, this committee has gone out on it, as well as the Ways and Means Committee, which Frank Guarini and I sit on, to try to persuade our tax raising brothers and sisters on the committee that there are various roles that IRS is playing, and that this one should be considered. So we welcome you today.

Mr. Wise.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS WISE, ASSISTANT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, MID-ATLANTIC REGION, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Mr. WISE. Mr. Chairman and committee, and I don't want to be repetitive from what the Chairman said, but there's no doubt that the IRS is heavily involved in the investigation of major narcotics traffickers because they receive substantial income on which little if any Federal income tax is paid.

We have devoted substantial resources across the country to the investigation of major traffickers and their money laundering activities.

The Internal Revenue Service, particularly the Criminal Investigation Division, is a key participant in all the organized crime drug enforcement task force across the Nation, and Newark is no exception.

The Newark office is a key member of the New Jersey-New York OSA Department since its inception in 1983. We worked very closely with Mr. Greelish's office, the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and the Customs Service, hopefully to obtain multifelony convictions that otherwise would not have been possible.

Further, the Newark office of the IRS, and particular criminal investigation, has been an active member of the Law Enforcement Coordinating Council in the State of New Jersey, which was formed by the U.S. attorney, and consists of Federal, State, and local officials, hopefully to provide for more effective efforts against narcotics trafficking.

Also, the Newark District Office has worked very closely, and will continue to do so in the future with Mr. Greelish's office, in the investigation and prosecution of title 31, the Bank Secrecy Act.

I thought for purposes of time that I would leave some of the comments of our results, which I think are commendable in the State of New Jersey, and deal with some part, Mr. Chairman, a little later.

The Internal Revenue Service has been very active, as you know, and very successful in New Jersey, in its efforts to enforce the requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act. We have conducted numerous investigations, actually at this point exceeding 100 investigations in the area of title 31.

We have, with the United States Attorney's help, prosecuted in excess of 53 individuals and entities, and we've also made a strong pitch for education and presentations to financial institutions about the Bank Secrecy Act.

I think as a result of these efforts we can say that in the State of New Jersey compliance with title 31 is probably at an alltime high.

Included effective as of May 7, in the amended Code of Federal Regulations, April 31, casinos are now included, and have the same basic requirements as other financial institutions in that they must file currency transaction reports where there are currency transactions in excess of $10,000.

We are actively looking into narcotics in title 31 investigations both individually and together, where it is appropriate, and we will continue to do so with the support of the other Federal agencies.

I think at this point, Mr. Chairman, I will conclude.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wise appears on p. 240.]

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Stiffel? Is that correct?

Mr. STIFFEL. Stiffel.

The CHAIRMAN. Special agent-in-charge of U.S. Customs.

TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR STIFFEL, SPECIAL AGENT-IN-CHARGE, NEWARK, U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

Mr. STIFFEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you.

Since the tenure of William von Raab, the prime goal of the Customs Service has been the interdiction and investigation of narcotics violations.

In the New Jersey area, Port Newark, Port Elizabeth, the largest container port in the United States, during every business day 3,800 containers transit Port Newark, Port Elizabeth. Smuggling of narcotics by this method at times involves multiton amounts, and multikilo quantities of heroin and cocaine.

The cause of this huge volume and the relative ease and comingling with the narcotics with traditional merchandise, the task of—is very difficult.

We are also involved in mothership operations intelligence, along with the seizure of 13 vessels during the last 3 years by DEA and customs officers in the State of New Jersey, indicate that there is a problem relative to mothership smuggling off the New Jersey coastline.

During the last 3 years the numbers have been increasing, and most seizures of quantities are multiton quantities of hashish or marijuana.

We have agents who are actively involved with the IRS, the FBI, and the DEA, in narcotics money laundering. And involved in all OCDTF investigations also.

Our inspection and control division who handle most of the processing of cargo and passengers coming through the port, have gone through a number of innovative changes. These are all detailed in the statement. I won't repeat them because of time.

As Glenn Cooper indicated, there is a close relationship here in the district between the Federal agencies and the State and local.

It's not a law enforcement community. It's more a family. We all get along. It's a day-to-day relationship. There is no animosity or territorial disputes between the agencies.

Customs conducts interdiction investigations to develop specific information and to enforce relative to private aircraft, motherships, and these are worked closely with DEA.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't fight over who makes the bust?

Mr. STIFFEL. No; sir.

Mr. GREELISH. We used to do that in the past.

Mr. GUARINI. Well, what about the different local and State levels? Do you have as much cooperation interfacing with the State and local authorities as you have with each other?

Mr. STIFFEL. Yes, sir. Any time we do—most of the contact comes in mothership and small private aircraft out in the districts and the local counties. And generally when we work a case that the locals and the State are brought into it, the initial onset of the investigation, which eliminates the problem at the end when all the glory comes in. You don't have everybody running over each other.

Mr. GUARINI. Who makes the arrest, the Federal people?

Mr. STIFFEL. Generally at the initial meeting it is discussed as to whether the prosecutor will go Federal or State. It is the understanding of the State and locals if it is a large quantity it may go Federal, and that, of course, is DEA or FBI decision.

Mr. GUARINI. Just lastly let me ask, although there is this fine cooperation, we found that much of it didn't exist when we were in Florida. There was the jealousy amongst each other, as well as lack of cooperation vertically between State, local, and Federal people.

Do you find that you coordinate your meetings, and your consultations, and you have statewide working together on the structure basis, or is it all ad hoc?

Mr. STIFFEL. We have two methods in which we handle that. We have a Federal group which meets generally the second week of every month involving the SAIC's from all the different agencies, FBI, DEA, Customs, IRS, and so forth. We get together and we come up with a general organization relative to—and then we have an elect committee which then meets with State and local, and coordinates it on down to the State and local levels.

Mr. GUARINI. It is a very finely knit structure?

Mr. STIFFEL. Yes; sir.

Although the narcotics problem is beginning to intensify in the New Jersey area, overall increases of 8 percent in customs inspectional force, and 90 percent in the investigative force in the last 2 years, provided us with the necessary resources to carry out our responsibilites.

When I came here 3 years ago we had 17 investigators. We have now moved up to 44. A lot of this is due to von Raab and his efforts relative to narcotics.

During the last fiscal year customs in Newark has increased the quantities of cocaine seized by 3,000 percent, and hashish by 100 percent over the entire last fiscal year. Much of this is due to intelligence from DEA sources.

In the past we haven't had a lot of intelligence coming in, but in the last several years DEA has come up with meaningful intelligence which directs us to a lot of these shipments.

And with that I guess I'll conclude unless you have any further questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stiffel appears on p. 246.]

The CHAIRMAN. We probably will.

Now we'll hear from Mr. McGinley, who will be the FBI agent in charge here in Newark, and whose agency brought dignity and class to this fight against narcotics trafficking.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN McGINLEY, SPECIAL AGENT-IN-CHARGE, NEWARK DIVISION, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. McGINLEY. I thank you for being here, and stop right there. I will begin with a thank you for allowing me to appear before the committee and talk about the FBI perspective of the narcotics problem, and I will concur with what's been said already as to the scope of the problem. I think we concur that it is a most serious organized crime problem. It's really a threat, I think, to our national security because of the scope of it at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me share with you what I told my colleagues, that I have a chance to discuss this with Chief Justice Burger, and he said to me last Tuesday that he considers drug trafficking a greater threat to national security than communism. You know, we say this politically and rhetorically, but this is the Chief Justice of the United States of America who said this publicly.

Sorry to interrupt.

Mr. McGINLEY. I'm in good company, because, quite frankly, that is a very strong consensus, I think, that we feel in this district, and I think the scope of it I've seen, and like Glenn Cooper, I've been here a short time. I've been here 8 months. And my exposure to the problem here, I'm overwhelmed with the scope of the problem.

And I also I guess concur with the problems that have been identified in terms of cocaine, and the scope of the cartels, the Cuban and Colombian groups that are here, certain parts of Queens, NY. The heroin problem, the dangerous drugs, and the marijuana problems all are intertwined, and this whole area, this whole district, is rampant with degrees of that problem.

I'd like to kind of just jump to how the FBI views those problems in terms of manpower and resources.

I have 15 percent of my manpower in the division devoted to narcotics problems. And due to the nature and extent of the narcotics problem in this district, I, in fact, as Mr. Greelish just pointed out with the prosecutors, could devote all my resources to the narcotics problem if I chose to, or if I was allowed to, but as you all are aware, we've got numerous responsibilities in the area of white collar crime, terrorism, and foreign counterintelligence, that have to be addressed. So our ability to staff and deal with the problem is very limited.

The highest priority of our attention within the narcotics program is directed to the organized crime groups, particularly La Cosa Nostra and to the Sicilian influence in the narcotics trafficking. We have made that our first priority because it ties in very well with our other traditional organized crime responsibilities, and because the impact of these investigations we think is substantial and serves to limit the influence of these groups. And we think, of course, because of our tradition in those areas, that we're best addressed to—best equipped to address those particular problems.

I guess the third or fourth category reason is it's also the first category of priority for the organized crime drug enforcement task force.

Our second priority has to do with the Colombian cartels, which we've heard are rampant in this area. The third group is really the independent operation that because of the size and scope of their operation come to our attention, and we feel are warranted for FBI attention.

Each of the cases, each of the priorities we have, we certainly are on—we look for the public official, the corrupt law enforcement officers. We look for the financial assets. We look for the flow of cash. All these are what we try to incorporate in each of those priority areas.

To kind of bring it all together in sort of a closing comment, Mr. Chairman, the narcotics problem, the drug enforcement problem, is overwhelming in this district. It's clear that the numerous law enforcement agencies throughout this State, the Federal, State, and local systems, all recognize this problem, and are given it a first level attention.

Effective liaison among the agencies has been accomplished, and these investigations are receiving I think priority attention.

I do, however, see room for additional improvement as it relates to coordination between the Federal agencies, the State and local agencies, and that's not to dispute Mr. Stiffel's comment. In fact, I think we have probably one of the best attitudes among law enforcement agencies that I've seen anywhere in the country.

But I think we recognize the scope of the problem. We recognize that no matter what we're doing now that we've got to find better ways to make this thing come together more effectively, more efficient ways to make our impact felt.

The CHAIRMAN. In law enforcement.

Mr. McGINLEY. Yes, sir.

I support the New Jersey Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee. This is a narcotics advisory board that has been referred to already, in our efforts to draft a workable statewide narcotics approach which will further define the problems within the State, identify present narcotics priorities for all law enforcement agencies, and to establish statewide priorities, and develop a strategic plan with emphasis on the effective use of narcotics enforcement manpower and intelligence. This will further reduce the chance for duplication of effort, and will increase the ability of law enforcement to have a substantial impact on the overall problem.

I'll stop right there. I've got my clock in front of me, and I'll thank you again for the opportunity to be here.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McGinley appears on p. 253.]

The CHAIRMAN. I want to thank each and every one of you on behalf of the Congress for the job that you're able to do with the limited resources that you have, and also encourage you to give some aid and comfort to your wives and families that you may have to be doing even more with a lot less. So that's not the good news. We don't know what's down the line for us because unfortunately you don't have a constituency. We are your constituency. And we do the best we can in trying to enlarge the requests that are made, but that's a political problem.

I'd like to ask you in a very general way because you've heard some of the things that we intend to do with our legislation, requesting more funds, and White House conferences. No one is prepared here, I assume, to contradict the facts that have been found by the United Nations, by the State Department, and by this committee, that in every heroin, cocaine, and marijuana producing country that we expect bumper crops, and in some countries the production is completely out of control. Governments, indeed, corrupted, dependent on the drug trafficking, and in certain countries in this hemisphere much closer than we'd like to believe. It's hard to separate the legitimate government from the corrupted drug traffic government.

So, it means that bumper crops are expected. No contradiction.

Then if we took that one step further, Mr. Stiffel, and took the testimony we received 1 month ago from Commissioner Von Robb that the borders were wide open between Mexico and the United States, and this testimony we got 1 month, 2 months ago, from the border patrol people that with all of the customs, and border patrol, if they had a wish list that they couldn't—more than 10 or 20 percent. All trying to say that we should try to do more, but in our limited scope of law enforcement, we're limited in what we can do.

So that would take care of our borders, and you can forget the low-flying planes because Governor White said if the Soviets ever found out about the DC-6, that the Communists would really have us because those are the planes that he can't figure out why the military can't handle that one.

But so that means that our borders are pretty wide open.

We've heard the problems that we're facing in the courts. I mean, judges just can't put people in jails that don't exist. We can come down heavy on the judges, but no jails. They're overcrowded. There's no place to put the people.

Many district attorneys are very selective in the cases that they take, which force policemen to be very selective in what they bring into the district attorney, which causes the public to believe that a lot of people just don't care. And they take the broad brush.

We have found no State that has an effective educational system. I mean, in other words, the system is not failing. There is no system. The Federal Government believes that's a local responsibility, so we only put out $3 million out of our $17 billion budget. And we are now going to the private sector asking them to do more, more on television, and more in the work places for all of this.

I'm telling you all of this because you're just one link in this chain of defense, and I'm asking if you got all that you wanted, especially you, Mr. Greelish, if we're not dealing with the kids in the school, and we're not dealing with the Mexicans and the Colombians, you know, all you are doing is running a factory in picking up the taps, getting the evidence, and putting them in jail, and investing more in the Federal prison system.

I hope that there is some way when you get together because we are now facing a moment of truth that I've never seen before in law enforcement. I've got a fellow here that's put more years in the DEA in law enforcement than he likes to admit to. But he's never run around talking a lot about education. He's talking about bust, and time, and you know. But everyone now has changed. They realize that this thing is no longer which agency had the most arrests.

And, unfortunately, the administration is saying that we've turned the corner; there's light at the end of the tunnel; that we've got a handle on it; that people are more cooperative. I don't want to be partisan because my Republican friend has just left, but I don't know what they're smoking in the air to believe that these things are happening.

And somehow we're going to have to get together as professionals and realize that your reputations are on the line for how you see the picture.

Now, your testimony is very candid and honest, but you have to get together with each other and come up with something which will be able to join in with you and say it's a national strategy.

Now, Mr. Stiffel, you know what I'm saying is true as it relates to Von Robb. That those borders are wide open. And I don't know how many of you had an opportunity to go overseas, but no one challenges what I say about the crops. Nobody. And you can't do it alone.

So, we all are going to have to in the Congress admit that the Congress hasn't done, and can't do. We've got to make an appeal to the President. And I think we've got to start having to hold hands, and again I'm going to make a special appeal to the clergyman who is going to be here this afternoon, because this is one way to get to hell faster than we all expected, if we don't start pulling more of our weight.

Let me thank you sincerely. You're doing a great job. I don't know how to break through the tunnel vision that we all have been used to and are restricted in. But I hope you agree with me that maybe the next meeting we have in Newark we won't have tables like this. We'll have a round table where we can share with each other what we would want to see done without the restrictions of a reporter, where we can make recommendations without labeling it that it came from this agency, or it came from this department, where we will not be making a political statement, but will be making the type of statement based on the information, such as the good information that Mr. Greelish has given, which I didn't mean to be giving you a hard time, I just don't know how to use that information in this type of an exchange.

Mr. GREELISH. If I may, I know it is the Chair's prerogative to have the last word. I'm sure you will.

Let me suggest to you in all candor that in my years in law enforcement, and they go back to 1971, there has never been an issue which has brought law enforcement together the way this issue has. Heavy squabble, the turf warfare, the fight over who gets the bust, those days are gone. That doesn't exist.

What John McGinley is talking about, what Glenn Cooper is talking about, what Art is talking about, about being a family, I presided over a meeting over the heads of every law enforcement agency in the district of New Jersey, State and local, and I have never seen such absolute and total commitment to a project in my life.

The **Chairman**. That's not in dispute. That conviction, that sentiment, is spreading.

Mr. **Greelish**. It is spreading merely by the holding of this meeting, by this committee's activities, by your support, by the recognition in all facets of society that this is the No. 1 problem in the Nation.

So I say to you, and I say to the committee, we are making progress, and we are making it in the right direction. I am optimistic that we will solve this problem, not through law enforcement efforts, not through congressional efforts, but through the collective efforts of every segment of society, and the function that this committee is serving, and bring it together is to be applauded, because that's the only way we're going to do it.

The **Chairman**. Well, we've got to work harder to do it.

Mr. **Guarini**. I think in order to reach that millenium we'd have to be talking about national strategy which is absent at this point. We have to have a strategy of working together, bringing people together, all forces, not only Government bodies, but all the teachers, and parents, and clergymen, so that there is a total effort.

And there's nothing like a crisis to bring people together, but it's unfortunate we have to do it only because we have a crisis, that we can't have a society that we can plan and avoid all the pain and agony that goes into these things.

There is talk about a large—there's talk about the Cosa Nostra, and the Colombians. Can you tell me what trends and what's been happening in this regard?

I understand that the Colombians are coming in and taking over all ends of the market. Could you tell me what kind of dynamics are taking place within this—these groups, and whether or not there are large groups that are beginning to take over the smuggling and trafficking?

Mr. **Greelish**. I can respond in part, and I think I would defer to my colleagues on some of the details.

The Colombians are——

Mr. **Guarini**. There is a changing picture here, isn't there?

Mr. **Greelish**. They are extremely active, but what we have seen is we have seen the traditional organized crime groups, the La Cosa Nostra, diversify their product line, if you will. They don't just do heroine any more. They already have the supply lines. They already have the distributors. And what they are doing is they are getting into such things as cocaine, and pot, and quaaludes, and speed.

The Colombians are obviously the most active in the cocaine market, but they are not, in my sense, to my understanding, and John, you may disagree with me, driving the Cosa Nostra out.

Mr. **Guarini**. Could you tell me what's happening there?

Mr. **McGinley**. I would agree with Mr. Greelish, Mr. Guarini. The Sicilian Cosa Nostra we think maintains the rule that we've developed over the last couple years. I think the Colombian cartels that we're seeing are competition, they're expansion into the industry, the narcotics industry, the cocaine industry. I don't think you're going to see the LCN or the Sicilian groups deferring or giving into the Colombian cartels.

You know, that's where the competition—that's where the price—I think that's where the volume is coming from. The market is so broad, and is broadening so fast, that you're seeing both of them competing.

Mr. GUARINI. There's plenty of room for both?

Mr. MCGINLEY. Absolutely.

Mr. GUARINI. Well, now, they were the growers, and they were the traffickers down in Colombia. Now, as I understand it, they're beginning to locate their members of the families here in the United States, so they're getting at both ends of the marketplace in a larger manner than ever before.

Now, how are they coming into our country here? Are they coming in mostly as aliens, becoming citizens, or are they coming in illegally through the Mexican border? Do we have any indication as to what's happening? Are most of the Colombians that we have here citizens that are involved?

Mr. MCGINLEY. My first admission will be that our intelligence on the scope of the Colombian problem is not nearly as good as it is on the Sicilian and the LCN group.

Mr. GUARINI. Yeah, but can you tell by the arrests, and by the observations that have been made whether or not these are illegal aliens that are coming in, or green cardholders, whether they're eligible for citizenship, dealing with this kind of substance?

Mr. STIFFEL. If I may, a lot of the people we arrest on the initial phase, and then, of course, Glenn goes on with the controlled delivery, a lot of these people have relationships with individuals here in the country who have come in on student visas, they've come in on tourist visas.

After they get here they mingle in with the local community and then through several amnesties that were given, they were allowed to remain. And immigration in New York is just up to their eyes. We call them when we get one of these persons, and they come and they'll take them, and they have to give them an appointment to come back, which means he's never coming back. They just don't have the facilities. I think when they got the Brooklyn Navy Yard that alleviated the problem somewhat. But these people get in, and then they're here, and there isn't enough immigration personnel to route them out, to insure that when they come in on a student visa, or a tourist visa, that they're going to go out. So they remain here. And they become part of the society.

Mr. GUARINI. Would you say the majority of the people that are here are not—that are involved in this trafficking, or smuggling, or dealing business, that they're not citizens from Colombia, that there are people overstaying their visas, or are illegal aliens?

Mr. STIFFEL. A lot of them have alien registration cards, green cards, which means they've stayed in the country, they've obtained gainful employment, they've married in America, one thing or another, that has allowed them to get in the alien registration card.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in New York we've got a lot of illegal Dominicans that have taken over from the illegal Colombians, but I don't think they have enough information to really answer your question, which I would want to answer too, and that is we knew when we were dealing with Italian, and black, and Puerto Rican dealers. I mean, when I was prosecuting we knew who they were, what families, and who dealt in what.

What he's asking is who is out there dealing? These Colombians, are they legal? Are they illegal? Who is out there? And the Dominicans as well.

Mr. COOPER. There's just so much flux, movement, in terms of the people who are getting involved in the traffick. I mean, we do——

The CHAIRMAN. When you arrest 20 of them, what's the percentage of Colombians and what's the percentage of those who are legal?

Mr. COOPER. Depending on the bust, I know that in the Venagus case we had at least half, as I recall, who were illegals. But the others were legal.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Johnson tells me, and he's a special prosecutor, that after they arrest them for drugs that Immigration and Naturalization can't do anything with them. They don't have the resources. And that's after the arrest.

Mr. GREELISH. We follow a procedure, a policy in this office, that if we arrest an illegal alien for conducting a criminal act, particularly one involving narcotics, we don't just deport them, we prosecute them. And if we can we send them to jail. When they're finished with their jail sentence then they're deported.

Mr. GUARINI. Well, let me ask you, of the people who are arrested, how many are indicted of those that are arrested? How many who are arrested, tried, are actually convicted? What's the percentage?

Mr. GREELISH. I can't give you numbers, but it's very, very high. The way in which we function is primarily through wire taps. So that that's——

Mr. GUARINI. So that that's long, arduous, painful, and restrictive.

Mr. GREELISH. It's the only way that we know of to take a whole network from the importer as far down as the street level, if you want to run the investigation that long. We can, and have, literally taken down an entire network from the importer through the street level.

Mr. GUARINI. But are you busting the big people, or are you just getting the intermediate people?

Mr. GREELISH. No, no. We do not prosecute, as a matter of course, the intermediate and street level people.

The CHAIRMAN. That's why their convictions are so high. They're very selective in what they take. But the question is when you talk with Mystro & Johnson, who does not have that discretion, he has to take what's brought in, he can't convict them all, and he can't deport them all.

Mr. GREELISH. This is why this LECC coordinating committee is so important. This is the thing we are trying to do, to work out in advance so that we all know who is going to do what, and we don't let anybody slip through the cracks.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, they slip through. They slip through.

Mr. GREELISH. We'd be presumptious if we thought we could get everybody. But the fact is——

The CHAIRMAN. No, no, Mr. Greelish, what I'm talking about is it's very few are getting caught. Very few are getting caught. Now, this does not mean that you're not doing a terrific job with those that get caught up in your net, but you got a much finer net than law enforcement has on the local and State level. And I'll be glad to spend a couple of days with you on my streets and point out to you that these are the dealers.

Mr. GREELISH. We don't have to go to New York. We can walk down Broad Street North.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have to admit that we're not really dealing with the majority of the dealers. And I don't mean that as a criticism.

Mr. GREELISH. You're talking about street dealers, or you're talking wholesale dealers?

The CHAIRMAN. They've got apartment buildings in my district, so if the block is off limits, they got factories in the buildings, you know, where the traffickers they leased the entire building, and chased out the tenants. And the police know it.

Mr. GREELISH. We don't have that in New Jersey. And the reason we don't have it in New Jersey is because we have got good coordination.

The CHAIRMAN. We've got good coordination too because the police chief knows that they're there. And he knows the communities that are there, and we get good stories every time we arrest and they move to another building.

I'm saying that we're not in conflict even though it may appear to be, but there are a lot of people that are not caught in any net, and there's very little likelihood that many of them will get involved in a net.

Mr. GREELISH. I suggest to you that the drug dealers know that the price of doing business in New Jersey is extremely high.

Mr. GUARINI. Is that a fact?

Mr. GREELISH. Yes.

Mr. GUARINI. Is that why so many of them are coming to Hudson County, and Union City, and western New York?

The CHAIRMAN. That's the price of doing business—the possibilities of being arrested for dealing in New Jersey are extremely high.

Mr. GREELISH. If you will look at our statement, if you look at the statistics in the back, half, over half of the defendants that are arrested and prosecuted and convicted in the New York-New Jersey Osadef region, come from New Jersey.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Greelish, you're talking about after they're arrested. And I'm saying the chances are in New York of getting arrested are extremely low.

Mr. GREELISH. That's New York. It's not New Jersey.

The CHAIRMAN. OK.

Mr. GREELISH. I'm saying to you that the drug dealers in New Jersey——

Mr. GUARINI. Why would they be here if they didn't think they'd get away with it.

Mr. GREELISH. They're here unfortunately because the market is here. They're here because there is a demand for their product, and unless and until we can do something about that demand, they're always going to be no matter what the price.

Mr. GUARINI. I understand from the New Jersey Department of Health there are besides what's on cocaine and heroin, there are estimated 1 million marijuana users. That means one person in seven in the State of New Jersey, if I walked down Broad Street, every seventh person would be a user of at least marijuana, if not cocaine and heroin.

The CHAIRMAN. And every person that provides them with it would be a felon, which obviously would be under high risk of getting arrested and convicted in New Jersey.

Mr. GREELISH. The suggestion is I think on a survey that was done by the attorney general for New Jersey that half of the kids in our high schools use marijuana.

Mr. GUARINI. No, it's two-thirds according to the Star Ledger this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. What about their suppliers? Are they running a hell of a risk in Jersey supplying the kids?

Mr. GREELISH. I tell you, frankly, and if you look at the statistics, we focus on marijuana in New Jersey only in boatloads because that's all we have a resource to solve.

Mr. CUSACK. That's the problem.

The CHAIRMAN. That's it. Most of my hustlers will tell you they're not dealing in boatloads, so therefore they would be exempt from your clutches.

Anyway, we're—I'm sorry.

Mr. GREELISH. The guy who distributes on the street gets it from somebody. In other words, there has to be in any marketing device you've got to have a manufacturer, a producer. You've got to have an original distributor. You've got to have a wholesaler. What we go after is the importer and the wholesaler. The people our friends at the State level, both the State and the county level, work at the subdistributor level, and the street level.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we'll be hearing from Mr. Guarini.

Mr. GUARINI. I'd like to ask a question and follow up on a line of questions.

Mr. Stiffel, in regard to the Customs, there's been a large cutback on customs officers in the budget.

Have you felt that noticeably here in Newark, and has that affected your operations in Fort Newark?

Mr. STIFFEL. I haven't felt it here because, as I indicated before, I came here 3 years ago. The problem at that point was starting to acerbate. I then, as Tom said, became a squeaky wheel, so, therefore, I was given large amounts of resources over the last 2 years.

So the cutbacks have not affected me at all in this district. I have had no cutbacks at all.

Mr. GUARINI. And you have none that you expect that you'll have?

Mr. STIFFEL. I don't know about that yet, sir. I don't know what the anticipations are.

Mr. GUARINI. You'll probably be getting surprised very shortly if the Gramm-Rudman is held constitutional by the Supreme Court.

The last line of questions I'd like to go into would be regarding the IRS, and the laundering.

Could you tell me, Mr. Wise, whether or not there has been an abatement of laundering of the illicit dollars here in our gambling casinos, and has there—is there still a wiring of money offshore from the casinos as there has been in the past?

Mr. WISE. Well, as you probably know, Mr. Guarini, our involvement in money laundering has at least been for some time under title 31, which involves financial institutions. It's only recently that the casinos came under title 31, and that was as of last May 7.

As I pointed out in my testimony, probably the first case we have in which it is alleged that significant heroin profits were laundered through Atlantic City is on trial now in the eastern district of New York.

We continue, and we've done a lot of work in purely the other financial institution area. We've done numerous works in title 31.

And to answer your question, I think the awareness in this state in compliance with title 31, yes, is much better than it ever was, and is probably at an all time high.

Mr. GUARINI. That's the $10,000 limit?

Mr. WISE. Yeah, and that's with what I call financial institutions other than casinos, as defined, banks, savings and loans, brokers.

Mr. GUARINI. Well, there's a whole national network. What is it the name they call it? Surfing or——

Mr. WISE. Smurfing.

Mr. GUARINI. Yeah, smurfing. I assume there's a lot of smurfing that's going on, and that's how they get away with it being under the $10,000 limit, and that's been a very big industry throughout our Nation. And I don't know what the extent of smurfing is that's going on, but that's one way of getting around the $10,000 limitation.

But I'm just talking about the casinos themselves. Has the situation gotten markedly better, or would you say that there's still a problem and that we need legislation in that area?

Mr. WISE. Well, no. As I say, we haven't even been under the amended code, Mr. Guarini, for even a year yet. We're certainly maintaining vigil and have investigations underway to monitor what the extent of laundering is under title 31, both in the narcotics area, and in cases that don't involve narcotics money.

So we're hardly in a position to say, you know, what it is, what it isn't. We're not even——

Mr. GUARINI. So you have no handle on it yet?

Mr. WISE. What I did say, and I consider very significant to build on what Mr. Greelish says, is that there is one case that is a combination of narcotics and money laundering which has been brought in the eastern district of New York which involves millions of dollars being laundered allegedly, or being alleged by a government, through the casinos, which is presently on trial now, and it involves five people.

But to say where we are, I think we're in the process now of finding where we are through investigations and information gathering.

Mr. GUARINI. Well, have you got a task force that is a laundering task force that's doing investigations currently, and aren't you monitoring the situation very carefully now?

Mr. **Greelish.** We've had a money laundering task force for some time. Indeed, we had it prior to the extension of title 31 to the casinos in May of last year.

As you know, prior to that point in time there was nothing illegal for an individual to walk into a casino with literally a suitcase full of cash, turn it in, perhaps gamble for a while, and then take out large bills, or even a check.

Mr. **Guarini.** Cash them in the street type of money?

Mr. **Greelish.** Change the tens and twenties and fifties in larger bills. It was not per se illegal. We were looking at it from the standpoint of trying to trace that transaction back to the illegal activity which generated that money in the first place. And there were a number, and are now a number of ongoing investigations which eminated out of that.

That investigation, that task force, generated information which led us to conclude that a good portion of that money was narcotics money. And, indeed, in testimony before Chairman Hughes' subcommittee, my predecessor testified and set forth certain instances in which we could specifically point to drug dealers who had used the casinos to launder their money.

With the change of the regulation in May 1985, as was pointed out, it is perhaps premature at this point to say how well the casinos are adhering to that.

The way in which the regulation is structured, it doesn't make any difference where the money comes from. It may be perfectly legally earned money. If it's $10,001 CTR has to be filed.

So there is not necessarily a focus on the narcotics aspect of it. If, in fact, money laundering is still going on in Atlantic City, and we suspect that it is, there is a very good likelihood that a good portion of it is, in fact, narcotics related.

Mr. **Guarini.** And the only record that has to be made is if someone comes to the cashier's window with more than $10,000?

Mr. **Greelish.** It doesn't have to be even the cashier's window. If somebody buys into a game at a table and puts down over $10,000, if the same person stays at a table and spends more than $10,000 in cash in one sitting, indeed, if you can show through structuring, and this is a particular problem and one in which—I know Steve Trot from the department has been addressing Congress on because of a couple of cases that we've gotten out of the West that have questioned whether or not it is money laundering, where an individual knowingly goes from casino to casino to casino with cash each one under $10,000, it is our position, and I understand it's the IRS' position, that that is a structured violation of the CTR requirement. It's another form of smurfing.

Mr. **Guarini.** Thank you very much.

The efforts that were made in south Florida, south Florida task force, it's suggested that they have had down there, and stemming to a certain extent the flow of drugs, has that caused pressure on this area? Have you noticed any changes as a result of what's happened in Florida?

Mr. **Greelish.** Sure. It's driven the drug traffic north.

Mr. **Guarini.** So that's one of the reasons why we're a little worse off than we were before?

Mr. GREELISH. Sure. In 1983 when I was the first assistant attorney general for the State of New Jersey I was part of the working committee that met in Washington at that time, Dick Cohen, who is the U.S. attorney in Maine who was also on that committee, Dick said we never had drug importers in the history of the State of Maine until the success of the south Florida task force.

The reality is that you can't deal with this thing in a piecemeal fashion because it's like a balloon. You squeeze it in one place and it's just going to pop out somewhere else. There has to be a systemic approach on the producing nations, and through the jails, through the education, the whole system.

Mr. GUARINI. Full court——

Mr. GREELISH. The whole system has to be looked at.

Mr. GUARINI. Do you think we're doing that?

Mr. GREELISH. I think we're beginning to. That's why I'm optimistic. I've never in my years of law enforcement——

The CHAIRMAN. You read that stuff they send you from Washington.

Mr. CUSACK. Mr. Chairman, before they go let me say on the record that both Mr. Greelish and Mr. Cooper know that I represent this—and the chairman's judiciary committee. I give them an open door, whether on the record or off the record, because I think it's important for me to know.

Up until now I know that you guys have tried to do, and have been doing, an effective job with the least amount of resources. And I want to thank you.

Mr. GREELISH. We'll tell it to anybody who wants to listen.

Mr. GUARINI. It should be noted that you have been doing a great job with the limited resources that you have. And we just hope that we get more.

Mr. GREELISH. And we'll continue to do so. I mean, you shouldn't, and the public shouldn't, fear for a minute that simply because we're understaffed, we don't have enough hand in it, that we're going to give up. This is a can do outfit. We have been doing it, and we're going to continue.

The CHAIRMAN. And that's the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. Richard Russo, Commissioner, Division of Narcotic and Drug Abuse. Good morning, Mr. Russo, thanks for coming. George Hicks, director of New Well, David Kerr, director, Integrity House, Ron LaMargese, director of L&L Clinics, City of Irvington, Edna R. Thomas, director of Soul House, City of Newark and Reverend Norman O'Connor, Straight and Narrow, Patterson, New Jersey. Let me yield to the distinguished representative of Newark and the chairman of the judiciary committee to greet this panel because unlike the other panels, these are the people that he works with the closest, the people that are from the street.

Mr. RODINO. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman for yielding to me for that purpose because I especially wanted to welcome this panel composed of individuals with whom I have worked from the beginning; when Mr. George Hicks who was responsible for a drug treatment center then called New Well, Mr. Kerr, Integrity House; Miss Edna Thomas with Soul House. And, of course I know about Mr. Russo's work. I had the privilege of talking a while ago with Father O'Connor,

There was a time, Mr. Chairman even before you, when the Federal Government even understood better than it does now, I believe, because even though it is so tight fisted with its money that there were funds available for even these community workers. Mr. George Hicks appeared before our committee some years ago, long before the committee was established, before my committee on the judiciary and testified. And I think he will tell you from where he comes, I am going to leave that to him because when we talk about people who know what it is all about, George Hicks knows what it is all about because he came from there.

Mr. Kerr I know, I have been to Integrity House and I have seen what they are all about and Miss Thomas. And I want to commend each of them for the genuine interest and concern that they have shown over the years when they were able to get funds and when they were not able to get them, they still were there. And when you get community minded people like these persons before us, they come before us not because their pay is great, not because they are getting material rewards, but because they are genuinely interested. If there were more people interested in doing the job such as these people are, I can feel a little more confident that we are going to be able to deal with the problem.

I thought I would take this moment especially, Mr. Chairman to say welcome to these gentlemen and lady for their appearance here this morning. These are the real community people.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I join with your sentiments and welcome this particular panel. Your testimony is going to be received in the record as submitted without objection of this committee. And in order for us to have more time for questions, I would suggest that if you could summarize and highlight your testimony, then maybe we could spend more time in asking questions. Why do not you start off, Miss Thomas.

TESTIMONY OF EDNA R. THOMAS, DIRECTOR, SOUL HOUSE, CITY OF NEWARK

Ms. THOMAS. I would like to start off by saying that my first statement is coming from Edna Thomas, black woman, citizen sitting here and listening to law enforcement and realizing that my people have been the only involuntary immigrants in this country and we have not come to self realization yet. And yet I listen to illegal immigrants running a multimillion dollar corporation in this country and we cannot seem to find them. I guess my work with young people and those that are addicted and the smiles on their faces when they get a job and begin to support their families is more than worthwhile to listen to the other kinds of oppressions that we face on a daily basis.

The increase of cocaine and other mixed drugs in the project area right up the hill, you can see from the window, that is where my office is is ever readily in my community. My youngest patient as of today is 12 years old. My oldest patient is 63 years of age. I serve 122 adults and I serve 40 young people at the present time. Right now according to our funding mechanism, I serve less people today than I served in 1981. But the quality and the extent of our work remains the same because of our commitment. I am here today to plead with this committee that I am hoping that the essence of what I said in my paper that this committee will pass on the commitment that we feel for treatment and rejuvenation of our people to those who have to make all of the decisions on what happens to people. While law enforcement is just one avenue, I think it is time we stop all doing our own thing and maybe this is what has got us in this trouble.

You know 10 years ago the message was, everybody do their own thing. As long as I do my thing and do it well, don't bother me. And if I do something to hurt myself but I am not hurting you, that is wrong because if it is not good for me, it is not good for my child and it sure is not good for my community or my society. So, I think it is time that everybody start sharing and everybody stop placing blame and everybody start sharing in responsibility because that is what we tell the addict. You cannot pass this to nobody else anymore, it stops with you honey. You have got to take the responsibility now for your life.

I am asking all of us here to do the same thing that we try to teach our patients. You know, in the letter I received it said something about the workplace. I do not think that I can be that much concerned about drugs at General Motors because I am faced with everyday of losing my son. And I cannot equate my childrens' lives with General Motors, they are an extension of myself and my history. And there is no dollar value that could ever be attached to the life of a single young person in this country. So, I cannot worry about a shareholder getting another 35 cents versus a young person in this country.

We also would like to say to you that we seem to be treating pieces of families, I wish we would stop treating drug addicts over here and pregnant mothers over here and single mothers over here and errant fathers over here because in drug treatment we find all of that. And we just cannot say, we just can talk about how much you abuse drugs. We have to talk about the father that now gets a job at Soul House. Being that I am a woman you know, one of the unwritten classifications that I have if I give you a job making $4 an hour, you got to support your kids. See I take the stand of that kind of responsibility because that is real. And what I am saying to you is we have to stop treating pieces of problem and treat the family because drug abuse devastates the family. So, we have to talk to everybody.

You know, in also the letter, they talked about third party payments and foundations and all that kind of stuff, well the people I serve, their medium income is less than $8,500 a year. So they have very little third party payments unless their welfare mother is on Medicaid. And most of my female patients, the children have been removed from them due to drug abuse so they do not even have Medicaid available to them. And presently in this country we do not have a general assistance program that will help a third party out-patient payments. So I work with extremely poor population.

Most foundations ask you about your patient characteristics and will they be successful. When you get to that question with me, I know that I am out of the ballgame because it is a truly black center, it is in a housing project and we are always labeled in statistics as the underclass and there is always a movement to tear down where we do live. So, we are not that successful in telling somebody else how successful we are going to be, you see. But, if the American Cancer Society was held up to the same kind of scrutiny and questions that my poor people were asked, they would be in great trouble today.

Jobs are awfully important. What the police director of Newark said was true, parents in my community are being laid off due to high tech and their children are using high tech everyday selling drugs. It is true, all you have to do is walk up the hill and go through First Street, just ride through with your car, you will see at least 60 young people on the street doing this to you, telling you what you can get from them. You see, they run the street. They make $75 a day up the hill just looking out for police and the code word is five-0 which means here comes the cop from Hawaii Five-0. They have the beepers on like the physicians. They are wearing the $60 Nike's and the Jordache jeans and the $100 solar glasses because that is what society tells them is important, how much money you make and how many things you buy. And it is true, they do drive Mercedes in the projects but they are also smart enough to know when they get 18, they not only transfer them to somebody else's name, they begin to lease them. That is the new financial world. And on the radio, I hear them say, "Don't buy a car, lease your automobile."

So the young 18-year-olds are driving leased Mercedes while I drive a 1978 Chevrolet that I still own. So, we look at the economic benefits. Ten years ago, I used to carry a picket sign saying, "We need jobs for young people, they need to be involved in Neighborhood Youth Corp." I do not have to say that anymore. Some of them do not work for Neighborhood Youth Corp anymore, they make more than the kids who work in the summer programs. There is a lot of contradictions out there. And gentlemen, in order to treat the family, eradicate the problem, we have to begin to look at all the contradictions. We make Elvis Presley a hero and you put a monument to John Lennon in New York and make Ray Richardson a national fool. Too much contradiction in the country for the children, they cannot live with hypocracy. I do not know whether drugs is the answer for their dreams or an escape. But I know we have to do something.

And, I will just leave you with a poem that—and I love poetry—that gives you my true feelings. "We are the children of Martin and Malcomb, black, brown, red, and white and so we cannot be silent as our youths stand on street corners and the problems of the 20th century pass them by. We are the children of Martin and Malcomb, our ancestors proud and brave, they fought the storms and power of masters and madmen. We cannot be silent, we are the children of Martin and Malcomb. Our birthright is to be creators of history. Our glory is to struggle. You shall know our names as you know theirs so John N. Douglas, John Browning Garrison. We are the children of Martin and Malcomb, black, brown, red, and white, our right, our duty to shake the world with the new dream." With all my love, peace and power, warmest regards, Edna Thomas.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Thomas appears on p. 264.]

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Ms. Thomas.

Mr. Russo.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD J. RUSSO, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, ALCOHOL, NARCOTIC AND DRUG ABUSE, FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. RUSSO. Well gentlemen, I am pleased that you left the best panel to last.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another panel following you though. I assume that is what you are talking about.

Mr. RUSSO. We are going to take up all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a tough act to follow.

Mr. RUSSO. Yeah, right. I am grateful to have the opportunity to talk from a State perspective on this problem. And of course I cannot in my discussion, talk about substance abuse in New Jersey without talking about the issue of AIDS. As the members of the committee are aware, of course it is very, very difficult to determine incidence and prevalence of substance abuse. And I am referring to the paper which I am sure you all have and I am just going to summarize it very, very briefly.

Now even though it is difficult to determine the true incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and given these limitations of our ability to precisely identify the problem, we have been able, I think, in New Jersey to gather data to support policy making at the highest level which is absolutely necessary particularly in the face of the diminishing resource.

The first question that you folks have asked us to respond to is, "What is the statewide picture of drug abuse in New Jersey?" It is marked by very, very tremendous diversity. First of all, marijuana dependence is fairly uniform and endemic across the State. That is not the situation with all drugs. Parts of southern New Jersey where methamphetamine abuse is so widespread that in one treatment program, two-thirds of the admissions report methamphetamine as their primary drug of abuse.

Cocaine abuse is epidemic throughout New Jersey. And, we estimate well over 100,000 current users in the rural south and shore parts of the State, cocaine has not yet gained as strong a foothold as it has in the northern part of the State. However, the recent introduction of the new marketing strategy which I am sure you have all heard of called free-basing cocaine or "crack" has produced a remarkable increase in the use of this form of drug in the State. And as you know, gentlemen, at a relatively low price.

A year or more ago, Crack in certain parts of our State were essentially unheard of except in perhaps Essex and the Hudson County. Today, and you probably heard this earlier, more than half of the police seizures in Newark alone are probably of cocaine or Crack. We are extremely concerned about the high addiction potential of this particular drug but we are also more concerned about its availability for youth. And very unfortunately, it appears that the youth continue to see this drug as a recreational drug.

Another major problem in Newark of course is the use of cocaine in combination with glutethimide which produces a very, very high—it's high actually compared with heroin and this of course is called Hits [H-I-T-S] and I am sure you have read and know something about that. We estimate that well over 1 million tablets of this drug are diverted from licit to illicit sources in the streets of Newark alone each year. Our estimation of the prevalence of heroin abuse in the metropolitan area refine the rates for Newark and Jersey City for example surpassed every one of the 21 largest cities in the Nation. Treatment admissions for heroin abuse are from Essex and Hudson County to account for about 38 percent of all the admissions statewide and yet these two counties represent only about 18 percent of the State's population.

AIDS, acquired immune deficiency, is one of the greatest health problems facing public health in this Nation in New Jersey today. Unfortunately, New Jersey ranks fourth in the Nation in terms of the number of AIDS cases but these are specifically high risk behavior patterns that cause the transmission of AIDS. The sharing of intravenous drug needles by users and addicts. New Jersey, gentlemen, is unique among all the States and a majority of our cases are found in the intravenous drug abuse community, that is the AIDS patients. Where the virus is passed from the addict to another from one another to the sharing of contaminated needles and when you look at the chain of drug abuse, we see that drug addicts infect not only other drug addicts but their unborn children, their sexual partners as well.

Nearly 60 percent of the AIDS cases identified in New Jersey are drug related, 60 percent. Nationally, the number of AIDS patients that are drug related hovers in the neighborhood of 25, 20 to 25 percent. AIDS in the drug abuse community creates some very, very unusual problems that I am sure other panel members will mention. In New Jersey, 62 percent of our cases are found among minority populations, 50 percent among blacks, 12 percent among Hispanics and nationally, only 38 percent of the cases are in a minority community.

In a research study recently conducted by us and the Center for Disease Control on the issue of AIDS it was estimated that the intravenous drug users throughout the State of New Jersey are the single group at the highest risk in the United States for AIDS. That is the New Jersey IV drug users. There is clearly a geographic component to the epidemic of AIDS with its epicenter in New York City and northern New Jersey area.

It is now clearly impossible to talk about drug abuse in New Jersey, particularly in north Jersey without raising this monstrous AIDS epidemic as the single most important issue because of its close ties to IV drug use. The impact of this drug related illness has put a tremendous strain on my colleagues on the dais up here on the drug treatment system which is believe me, is reaching some very, very, severe, severe conditions. One out-patient program in northern New Jersey, gentlemen has almost 5 percent of its patients have been diagnosed with clinical AIDS or AIDS related illness [ARC].

Over 50 percent of the clients in this one program have been infected and have been tested to be positive for the HTLV-III virus. And this particular program has an AIDS mortality rate of about one client every other week. Drug treatment programs have been operating well over capacity in New Jersey since the first major fiscal cutbacks were implemented back in October 1981 at the time of the block grant implementation. And now the overburdened staffs of these programs are now having to deal with this new problem of the AIDS IV user. Counseling staff in particular in every one of our drug treatment facilities in the State of New Jersey are feeling the brunt of this most important epidemic.

I have attempted to very briefly and you have more details in my paper to paint a very broad brush picture of the drug abuse trends in our State and in some detail in the area of Newark and Jersey City. Continued cutbacks in the resources allocated to these efforts have hampered our ability to respond adequately to the problem. In New Jersey alone, we estimate about 150,000 people today are in need of drug treatment. And we roughly touch about 13,000. So, we are reaching less than 10 percent of the population just in the northern part of the State that we really should.

About 60 percent of these 150,000 people who are serious drug abusers are heroin abusers, 40 percent abuse cocaine along with perhaps heroin. And even though marijuana users outnumber those who abuse cocaine by about five to one, we have very few admissions in New Jersey for marijuana use primarily because we are forced to triage due to the limited resources and take the more serious patients. That does not mean we do not have serious marijuana problems but our system, our physicians and our clinicians and those across the table here have to triage and take them that have the greatest problem.

In Essex and Hudson County, over 70 percent of the admissions have heroin as their primary problem and we see no hope of being able to expand the treatment system in the near future to respond to this increasing problem of this and cocaine. And because of the enormous drain on the entire health care system expected in the coming years, particularly from the AIDS issue, we in New Jersey must continue to emphasize treatment for the IV drug users, mostly chronic IV drug user type.

We have devoted some serious innovative efforts in trying to reduce the spread of AIDS and I am not going to take up your time. I want to mention just a couple little things that we have been doing which I think have merit. We have provided some very small fund—10 programs to hire indigenous drug field workers. Essentially, they are recovered IV users who go out into the streets and talk with active users in shooting galleries in the streets and in the bars and trying to get the IV drug user to change his or her habits in terms of how they deal with the drug and if they are going to continue to use drugs, IV, that they should sterilize their equipment. And, we even tell how to sterilize their equipment.

This effort has had some degree of success. A questionnaire that we gave out to about 600 new patients that came in within the last year indicates that one out of every six have received some information, positive information of AIDS in the street from these street workers.

We are seriously discussing in New Jersey the possibility of allowing confirmed IV drug users in our State to have legal access to needles, sterile needle equipment as a necessary part of a comprehensive AIDS risk reduction and prevention effort. Of course, this reflects our best judgment that the possible benefits of such a move far outweigh the risks, both to individuals and to society at large.

In conclusion, you asked me to comment on how the Federal Government can help with this very complex problem. Aside from funding, gentlemen and I am sorry Gramm-Rudman is here but I am sorry because of Gramm-Rudman because of another issue. Aside from the fact that Gramm-Rudman may reduce some of our funding, I think Gramm-Rudman is providing the opportunity to hide behind some funding reductions. And what I think we can do, first of all, the Federal Government has not and is not, gentlemen helping this State of ours and I do not think this Nation in this complex problem. Since 1981, the Federal Government has not provided strong, national leadership to the States in this area of substance abuse.

I strongly recommend for the Federal Government become involved, reinvolved in fostering and promoting national policy forums around specific drug abuse issues. Too often, these national forums have been relegated to isolated organizations, agencies in States resulting in often diverse policy formations which do not utilize Federal input and which sometimes contradict each other. Today, the major issue may be policy wide of AIDS. Tomorrow it may be a new drug or something else. And I think, Mr. Greeney, you mentioned that we need a national strategy, you are 100-percent correct. We do not have a national strategy in this country.

I asked the Director of the National Institute of Drug Abuse not too long ago before he left, "Who provides national strategy in the substance abuse field?" And, this is the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. He said, "I don't, we don't, it's provided by the White House." I asked Carlton Turner that same question in the White House, "Who provides the national strategy and leadership for this country?" And he said, "We don't, Congress does."

Gentlemen, that has got to stop. We do not have Federal, national leadership whether you are talking about law enforcement, whether you are talking about the supply reduction in law enforcement or the demand reduction inside. Unfortunately, in this country, and I do not know how we permitted this to happen but we do not have national leadership. And, I think that in my 20 years or so experience in this field and the demand reduction side of this problem that without a massive national prevention strategy sphere-headed by the Federal Government involving law enforcement, involving treatment, involving the schools, involving the parents, the National Federation of Parents, the tremendous energies out there in the communities, my friend to the right mentioned the community needs and the community responses.

I think if we have a massive "If you can help" and this does not cost a lot of money. That is why I say, I do not like Gramm-Rudman because we can hide behind. We are getting reductions; ergo, we cannot do today as much as we did before. But, I think we can, I think the communities in this country, I know in New Jersey are ready for some national policy strategy toward prevention. And, I think we can help solve this problem even in face, in face of Gramm-Rudman. And gentlemen, lets not just hide behind the reduction of dollars. Lets do something that we all can do if we really get together and put our heads together.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I think the most important critical issue facing this today is a lack of Federal strategy, otherwise, we are going to be back here 10 years from now talking about the same damn issue and the same damn enforcement of problems and the same damn things that we have been talking about for 15 years. And I think we can solve it with community response but it takes leadership which we do not have. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Russo appears on p. 273.]

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Hicks.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE HICKS, NEW WELL REHABILITATION CENTER, NEWARK, NJ

Mr. HICKS. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, this is for the record and I have not had an opportunity to do this before but I have spoken to the gentleman plenty of times when Congressman Rodino mentioned that we go back a long time, well we do. Congressman Rodino, I think knew when I was an addict in the streets of Newark, NJ. He gave me a lot of guidance, that is how far we go back. And in 1977, he was responsible for me having a pardon from the Government. And, Congressman Rodino was very instrumental in that and publicly, Congressman, I would like to thank you for that because you helped me be here right now.

Now, for the record, gentlemen, despite previous prevention efforts during the past several years, drug abuse in the Newark area has ballooned out of the range of our ability to effectively control it. During that time, we had to cope with funding cuts that have forced back the number of treatment and prevention personnel and greatly reduced our capacity to operate effective prevention education programs for young people before they reach the age of 15 or 16 when in black, urban areas, peer pressure and few alternatives have already set habits to lifestyles.

Methadone maintenance have provided one effective avenue for treatment and abstinence for many heroin addicts. Outpatient programs in Newark that offer intensive individual and family counseling in conjunction with medical, legal, and social service assistance come together to help us keep many others free of drugs. So, from our perspective, there has been some progress in our ability to control substance abuse. From that point of view that though nearly 20 years experience in the field, we have finally developed finite expertise in the area of interrupting abuse.

We have attained some success at keeping a large number of recovering addicts drug free for long periods of time. However, the sad note to that good news is that recovering addicts are few as compared to the number of active addicts. We would estimate 8 to 10 percent of the abusing population and that the number of new addicts does not reduce, though drugs of choice change from time to time.

Cocaine, cocaine derivatives, along with hits, a combination of two different medications, sometimes each of which produce opposite effects easily rival heroin among young people under 21 in 1986. We see scores of multidrug abusers in the schools and in the centers who are simultaneously using cocaine, hits, alcohol, and marijuana. Marijuana is so commonly used that it is openly smoked on the streets of our city. Hits are so popular among youngsters that they are openly sold in the streets.

Heroin use is rampant and the negative consequences to health have become so complicated that we are seriously discussing plans to supply uncontaminated hypodermic needles and syringes to heroin addicts. Our research demonstrates that among people over the age of 21, marijuana and heroin remain the most frequently abused drugs. Although, as it becomes increasingly cheaper and more available, cocaine is fast becoming equal to heroin in extent to use among the older population.

Unfortunately, cocaine still enjoys a respectable reputation and is regarded generally as a clean high associated with success and achievement. This reputation attracts well educated, employed, and middle and upper income persons who until recently wouldn't have dreamed of using a drug other than an occasional drink, alcohol. Like marijuana, cocaine encourages initial use in a social setting, thereby reinforcing the notions of its acceptability.

Several years ago, New Well developed a program for middle-level managers at a major corporation headquartered in Newark. The program is designed to help managers identify and cope with the drug abuser in the workplace. We are opposed to blanket urinalysis of all employees, basically because we feel that such testing may infringe upon individual constitutional rights. However, where management and supervisory personnel are trained to identify behavior associated with drug abuse and reasonable cause to test is established, testing can be an effective tool for not only the company but for the offending individual as well.

We feel the positive test results should signal identification and treatment. The workers found to have positive tests must engage in treatment but that upon successful completing of treatment, the worker should be returned to their job. Gainful employment is a major key to the successful recovery of drug abusers.

Little private funds for treatment are available in 1986. However, increasingly, business and industry are willing to pay consultant fees to established experts able to assist in dealing with drug abuse in the workplace. After nearly 15 years, New Well was last year for the first time able to secure a small grant from United Way of Essex and West Hudson. Our major grant delivered through the New Jersey Department of Health is insufficient to support our programs. And use of the moneys is restricted in many ways.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Russo is going to show you how to do it without money.

Mr. HICKS. OK. OK. Third party payment has been in effect within our system for several years. We find that the payment for service worked fairly well and allows us to provide services otherwise unavailable for clients on public assistance. Few addicts treated at the New Well are insured by private carriers because so few are employed in work where such benefits are commonplace.

Finally, gentlemen, while we appreciate Mrs. Reagan's apparent interest in drug abuse among children, her lectures alone do not provide answers. While the First Lady travels around the country encouraging parents to talk with children about drug abuse, we deal daily with poor, urban children whose parents are themselves drug abusers, unemployed, without hope and poorly equipped to deal with their children as role models. We also are aware that peer pressure is the pressure that most influences children when they are faced with decisions about such matters as drug experimentation.

The Federal Government must reassess its role in the fight for control of drug abuse, aside from control at our Nation's borders. It seems obvious that control at the border is out of control. While we look for means to control imported drugs, an entire generation of our young people faces a bleak future—hooked on heroin, cocaine, and prescription drugs. Much can be accomplished with adequately funded preventive education programs, reestablishment of recreation, arts, and cultured programs in the public school system and after school care and recreation for children from grade 3 to 12. We have too long neglected the grade schooler, assuming drug abusers to be junior high and grade schoolers, junior high schoolers.

We find in Newark that the foundation for drug and alcohol abuse begins at very tender ages like 7 and 8 for example and I think that was said before. We need Federal cash support for prevention efforts. We need Federal cash support for more effective women's programs where parenting and job counseling can be presented to young mothers who are caught up in the maze of substance abuse and we have plenty of them. We need cash support for experienced, enthusiastic staff and for purchase of equipment to assist in work.

Our work is really a war. A war against substance abuse, a war we must fight hard if we are to save this and the next generation of American young people. Congress would not attempt to wage a war against communism without sufficient financial support from an army and equipment. We must view our war against drugs from the same perspective. It requires the same determination and the same commitments. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hicks appears on p. 279.]

The CHAIRMAN. Well said, Mr. Hicks.

Mr. Kerr.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID KERR, INTEGRITY, INC., NEWARK, NJ

Mr. KERR. I appreciate your interest in drug addicts.

I got into this field by accident in the 1960's as I was a State parole officer and I was working with drug addicts and my parolees. I became more and more frustrated because these parolees who were drug addicts seemed to have so many skills and abilities as far as natural talent, very bright people and they were also pathetic people. And the rest is history, I got involved in a store front operation that became a residential in the 1960's and there has been a dramatic change in the interest of society. I can remember when the drug thing was always front page. People were concerned, there was always a effort to try to coordinate and help. And now there is a massive—April 11, $2 billion heroin bust in New York metropolitan area that does not even make the front page of the New York Times makes the second section—$2 billion supplying maybe 100,000 people for a year and what kind of press is it given really.

Our program, we have six people dead from AIDS. New Jersey has that ranking sometimes. For example, we rank No. 1 in the spread of AIDS through IV drug addiction. We have people coming—we had a test for AIDS in our program and out of 70 people tested, 20 people had the positive ATLD-III. I knew a person who is now dead, one of our staff members, women who is dead from AIDS and she was a fighter. And we look at the AIDS thing like just around the corner we are going to find a cure, we do not look at it as prepare them to die, so on.

One of our people just recently who was diagnosed with ARC and had the positive HTLB-III has confounded medical whatever by suddenly coming up negative test after test with HTLB-III. No one knows why he is one in 3,000 or whatever. But I have a feeling that a lot of this is attitude and that people have to show a positive attitude. But how can you show a positive attitude in a day in age when it is ridiculous, $2 billion of heroin and we are fighting a war—who is fighting the war, there is no fight, it is just a give up. So, there is no, I agree with Dick, there is no concerted effort, there is no priority put certainly by Reagan in my opinion.

He seems to have a priority where Nancy feels that there is importance in treatment effort but he keeps cutting treatment programs. We have never had as many people in our program and as many people on the waiting list, over 2-month waiting lists we have now. A week ago I had a call from a mother who has a son who needs help and she knows some Senators to call me and she calls me and everyone wants to get him in. I said, I cannot defer to this person because we have other people on the waiting list and so on. So, she says, "But he just took $30,000 from me out of a savings account." I said, "For what, for his cocaine habit." Cocaine now on top of heroin—now, in the 1960's and early 1970's, it was the speedball, cocaine and heroin. It is back to that cocaine and heroin thing which what that is effectively doing, now the habits instead of being $50, $60 a day are now like $130, $150 a day per person.

I do not have too many answers because I will tell you, from the treatment perspective, I have never seen anything as pathetic as the mothers really that call in and what hope is there. I mean, we have people in our program, we have good retension now, we have good success for the people who stay through. But like Dick says, we do not have a tip of the iceberg that can fit in. We have 170 residents and 130 outpatient clients. We see maybe 1,000 people a year which is like a tip of the iceberg if you measure that by the people who call us.

Meanwhile, funding is important and notwithstanding Nancy's pleas for the chemical dependencies and the self-help which we utilize and the AA and the NA groups which are very important. That is a foundation of the therapeutic community that we run. But at the same time, if you have a staff member there that keep getting less money instead of more money and less staff, no coverage, I mean you cannot expect anything to be done in a quality fashion continually.

Well anyway, just to make a long story short, we just lost our only detox in the city of Newark and matter of fact, it was one of the few outpatient detox in the State, the only I think in northern Jersey; it is gone, funding cuts. Impact of funding cuts, what are the Graham-Rudman impact of funding cuts on us. We deal with the criminal justice system, we deal with indigent and the criminal justice system. The impact is what is happening already happened in the alcohol field. The people with insurance cards and the people with fees to pay the program, they will get in the treatment centers. The people without those cards which is our people have to rely on Federal funds and State funds which are drying up. So what is left for the indigent, what is left for the criminal justice system. I mean, this is the type of people we have been serving for 20 years.

So, the funding cuts are going to hit the lower middle and the lower class people, class in terms of socioeconomic. My pitiful attempt at philosophy, one thing I do not see clear is the supply and demand but no one seems to be realizing that the United States of America, the people here want to get high. They just love to get high. Everyone wants to get high. So what efforts are being made, prevention maybe. Being high is glorified like you said—I think Edna said that. We like to show that being high is good or be like Michael Ray Richardson or be like this person. And then we brand people. If you are Hollywood, then you have got a drug problem. If you are a dope fiend in Newark, you are a dope fiend. If you are a physician, you are impaired. I do not know where they got that.

Ms. THOMAS. Yes, an impaired disability is what it is called.

Mr. KERR. So there is a lot of inconsistencies. My feeling as far as supply and demand is that like to try to stop the supply—someone said a law enforcement officer says, if you build a 30-foot wall around the United States, it will take the drug pusher 30 seconds to build a 31-foot ladder and I think you can try—we had some good cooperation with Iran years ago that was a good stop to that when you were involved with that. And now everything is blown apart so we cannot rely on that kind of cooperation.

So I do not know what the answer is to supply, I do not know. Demand, we could be doing a lot more with. Demand we could be coordinating and doing some more but we need money. Again a pitiful—the tent that I have, why do not we have on the books something called forfeiture, civil forfeiture. Could not we work with that and give out of that these drug busts if there is money collected, why not give it to enforcement, why not give it to treatment. It may not be a lot or whatever, but it would be more than we are getting now and we are getting less and less. I know you guys are facing the situation, this sounds all good but where are you going to get the money and we do need money, we cannot do it for nothing.

So, I suggest maybe you could go after that civil forfeiture. That is I think a common law—it has been on the books for hundreds of years, why not try to somehow when these busts come in if there is money there, distribute that to treatment programs through the proper channels because we are in a pretty sad situation right now. And I have never seen it as bad as this. I am really so shocked and surprised that there is such interest here to come all the way to Newark here to see what the problem is.

So, I thank you for showing your interest.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kerr appears on p. 285.]

The CHAIRMAN. Father O'Connor.

TESTIMONY OF REV. NORMAN O'CONNOR, DIRECTOR, STRAIGHT AND NARROW HEALTH CENTER, PATERSON, NJ

Father O'CONNOR. First of all, I am from a place called Straight and Narrow and I know all of you are highly religiously orientated and well trained in the Bible and the Scripture but Straight Street is a famous—was in the Scripture, St. Paul mentions it. And he told the people—Christ himself said, "Go to the house on Straight Street." And we had a very enterprising superior, Father Greco a few years ago—we had a little side street we used to call Cedar Street so he had it changed to Narrow. So, out of that came the evolution of the name by which we are known, Straight and Narrow.

We have been in existence since 1954 and in that time we have treated over 40,000 people for a variety of drug, alcohol, dually addicted, whatever. And our experiences are very similar to obviously everyone at this table treats the type of person who does not have the third party payment or the insurance payment or the family that can pay $500 to $1,000 to $3,000 or whatever it is. And that means that our lists are filled, we treat primarily indigent, many of them court referred.

I think the point that Dick raised and which Congressman Rodino raised the key, "piece." If you could get a White House conference, do not make it like the White House conference on families. I was the chairman in the New Jersey State Assembly of the participation in that. We ended up in such a hassle over abortion and abortion rights or nonabortion rights, it was really kind of ridiculous. What we need——

The CHAIRMAN. We have got some questions on that too, Father for you.

Father O'CONNOR. I know you do. I figured that coming from Harlem but there has got to be some way that we can assemble the people like yourselves and I admire you for coming here on a long day and listening to a lot of complaints and requests and wish lists and all the rest of it but assembling the type of people sitting at the table and in this room and many of whom are here before and coming to grips because I think my attitude is much—I cannot stand IRS, I hate them, they are the biggest pesterers in the whole assembly to Federal agencies. I am very deeply suspicious of the Custom and Immigration group because they are constantly involved in trying to establish papers and identification for people who validly should be here or should not be here as the case may be. But, when I hear them talk about their efforts, it seems so minimal in terms of the thing that Mr. Kerr mentioned yesterday, the $2 billion bust.

And last night on the channel 7 news, Mr. Johnson says to a kid standing there, "Is this going to impact the supply of drugs in your particular section?" Kids immediate answer, "No, you can buy tonight whatever you need. It's right here, it's right with us."

There is a severe moral problem because I do not think, I am sure in this room it is like what came up here just a few seconds ago, I think we could get 20 different attitudes about what drugs should be or should not be in our lives. We have a fairly common security about alcohol, but we have nothing that says whether you agree with me or you agree with me, I cannot stand it but I know hundreds of people, I know priests who think that there is nothing wrong with marijuana smoking and if you want to indulge a little cocaine on a weekend when nothing is—you are not impacting on the way you perform or live, that is your problem. Just do not bring it to work with you or do not bring it to the assembly to what we are involved in.

And until we get some kind of an agreement, it is like the testing, I would like to see testing for everybody including Congressmen and priests and see that that is an ongoing activity. But I know that everybody would say, "Oh, you're trespassing on civil rights and private rights and individual rights and whatever rights." And until we come to grips, I am a Roman Catholic priest, I get angry at my own church because I have never heard a document that speaks to the issue of drug and drug activity, alcohol and alcohol activity in the United States. We talk about the right to life, we talk about nucler deterrents, we talk about the military occupation, we talk about Nicaragua, we talk about the Communists, we talk about everything but an ongoing problem that is just horrendous. And to get what Dick is talking about and the Feds, to get the Federal Government to even be able to talk on that issue without involving religion and State, religion and the Feds and religion, my God, it seems like it is an impossibility. But if you can do it and push for it, I certainly would run—I will run up and down the State to help out in any fashion that can be done.

The city problem, I know you got a paper from the Paterson. One of the things that nobody talks about is that there is an issue of racism involved with this whole situation.

Ms. **Thomas**. My statement.

Father. **O'Connor**. I know it. And nobody brings that up and brings it to attention. We have people—I am just looking around to see who is going to comment on this. We have a mayor who is very strict. He has got a strong gun law and he wants a strong narcotic law and nobody talks about the fact that part of the ongoing dollars that pay for rent, food, utilities and the rest of it is the drug activity. And lots of families would not make it in today's world if they did not have somebody out there in the street either pumping, hustling, whatever is necessary to bring the dollars in that make them able to go to school.

In fact, I know one that is paying tuition in a local Catholic school on the basis of drug activity. In the adolescens, boy, if you deal with adolescents and all of us do at this table, they are the most insolent, difficult, abrasive, smart aleckey, distrusted authority. We have a group called the Five Percenters up in Paterson and I met one of them in the bathroom and he is encountering me, he is about 16, nice looking boy, black youngster. He looks at me and he says, 'Who are you?" And I said, "I'm Father O'Connor, actually director of the place." He said, "Well, what good does it do you?" And I said, "Well, it really hasn't done me any good yet," I said, "I'm poorer than you are, enjoying a salary that's about $8,500 a year so I'm sure you're making much more." He said, "You're a nut, you're wasting your time." And this was face to face. He is 17 and I have been ordained for 30 years so you could imagine, who is right and who is wrong. And we have to deal with them.

We have a problem with the guy here from the Attorney General, the U.S. attorney's office, they do not like our program because we are too strict. And when you do plea bargaining, you do not want a youngster assigned to us who then is going to be back on the street 22 days later because he is angry at the way we handled it and this was not part of the agreement that was struck before the court.

Ms. THOMAS. The legal system.

Father. O'CONNOR. The legal system. And that is the kind of thing that we deal with everyday. Meanwhile, as Dave was pointing out and the rest of us, you are trying to make kids better, you are trying to make the neighborhood better, you are trying to help the family and these realities, if we do not start to grapple with them, then my God, we have got some tough days ahead of us.

[The prepared statement of Father O'Connor appears on p. 288.]

The CHAIRMAN. Chairman Rodino.

Mr. GUARINI. Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence, may I ask special permission from the Chair if I can, Mr. Thomas Taylor has been waiting most of the day is president of the NAACP has to go to Wilmington, DE to an NAACP meeting. And he asked me if he could join this panel, give his testimony and leave because he——

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

Mr. GUARINI. Thank you.

Mr. Taylor.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to welcome you, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. GUARINI. You have been very patient. Thank you for waiting.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS TAYLOR, PRESIDENT, NAACP, JERSEY CITY, NJ

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, good afternoon. I am a retired Jersey City firefighter, 29 years of service. I was the first black firefighter in Jersey City. I am also president of the NAACP, Georgia City Branch. In fact, this is my 10th anniversary.

Looking at this illegal drug situation, I see it as the greatest threat to civil rights in my lifetime. I also see it as the greatest threat to the democratic system as we know it. I am in accord with Father when he stated how important this is as far as our total community is concerned. This is not a black and white issue although I do also see racism here. In 1973, I went on a recruitment program with our fire department trying to interest young black men into pursuing the fire department as a career. I was making what I considered to be a decent salary at that time, $23,000.

I spoke to a group of young men on the corner of Farley Street and Martin Luther King Drive in Jersey City and they ridiculed me, $23,000. I thought they were kidding at first but then I discovered, you know, they were making big money. In fact, one of them told me that he could make my year's salary in 2 weeks. And everyone of them had excellent, beautiful cars and I am riding around in a 5-year-old car, 6-year-old car all the time. Well my ego was bruised but I really did not realize the negative impact of what they were saying.

The next time I saw something of this nature though was in 1984. We were trying to interest young men and women in the police department as a career. Our present council president who was a police lieutenant on leave at that time, Glenn Cunningham and a veteran police detective, Mr. Charles Jackson did an excellent job of going out and recruiting. And when I saw the caliber of young men that they had enlisted to become applicants in the fire department, I was—in the police department I mean—I was very, very pleased. They took the examination—when I say I was pleased, I was looking at a group of men who academically they averaged 2 years of college, this group. And if you looked at them, physical appearance, very good, excellent.

The examination took place, we heard nothing about it because our interest mainly was in a municipal election that was taking place at that time. The election took place in June—the incumbent lost by the way and the new administration appointed a black man as the first black police director in the history of Jersey City. He was a police officer, a lieutenant who had been in charge of the narcotics squad and the arrest that they made, tremendous, they are doing their job but it requires more than them doing their job. But back to this group that had been recruited.

There were 65 openings in the police department at that time and we were short of 65 people being appointed to the police department. Now in that 65, going to note in numerical order, 1 through—beginning with 1, in the top 50, we had 22 black men. In July, the director, Director Adams came to me at my home and he told me that he wanted to speak to me before it became news and he was trying to reach the council president, Mr. Cunningham. And I wanted to know what was all this excitement about, what was so terrible that he had to see me and it was so urgent and the look of concern on his face. He said that he had to make the appointments but there is only one black on the list. And I could not understand what had happened. I was looking for some discrimination or something else that may have occurred at that time but it was not that.

When they took the psychological examination, they also asked for a urine specimen and this is what destroyed most of those men. Now jobs, we do not turn down jobs today. I mean people are looking for jobs and the strange thing, the mind boggling thing there and I do not have the information from Civil Service yet but the first eight people were turned down on the list. Now, this is not only black but the first eight people on the list. The first person appointed was number 9 and in order to get that 65, they had to go through 346 people. Some of it was their record, some of it was that they were physically inept and the remainder of it was drugs.

Now, all the work that we are doing here in New Jersey City, the cooperation that I received from the administration to deal with affirmative action, the time and money is hard to come by for a nonprofit organization such as our NAACP, the time, the money that we spent, it is all gone up in smoke. It is all worthless as far as what we are trying to do is concerned because our efforts are being destroyed by illegal drugs and I do not know how we are going to cope with it.

What we are going to try to do now is a priority as far as the branch is concerned, we are making illegal drugs drug controlled, drug prevention a priority as far as the branch is concerned. Today, I have people in Wilmington, DE at our regional conference, we have drafted a resolution hoping that today we can get with those people who are from region 2, NAACP, that is Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, trying to get them to join with us so that we can push this resolution at our national convention. It is not a local problem, this is a national problem. And I feel that as a civil rights organization that we have to interest our people throughout the country into becoming part of this effort. And that is the only way that we are going to succeed.

Jersey City, it is important to me but as far as the total picture is concerned, we have to attack the total picture of this. I do believe there is a bit of racism as far as this all is concerned because I do feel that in the 1950's and 1960's really somebody directed this into our community and nothing at all was done about it. But true, unfortunately our fault too because I did not realize the impact, the negative impact that this would have. I thought it was something that drugs—something to be shunned, the use of drugs something to be discouraged but I never had any idea that this was going to affect our people so much.

There is another thing that I have discovered. When people became aware of the fact here in February which was black history month that I was interested in trying to get a idea—a handle on this drug problem in Jersey City, others came forth to parole and they cooperated with me. I can reach schools. The superintendent of schools is a member of my branch. I can reach the churches, I have worked with the churches, all of them. I worked with the schools, all of them—business, I can reach these people. And it is my intention to go to the city body, the mayor and ask that we select people from every area and that we plan a conference so that we can begin to deal with this situation on a local basis to make our people aware through education and a plan of action to begin to deal with it before—it is like our tide, it is going to wash over all of us.

My wife is a nurse and she works in maternity. She spoke to one of the doctors in her particular ward and made him aware that I was interested and he gave me the opportunity to come to the nursery, I had to dress in a gown and in the mask to see a 2-day-old baby. He brought the baby and held the baby in his arms and this baby was screaming and rigid and trembling you might say. And, he told me what it was, he said, "This baby needs a fix." Now, this is sad and it is one of the most distressful things that I had ever seen in my life. I would not want to see it again. And he told me also that no one is going to know really for maybe 10 years what that child is going to be.

Now, addict mothers, addict babies, addict young people, it is something that we are going to seriously have to deal with. I definitely intend to. Gentlemen, thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Taylor appears on p. 291.]

The CHAIRMAN. Let us thank you. We are greatly encouraged and please include us in your plans.

Chairman Rodino.

Mr. RODINO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Taylor, just before you leave since you have mentioned going to the convention or conference that is taking place in Wilmington with the NAACP and you mentioned the resolution. Are you suggesting that you endorsed that idea, of a White House conference to develop the kind of strategy that may be necessary, not just strategy leadership as Mr. Russo says but to develop the kind of strategy that would envision the Federal Government really doing what it needs to with regard to this problem that we have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. RODINO. Well, I want to wish you good luck. And what I would like you to do is, once you have adopted that resolution which I am sure they will adopt, I would hope that you would send it to your Congressman—

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, certainly, sir.

Mr. RODINO [continuing]. And then he will take it up with us. Thank you very much.

Mr. GUARINI. Tom, I want to thank you very much——

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much.

Mr. GUARINI [continuing]. For your sense of humanity and your good work.

Mr. RODINO. Thank you. Let me just conclude because I know the community leaders have been of one mind here and I think, Mr. Chairman, we have gone over the same ground and I think that with one voice, they speak about the failure on the part of Government at least. I do not know what to expect of the private sector because, while there are some well intentioned people, it is never going to be able to fill the gap. I think it is the failure of the Federal Government to recognize this problem for what it is.

We hear Miss Edna Thomas talk about Soul House and the problems that they are confronted with. And we hear Mr. Russo as the director of a State agency that deals with those problems. We have Mr. Hicks and Mr. Kerr and Father O'Connor. There is no question that there is a failure to recognize and understand that without resources, and I mean financial, manpower and otherwise, we are not going to be able to cope with the situation. And that of course does not exclude what seems to be a prevalent note here throughout and that is, prevention by education from the very beginning by bringing all the people such as you, together doing the kinds of jobs that you have been doing all along.

I think that that is the only way we are ever going to be able to get a handle on this. In conclusion, let me say, Mr. Chairman, that in some reference to—and I think Mr. Kerr mentioned this, and it was mentioned also by the U.S. attorney about the use of assets that became available are in the forfeiture program.

I would like to point out that as a member of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, one of the recommendations we made for reducing on the street demand for drugs was that a portion of the Federal Government's asset forfeiture funds derived from the prosecution of drug cases should be devoted to programs objectively seeking to reduce demand and in whatever proportion is indicated. I have already made telephone calls to my staff in Washington to research that problem so that we may deal with it in the event there is a legislative cap or a legislative glich there so that we may be able to allocate some portion of that fund if we need corrective legislation.

I want to thank all of you for coming here. I know it takes great guts for a guy like George Hicks, especially to tell us that he was an addict, that he comes here to counsel us. Look at what he has done. And, George, for the little part I played in what you have accomplished, I am fulfilled and rewarded. I have been there when Edna gave out her awards to many people. A couple of years ago I attended a celebration in which she recognized a number of community people who have been doing the job and God bless her.

Dave Kerr, I visited Integrity House and we have talked about individual case, God bless him for all that he has done ever since becoming a State trooper. And of course, Father O'Connor, God bless you because you extend God's blessings to all of us. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Frank.

Mr. GUARINI. No, I want to just thank the panel. You are wonderful. Come on, Congressman, you got to say something now. You are the outsider, you got to come in and say nice things.

The CHAIRMAN. No seriously, I have been impressed by your willingness to stick with the least powerful people that we have and also, Father, I am impressed with what you are saying about Holy Mother the Church, it just seems to me that when we read St. Mark's, the admission to heaven is how you treat it the lesser among us that clearly the least powerful individual that you have is that minority, unemployed, hopeless, jobless addict. And, we are rewarded by whatever contribution we can make. I am confident that the statements that have been made today, that if we can give you encouragement to continue that struggle, that you can depend on us of doing the things that you would want to see done.

Mr. RODINO. Edna, I hope you took your medication.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Patricia Joyner, director of the Drug Education Program, Newark Board of Education, Mr. James Wasser, counselor and teacher, Bayonne public schools.

We thank you so much for your patience, we have had a lot of ground to cover. Continue the good work, Miss Thomas and fortunately for both of you, the State Department, Law Enforcement all agree that we have to concentrate on the areas that you specialize in. It has taken a long time for people to reach that position that it was not just guns and jail and that type of thing. So, why do not you start, Mr. Wasser and then Miss Joyner will wrap up this panel.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES WASSER, COUNSELOR AND TEACHER, BAYONNE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Mr. WASSER. I want to thank everyone for the opportunity to be here today.

Mr. GUARINI. We say you have been very patient here today.

Mr. WASSER. I will take Mr. Russo's line that I guess the best goes last so—now that he leaves. I guess what I want to try to do is

I would prefer not to read the paper and just highlight some items from the paper. But I made a lot of notes and listened to a lot of the speakers here today and I guess what really concerned me the most is I hear people who were from the mayor's office and people from Drug Enforcement and FBI and IRS and so on speak about what they were doing but also speak to what education needs and what preventions are all about.

And what we are disserving is the fact that we have very few educators here either testifying or even in the audience for that matter. Even the media per se was here earlier in the morning to hear the information about enforcement and hear enforcement people say we need prevention. And now at the end of the day we are talking about prevention. So, what I would recommend to the committee is if this would go on again that we look at the agenda and revise the agenda of the meeting here today and put prevention up on the top because to me what I think I learned today is that enforcement is not doing it by itself. I agree with the availability; in Bayonne, NJ we cannot keep drugs out, it is around us all over and I think I also agree with what I heard as far as experimentation. Being a classroom teacher and being a director of a program, I do see experimentation as low as fifth and sixth grade, first experimentation with youngsters using alcohol, experimenting with a six-pack of beer, graduating to marijuana and so on.

That has not happened 10 years ago. Ten years ago it did happen in the high school level. Today we are seeing it in the elementary level. I think our own laws attribute ourselves to that, we lowered the drinking age to 18 and then we gradually raised it back to 21. Children have the conception of inconsistency with what our own laws are doing. They do not know where to turn anymore. I look at that as a problem. The other thing is, I am not here today to ask for new money. I do not know and I think that might be a pleasure for the committee that I do not know if we need new money, I think we need to look at the money that we have presently and redirect that in the right area. And I think you as congressional leaders and also as people who are running programs should expect something from the money that is being sent from your offices and from our Capital. And that is that many times, money goes into programs that are not producing and more money is put into those programs. And I think what needs to happen is, when money is delegated to a specific area, whether it be prevention, enforcement or intervention that you should expect something for your dollars and if you do not get it, you should demand it or pull the money out.

So I really think that we need to look at where the money is going right now and now look for new money at this time. Another thing is, I hold testimonies like this with students and teachers throughout the course of my job. And I ask students exactly what you are asking us, what do they see is the problem, what is some of the solutions, they tell me that. And I always find that talking about students and pointing the finger just as parents do that they are the problem but we never include them as part of the solution. And some of the programs I have been involved in that seem to be successful then when I have asked students to address the issue.

I will be leaving Thursday next week with 150 students and teachers to do exactly that. We are going to go up to the country for 2 days and address the issue of drug prevention and ask students and teachers to tell me, what do they see as the problem, how can they be part of the solution, how can they help us reduce what is happening in our own locale because that is where the answer has to be, utilizing students and tapping the self-help ability of adults as well as students to help other people. We cannot wait for the cop on the street corner to bust people; we cannot wait for them to be brought in front of a judge, it is too late and that has to happen in elementary school level.

Another thing that has happened I think in the past that seems to affect it is the fact that the attitude of community saying, it cannot happen to us or what I call blaming, not claiming reactions, pointing the finger that the police are not doing their job, the schools are not doing their job, parents are not doing their job and as a result, nothing happens. And Mr. Russo's office was very helpful in Bayonne in that we put together a SCOP team which is a Statewide Community Organizational Program which is brought together what people have recommended here, clergy, community leaders, students, teachers, law enforcement to sit together on planning teams to come up with projects to implement to the district.

And last March in Bayonne, we had an evening, an awareness evening to get people to look at, what are some of the problems in Bayonne, NJ, and to identify the drug problem and our goal was 400 people, we were hoping to bring out 400 people that evening and we had over 1,600. One thousand six hundred packed the gym that you could not park within 10 blocks of an auditorium. And the key to it that I was very happy with was that it was not just for community people, it was also for students. And in many cases, it was the first time that a parent came out with a student to talk about drugs. And that is another thing I think we have to do, we have to utilize if parents are available and cooperative to get them and their kids together to talk about the issue and then isolate the issue.

Another thing that I think we need to look at and it is really distressing and I do not recall anyone mentioning here today though is the long-term effects of what is happening to the use of drugs and experimentation of drugs and that is, you look at the special education population in the schools, it is on the rise. You look at the disruptive youth programs, alternative education, the remediation needs, we are saying now that our kids cannot read and write. I think we need to ask ourselves a question, is it because they cannot read or write because there is not enough of instruction in the classroom or the materials are old or it is the amount of drugs the kids are putting into their body. Are not they impacting them on a long range effect.

And the special education population really distresses me because now we deal with another population there and now we do need the resources to handle that.

The other thing I think is last year there was an article in the Star Ledger that brought out some distressing results of the minimum basic skills test. On the writing samples that high school students put in papers that they handed in as part of the basic requirement for high school education and I had the exposure of reading several of those locally. And the question interestingly enough just said on the writing sample, tell us about a moment in your life that was either exciting or depressing. And the first six paragraphs I picked up dealt with teen suicide attempts, drug abuse, sexual molestation, child abuse and I was afraid to go on after the first six. And the Star Ledger pointed out that there was a strong need to look at that because in those writing samples, New Jersey students were identifying some of the antisocial behaviors that they were involved in.

I mentioned some of the things that I think have been successful. Mr. Gilman who left earlier was asking the question about what are we doing currently, what is mandated. And to my knowledge, 10 hours of drug education per year from grade 7 through 12 is not enough and I think if it is mandated stronger from the Federal Government through the State government, school districts would respond if there were mandates on curriculum programs K through 12. That may not cost money, that costs work and time and I think the resources are available in the schools to do that, I think the talent is there to do that. We just need to push it a little more.

Teacher training has to be a must. Today teachers are afraid to address the issue of drugs because they do not feel comfortable addressing them. I think what we have to do is force the colleges to take a stand on preparing teachers more effectively to deal with the drug and the human sexuality issue which is another thing. In New Jersey, we have a mandate for family life education. The biggest problem we are having is the teachers feel uncomfortable to talk to kids about sex because of the moral thing, the value thing and so on. They have not been trained how to do it; it is on the job experience and I do not think that is the way to go with it. I think we need to demand more of teacher in service and make that mandatory.

And again, I do not know if that costs money. It costs redirection of money and redirection of time. I mention a little bit about the peer helping concept, the peer counseling support, students helping students. I spend a lot of time working with kids so that I can pour information on them and then they can take that out into the streets. Some of the training that I do in communication skills, I want the kids to go home and practice that with someone. It is only important to me if you can use it on the outside. If it dies in school, then I should not be teaching it, I want it used outside and that is a big part of it.

Strong district policies are another area I think the district need to reinforce and that means if a student does abuse drugs, I had a seventh grader 2 days ago who was under the influence of alcohol and we had to take him step by step through the policy. But part of the policy requires not just isolating it outside and the punitive response to it and throwing this kid out of school for 10 days but mandatory counseling when that kid returns so that when that student returns back into school, he must be part of a counseling program which we provide. That is the kind of thing I think schools need to provide.

Finally, I think that if anything and I am not asking for new money but if money is devoted, it should be seed money. I do not need to buy huge amounts of sod to fix my lawn but give me a couple of dollars to put some grass seed down and I could probably do a pretty decent job of it by taking care of it and watering and putting a little extra work into it. But in turn, if you give me the grass seed, then I have to produce the grass or else we are not going anywhere. So I would suggest giving some seed money out to programs.

And the other thing is that we have a bad habit of in New Jersey is we do not like to share. And I think what we need to do is to model programs. When something is working in Newark, that should be shared in Bayonne. When something in Bayonne is working, that should be shared in Camden and so on throughout the State and we have to create a resource and a pool of information so that we can help one another.

Finally, the only other thing I would like to say is Mr. Rodino brought out about the Star Ledger article earlier about New Jersey losing the war and I think I was very impressed today with the quality of leadership that we have on this panel. And it gives me some confidence as an educator that if you can lead the way, then I will be behind you doing what I have to do to support that. And I do not think we will lose the war and if we take that kind of an attitude, then we will not have future youths sitting at that table running hearings like this or running hearings on another topic 10 years from now.

So, I thank you again for the opportunity to speak to you. If I can be of service or help, I am there. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wasser appears on p. 294.]

The **Chairman**. Miss Joyner, thank you very much for your patience. We too, Mr. Wasser try to rotate it in terms of witnesses. We do not give priority to law enforcement always. At the New York hearings the educators led off the testimony, I might add, not with a lot of leadership but we will get around to that.

Miss Joyner, thanks for your patience.

Mr. **Cusack**. I've got to commend both of you for your staying power. And it just shows your interest. We appreciate it.

The **Chairman**. I think it should be pointed out that Mr. James Wasser is Ms. Lamonte's son-in-law.

Mr. **Wasser**. That was part of the marriage agreement. He introduced me to getting involved in the drug abuse prevention 13 years ago.

The **Chairman**. Is that right?

Mr. **Wasser**. Yes.

The **Chairman**. Ms. Joyner.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICIA JOYNER, DIRECTOR, DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM, NEWARK BOARD OF EDUCATION

Ms. **Joyner**. Mr. Chairman, and distinguished panel, I'd like to say thank you, first of all, bringing this important issue to Newark, and to possibly let the media and the educational system know that we do have some assistance.

I've heard a lot of people speak here today and it seems like too many people have a defeatist attitude. I think before we accept the fact that we may lose the war, I think we've got to pull out all of our guns and I don't think that there has been enough emphasis on education.

I'm of the opinion from 16 years I've been in this program, that education may be the answer. I'm not saying it is. I'm saying it may be, and I ask you for your indulgence in helping us try to do something about it as far as education goes.

The Newark Board of Education is pleased to participate in this panel. We are in support of all efforts to deter and eliminate drug abuse across the Nation.

The Newark Board of Education has conducted a comprehensive drug education and prevention program since 1970, and that includes the following. I'll try not to read everything because I'm sure you're tired by now. And you can ask me as many questions as you'd like to.

In a brief overview of our program, we recognize the fact that we did have a problem in drug abuse, so we were selected to—a group of us were selected to go to Rutgers University, be trained in drug education, in drug education tactics. Groups of Newark teachers were sent to Rutgers. The task of these educators was to develop a drug education program in order to deter and ultimately eradicate drug and alcohol abuse. The board provides a drug and alcohol education program for grades K through 12.

I heard the question earlier, many, many times asking if there was a mandated program in the State of New Jersey, and the answer to that simply is yes, there is. There was a mandated program as far back as 1972, and that indicated that we should have drug education on secondary level grades. However, there has been a new mandate since that time, and that includes grades K through 12.

As far as the clock hours go, it indicates in that document that we should have at least 10 clock hours of drug education in all the schools. However, if we get involved with drug education you can do 10 hours in 2 days.

I agree with my colleague over here that certainly 10 hours was just something that someone must have thrown out without any sincere thought about education because 10 clock hours it takes to put together a committee.

So, therefore, we certainly can deal with 85-plus schools with 10 clock hours.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Joyner, we then can't accept that as stated as a mandate. We have the same problem in New York. And you know, they say that you have 10 hours to deal with health problems and drugs should be considered a part of health, and we state that's not a mandate. But, you know, they mention it.

Ms. **Joyner**. Yeah. Though the problem here in New Jersey I think is as mandated, but it's not followed up.

The **Chairman**. Well, we don't consider it a mandate. But, of course, educators, and lawyers, and politicians, we have different kinds of language, but there's no way for our State officials in New York to know what is being done. There are no sheets. There are no papers to be filed. And they walk away saying, and I'm talking about the chancellors, and the superintendents, well, we mandate it, and that's that.

Ms. JOYNER. Yeah.

The CHAIRMAN. And that's it. There's no followthrough even on the 10 hours, and the Commissioner of Education had no input from the Commissioner of Health. They didn't talk with each other and discuss it. And, besides, whatever the mandate they had, it was on the shelves when it finally came down to it. But we had to cross-examine to get this type of thing.

And I want badly to rely on our educators to give us the leadership in this.

Mr. Wasser, you are a dynamic young man, and if we had you in terms of the leadership in this country, you wouldn't worry about who was testifying first because we would have flocked to you and supported you. But teachers' unions have been an impairment sometimes in terms of mandating. And in the great State of New York, I'll leave New Jersey alone, they had a problem in not wanting to be told what to do, and what not to do. We are fighting the State legislators to get money that was not even requested for drug-related programs.

And I have never heard the teachers' union in New York City talk about anything except pensions and benefits, and this has never been on their item, as they say, listen if you want to help the kids and get our support in the election, this is what we're demanding from the Government and from you. We don't have that.

So we—and for God's sake, if—I don't know how you feel about urine specimen and testing, but if you really want to lose a lot of teachers fast, you mention that and they'll run you out of town because they don't mind testing the kids, but they don't believe they should be subjected to the same type of thing.

So, when you're thinking about working together, try to find language that we can come in as partners without offending anybody. The same way it's difficult to deal with lawyers. Educators, you've got to deal with them in a very different way.

And if we are going to be supportive, I know of no national program, or no State program, that I could politically support.

Ms. JOYNER. That's quite all right because I agree with what you're saying. One of our main problems you'll probably hear at the end of my presentation is that in order to combat this problem we must have a cooperative effort, and it seems as though even in our system there are unions, there are specific educators, there are people who just will not cooperate with the problem.

And I think if there's something stronger than a mandate that comes down from perhaps the Federal Government, that we can do this statewide and nationwide. We will have to follow that, what we call a mandate, whatever your terminology is.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this is a bigger problem. Mr. Wasser suggested the same things, and it is a problem, is how far should the Federal Government go in dictating to local and State governments what they should do. Is education truly something that should be at the local level?

Now, we don't have a problem in doing it when we're pumping those Federal dollars. We can say if you want the dollar this, is what you do. But since we have a problem in getting the dollars, why would there be a problem in the teachers getting the States to say, look, we are the educators, we are the professionals, this is our curriculum. And we insist that this be a part of it. And I don't mean that we've got to run away from the curriculum. We'll get in trouble trying to superimpose a national view on the local and State educators. We don't mind getting in trouble doing it, but if something was to ask if that's really a problem locally, why do you need the Federal Government to tell them what to do, we would be mumbling an answer.

Ms. JOYNER. I think it's probably because the program is so small and so—goes so far unrecognized, that we can't expand it the way we want to because we have a lack of staffing. We have in the Newark school system some 80 some schools, and we have 12 drug educators, and we have a severe problem in the elementary schools as well as the high schools. I think the correspondence, the communication is lacking because we don't have enough staffing to pass it. We have poor press, in other words.

We have ten full-time drug educators in the secondary schools. That's something I have a problem with because of we're in prevention; we should start in grade K, not fourth grade, not fifth grade. I would say K. And the reason why I'm saying that is because we found in over the years that the parents are much younger nowadays, and some of the parents are using drugs, some of the parents are abusing drugs, some of the parents are selling drugs, and they're using their youngsters to carry on that.

So, therefore, by the time they come to school they are already involved in the drug culture. So I say to you, we should start grade K; grade 3, grade 4 is too late. If we're going to educate we need to start them at home. However, we have no control over the home. We do have control when they reached the grades, if we have proper staffing.

The CHAIRMAN. Why don't you let some of us visit you when you have your national whatever you have for teachers? When you have your conferences to get some of us and some of the people nationally to come in and to see what we can do without infringing on your educational prerogatives? Because——

Ms. JOYNER. We're having a conference in October. We'd like to invite you. On drug abuse coming out of the Newark Board of Education.

The CHAIRMAN. A conference here in Newark?

Ms. JOYNER. Right here in Newark.

Mr. WASSER. I'd like to address something you brought up about the——

Ms. JOYNER. Can I finish my paper?

Mr. WASSER. Yes. I'm sorry.

Ms. JOYNER. It took me 16 years to get to this point, so I would like to finish.

As far as the faculty goes, we have faculty workshops and inservice training on a regular basis for all faculty members. We have team training for elementary school teachers. Now, this is not to say that we're doing everything for every teacher. We have some teachers who will not come unless it's at a staff meeting, which, of course, according to union regulations, you only have to attend a staff meeting at a certain time. So we do have those kinds of problems with that.

As it relates to parents, we have monthly workshops that are conducted for parents to alert them to the dangers of drug abuse, to show them the signs and symptoms, and to discuss with them our policy as it relates to drug abuse, and how it is mandated in the schools.

We have as a result of our parents' training team—the parents are trained monthly, by the way—we invite guests to come and to discuss different kinds of aspects of drug abuse.

However, the problem with the parents groups are simply that those parents that we need to reach do not come out. We had a hard enough problem trying to organize a parents group, and we did that by doing the workshop for them and not naming it a drug education workshop, but simply naming it a committee meeting and offering them food, babysitting services, and escort service to the meetings. We fed them a full course meal where we had to take—I had to take money out of my pocket, but it did get them out, and now as a result of that we're able to have monthly workshops where parents do come out for 2 hours and try to come up with some kind of solutions of this problem.

We'll move on down to the students. We have a student peer leadership group which consists of 10 youngsters from each one of our high schools, and these youngsters are trained and peer counseling techniques, hoping to be able to relate to other youngsters in the school who seem to have a drug problem.

We have found that once we get over the age of 25 they don't want to listen to us anymore, but they will listen to their own peers.

In 1972 we were able to put a policy in the board of education, the handling of drug and alcohol abuse problems in the Newark public schools, and this was simply to guide all school personnel, including teachers, including clerical staff, including custodial staff. The policy was supposed to make them aware of the drug problems in the schools, make them aware of our problems, and let them know what to do about it. Give them some kind of insight.

The Newark Board recognized that the use of drugs or alcohol illegally, or inappropriately, constitutes a hazard to students, and ultimately a roadblock to the learning and development of those students.

We have a curriculum guide. The drug curriculum guidelines has been prepared for use in pre-kindergarten through 12th grade for use by the instructional staff or anyone else who needs to have a copy of that book, that offers the teacher a variety of updated content and learning activities.

We involve ourselves with the support of agencies. The board of education cannot do the job by themselves.

I do think that if we had additional staff people on an elementary level, gearing specifically to those young children, I think education is the key answer to the problem. I don't know if that's the answer totally, but I think certainly would help.

We must use the services of the supportive agencies, such as the Newark Police Department, Essex County Sheriff's Office. These are people that we use now in our efforts. The Drug Enforcement

Administration, Scope Training Program, Family Crisis Unit, and of course, the Drug Rehabilitation Programs.

We also have a task force which includes people in the community, law enforcement, churches, anyone who wishes to sit on the task force to help us come up with some kind of meaningful recommendations to hopefully alleviate the drug problem.

The recommendation—the problems with drug abuse in the schools could be lessened considerably we think with the cooperation of parents, community, and school. Prevention starts in the home. This does not mean teaching the child about drugs. It means teaching him about himself.

The following are recommendations we make to lessen the drug problem:

(1) The drug educators must be placed in the elementary schools. Unfortunately, we have them in the secondary schools. They are overworked. As soon as we use a drug educator to utilize their efforts in an elementary school, the high school youngsters are getting high again, using and selling drugs.

We must have someone stationed in those schools full-time. That's how severe the problem is. That person in that school must deal with the problems when they arise, but if they don't arise they should deal with prevention, meaning making the staff aware of what can be done, making instructional people aware that perhaps a younger is getting high simply because he can't read. So that's why he's in the halls.

I think we need to zero in on the problems that—the reasons why youngsters go to drugs rather than drugs before the problem.

(3) We should have mandatory teacher training. We should extend our program to 12 months because after all in June just because school is closed doesn't mean simply that the drug problems stops. It simply means that they have more time to get high.

(5) Develop comprehensive alternative programs. By that, we mean develop programs where youngsters can get into. We seem to have a lack of cultural and performing arts programs for our youngsters. We have seen this work, and we've been able to implement it with the amount of funds that we have, meaning, give them something to do after school because the youngsters will face—look at you in the face and say "what else should I do? Do you have something for me to do after school besides stand on the corner and sell or use drugs?"

I think we have to develop some alternatives to drug abuse, and that, again, is prevention and education. Give them something to do with their leisure time. They have too much leisure time and nothing to fill those gaps.

We recommend, we ask you, we plead with you, who took the time to come here today to Newark to discuss this problem, and we can't thank you enough for that, hold open forums such as what you're doing here. Make people aware that, yes; we're going to fight this problem, and we're going to deal with it with the youngsters on an elementary level, and we're going to make these youngsters our next generation of concerned citizens rather than youngsters who are filled with drugs.

It is my contention that we have a bunch in our schools, and I call it a bunch, we have a bunch of young people who are like little computers just ready to be programmed. I think if we program them in the right direction, perhaps if we prevent this problem from happening, we won't have to rehabilitate it, and that's not to say anything about the rehabilitation programs because I'm sure they have their hands full. But if we prevent it we may not have to rehabilitate it.

Drug education we believe is the answer, or one of the answers. It's just—the way we're talking is educators. This is a sensitive issue, and some people are afraid to deal with it. The lack of awareness and understanding among parents is a serious problem. Teachers and principals too are afraid to deal with the problem because they are not aware of the laws that protect them if they do become involved.

Lenient legal codes only compound the seriousness of the situation.

We attribute the success, if there is success in our program, to the cooperative efforts of school personnel, instructional and non-instructional. We can attribute that to the fact that they do follow the policy that we do have to the best of their ability. There are those who don't. But we have a large majority who do. We have a concerned staff, or administration, is doing the very finest they can to try to eliminate the problem.

Here again, we ask you for your—any assistance that you can give us as far as staffing. We have found that if we put them—put people in the elementary schools by identifying key people, not necessary assigning, but identifying those people who can deal with the drug problem, not teach it, deal with the drug problem, then perhaps that will have some kind of effect on the youngsters.

A motto we have at the board of education, together we will educate our children.

I thank you very much, gentlemen, for your time, and hopefully we'll meet again.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Joyner appears on p. 300.]

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Ms. Joyner.

Chairman Rodino.

Mr. RODINO. Well, thank you very much, and I want to especially thank Patricia Joyner for the work she's been doing. I have conferred from time to time with Mayor Gibson who has placed great confidence in Ms. Joyner's efforts in this area.

I'd like the people to know that Chairman Rangel and our colleague, Congressman Gilman, who haven't said much about this, were responsible I some time ago in circulating a letter among our colleagues in the Congress to write to the schools in their districts to develop on the part of the educators, an interest in putting questions before the students on the very problem of drugs. Mr. Rangel and Mr. Gilman urge that the Congress recognize the importance of education, asking for perhaps a nationwide competition in this area. I'm hopeful that it develops into something that we may benefit from. I want to commend you. I never had the opportunity to say so, but you can see that my colleagues on this committee are coming from the point of view that education is very basic in the fight against drugs. We think that it's very important. I think so, and it's for that reason that we're going to advance the proposal that a White House conference on this problem be held because I think that that again will serve to educate the people who are in leadership positions on what this problem really is all about. We talk about it. We focus on it. The First Lady talks about it, and we meet, and we go around, but no one has ever come to grips with it by saying it's going to take all of our resources to do something. And I'm delighted that you people are doing it on the very community level in the school system, and I would hope that when you do have your forum, you would invite us to come so that we may be able to at least listen, observe, and may be able to make some suggestions of our own.

Thank you very much. Thank you very much for waiting, and as you know, the last is never least, and we prove that point again.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Guarini.

Mr. GUARINI. I shall be first. I want to thank the panel. You're both very articulate, and knowledgeable, and obviously very committed, and I only wish that we have the same commitment throughout the whole educational world because then the whole problem here would be certainly made a lot simpler.

Mayor Gibson said when he started out earlier today that he felt that education was the key, and the more our committee has searched other countries of the world, and our own country, it seems to come down to the fact that you could dry up the source, but only pop out elsewhere. You can interject, and it's hard to stop all of them from coming in because people are so clever in the way they would bring it in, it's hard to keep it off the streets because there's so much money that's involved, they think it's a sophistication, anything that we can put it in the way of law enforcement as an obstacle. But when you finally come down to it, education is one place that you can stop and there is perhaps the demand side that we've come down to as one of really the true answers. And you teachers hold it in your hand, you've talked about parents, and educating parents, and I imagine as well as educating teachers themselves, and a great deal is done there.

But in our trip, Mr. Chairman, to Phoenix, we were very impressed as to the programs they had with students amongst themselves where they had weekends where the student class would go and be educated during that entire weekend, and that they had their own elected officers, and they use their own peer pressure, and they were very creative, and very resourceful, and then the parent—National Parents Association was also very, very active.

Is there very much of that that's happening within Hudson County, and Essex County, that both of you are involved in? Do we have students themselves that are active with their leadership, within their own schools, and grammar schools, and high schools, taking an active role, and with this peer pressure concept of trying to attack the drug problem?

Ms. JOYNER. Yes; we have in Newark a program called the Newark Youth Against Drugs, NYAD, and we have students in the high schools. It's a peer leadership program. We have youngsters in the high schools who have been trained in peer leadership tactics. They're responsible for sitting before groups of youngsters who have drug problems.

Mr. GUARINI. Is this in every school?

Ms. JOYNER. This is in every school where there is a drug educator.

Mr. **Guarini**. Grammar schools as well as high schools?

Ms. **Joyner**. It's not in the grammar schools. We only have the program in the high schools because we don't have a drug educator in the elementary schools to handle it. We have to identify that key person in the elementary schools who can handle the drug problem. We don't have that yet. That's what we need. That's one of our priorities.

But in the high schools the youngsters in the peer leadership group is responsible for bringing together group sessions. They have to speak to those youngsters who have been known, or suspected of using, or caught using drugs. They have to come before the peer leadership council.

In the elementary school we use the youngsters from the high school, take them and refer them to the elementary schools. However, that's not done enough because we don't have enough staff.

Mr. **Guarini**. Manpower.

Ms. **Joyner**. We have 12 drug educators and we have a very large system, as you probably know. And there's just not enough to go around.

Mr. **Guarini**. I assume you learn things from other areas.

Ms. **Joyner**. Yes; oh, yes.

Mr. **Cusack**. Will you yield to that?

I'd just like to point out, Ms. Joyner, that this morning's Star Ledger, the attorney general was making a statement about the problem of drugs, and stating that two-thirds of our children of those polled are already children who have been exposed to drugs. And he did say very much like you today, that this education should take place long before the high school, and way before the sixth grade.

Ms. **Joyner**. Yes.

Mr. **Cusack**. So that is something that they subscribe to, and hopefully coming from those areas we may be able to effectuate those kinds of programs.

Mr. **Guarini**. Jim, how much of this exists in Hudson County?

Mr. **Wasser**. For the past 8 years we had a—some grant money years back under the old desegregation title 7 moneys, Easter programs, to begin a peer counseling model in Bayonne to address the issue of racial-ethnic awareness. That's how we began with it years ago with my involvement.

Since that time it went from one school with 30 students and 4 teachers.

Mr. **Guarini**. Is that because you get Federal moneys for that?

Mr. **Wasser**. We no longer have that. That money——

Mr. **Guarini**. If I remember, I got you $350,000 for——

Mr. **Wasser**. That was the first one, right.

Mr. **Guarini**. And you hardly have a race problem in Bayonne.

Mr. **Wasser**. Exactly. But now the question is——

Mr. **Guarini**. So now you use it for narcotics?

Mr. **Wasser**. Now we're into drug prevention with it, but interesting enough, when that money, and I guess that was during the old Carter administration, and when the Reaganomics took over we lost all of that money, I don't know if anyone is a Republican on the panel, however——

Mr. **Cusack**. I think you're citing facts, and you got exact facts.

Mr. WASSER. Exactly. However, interesting enough, our district locally picked up the tab for that funding. I mentioned that I'm running next Thursday. I'm leaving with 150 people to go away for 2 days and nights to do some of the things that Mr. Gorini was talking about, and was mentioned before.

Three years ago when that money dried up I had to go in front of a local board of education and ask them to supply that money for students to get that kind of experience, and it would have been very easy for them to say no because you were talking at the time—300 students go away annually with teachers. And that comes to about 15,000 per year, which can really go for one teacher, could go for a teacher's salary.

And my proposal, and my justification was, that I don't think we need more conference tables, just as we don't need more folding chairs in this room today because we had plenty to fill. There are plenty of those things around the school. There is plenty of newsprint paper. There's plenty of magic markers and crayons. We can get that with no sweat. But we can't duplicate that kind of experience that kids will get by going away and using interpersonal communication skills, and learning about problem-solving, and good decisionmaking, and learning about peer support.

So I've been doing that for the past 8 years now with thousands students on the elementary school level because I believe that it's too late for the high school. I don't want to say I can't help them, but I think I'm a lot more effective trying to get kids at a prime time when they're saying should I or shouldn't I versus waiting until they're in the 10th grade and saying, gee, I've been experimenting since 7th grade, now help me.

So, we do run that locally, and we've got a lot of positive recognition on that. And to get back to Mr. Rangel's question about the Federal Government, I agree, that's always a concern with teachers, you know, you stay out of it, we'll handle it locally. But I think in this case with drug addiction, and it's been going on for years, there's no leadership. You become the leadership, and not that you have to mandate what has to be done, but that something has to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. We don't mind doing it, but you can take it up at the conference Ms. Joyner had invited us, and I hope that you would call or write one of your national UFT, or whatever, and send me a copy of it, and I'll pick it up from there.

Again, let me thank you for doing a great job with limited resources, and I'm convinced that we'll do better.

The committee will now stand adjourned. I want to thank Peter Guarini and Frank Gorini for bringing this to the committee's attention, to the Peter Rodino, Jr. Building. It's a good hearing, and it really is going to make us more effective as a committee. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 5:03 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

PREPARED STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF

THE HONORABLE CHARLES B. RANGEL

CHAIRMAN

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

HEARING ON

DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING IN NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

APRIL 11, 1986

GOOD MORNING LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; COLLEAGUES, DISTINGUISHED WITNESS AND ALL OF YOU CONCERNED ABOUT THE AWESOME PROBLEMS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG ABUSE THAT FACE OUR NATION.

TODAY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL CONVENES TO HEAR FROM OUR DISTINGUISHED PANELS OF WITNESSES ON THE SUBJECT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE IN NEW JERSEY, WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON THE NEWARK-JERSEY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA.

FIRST, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION TO MY DISTINGUISHED COLLEAGUES, CONGRESSMAN PETER RODINO, JR., AND CONGRESSMAN FRANK GUARINI, BOTH MEMBERS OF THIS SELECT COMMITTEE, FOR HOSTING THE COMMITTEE WHILE WE CONDUCT THESE SERIES OF HEARINGS. THEIR INTEREST IN SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS WE WILL BE DISCUSSING UNDERSCORES THE INTENSITY OF THEIR COMMITMENT TO ADDRESSING THE CONCERNS OF THE NEWARK-JERSEY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA. IT IS UPON THEIR REQUEST THAT WE WILL EXAMINE TODAY THE TRAGEDY OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ABUSE AS IT PLAGUES NEW JERSEY.

From August 3-19, 1985, the Select Committee visited seven South American countries, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. The purpose of this study mission was to examine illicit drug production and trafficking in these countries and efforts by our Government to help governments in this region bring these problems under control. This part of the world continues to be extremely important to any solution to the epidemic of drug abuse and drug-related crime in the United States because it is the source of all the cocaine and coca paste and 70% of the marijuana entering the United States.

We were saddened to announce, in our Latin American Study Mission Report which was released on February 27th, that narcotics production is out of control in many parts of the region. We found a shocking increase in the growth of illicit coca and in the ability of traffickers to operate unimpeded in vast areas of the continent since our 1983 study mission. From 1983-1985, coca production in both Peru and Bolivia increased from roughly 55,000 tons to 150,000 tons. In Colombia, estimates of coca production have jumped from 15,000 hectares to 25,000 hectares. Traffickers also have begun growing coca in Ecuador and the Amazon jungles of Brazil.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ESTIMATES THAT A MINIMUM OF 85 TONS OF COCAINE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES IN 1984 AND ABOUT 125 TONS ENTERED IN 1985. WE ESTIMATE THAT AS MUCH AS 150 TONS OF COCAINE WILL FLOOD OUR NATION IN 1986, A SIX-FOLD INCREASE IN AS MANY YEARS.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO FOUND NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS, INCREASINGLY IN COLLABORATION WITH INSURGENT GROUPS, ARE WINNING THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA. DESPITE INCREASED EFFORTS BY MOST GOVERNMENTS IN THE REGION, ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES IN THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES ARE UNABLE TO HALT THE ESCALATING PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING OF COCA BY THE SOPHICATED, WELL-FINANCED NARCO-TRAFFICKERS WHO CONTROL VAST REGIONS OF THESE COUNTRIES WITH VIOLENCE AND MONEY. CORRUPTION, THE BY-PRODUCT OF HUGE ILLICIT NARCOTICS PROCEEDS, IS PERVASIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA, FURTHER HINDERING DRUG CONTROL EFFORTS.

IN JANUARY, THE COMMITTEE CONDUCTED A STUDY MISSION ALONG OUR SOUTHWESTERN BORDER AND INTO MEXICO. AS IN THE CASE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN DRUG SOURCE COUNTRIES, MEXICO IS IMPORTANT IN THE SOLUTION TO OUR DRUG PROBLEMS. MEXICO IS THE SOURCE OF 32 PERCENT OF THE HEROIN AND 15 PERCENT OF THE MARIJUANA AFFECTING THE UNITED STATES. IN ADDITION, INCREASING AMOUNTS OF COCAINE CULTIVATED AND PROCESSED IN THE DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA IS MAKING ITS WAY INTO THE UNITED STATES OVER THE MEXICAN BORDER.

WE HAVE CONDUCTED HEARINGS ALL OVER THIS COUNTRY, AND HAVE CONSISTENTLY HEARD TWO BASIC THEMES: (1) WE ARE LOSING THIS "WAR ON DRUGS" AND (2) EDUCATION MUST BECOME A MUCH LARGER COMPONENT OF OUR EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE NATION'S DRUG PROBLEMS.

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE STRUGGLING TO MAINTAIN A "HOLDING ACTION" AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

-- IN CHICAGO, STREET GANGS ARE INCREASING THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN DRUG TRAFFICKING, VIRTUALLY CONTROLLING SECTIONS OF THIS GREAT CITY THROUGH FORCE, INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE.

-- IN NEW ENGLAND, ACCORDING TO DEA, COCAINE IS UNRIVALED IN TERMS OF QUALITY AND QUANTITY PERMEATING ALL SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVELS. THE ONCE QUIET CITY OF CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND, HAS EMERGED AS THE COCAINE DISTRIBUTION CAPITAL OF NEW ENGLAND AND A MAJOR COCAINE DISTRIBUTION CENTER FOR THE EASTERN UNITED STATES AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AS WELL.

-- IN MY OWN CITY OF NEW YORK, DRUG USE AND DEALING ABOUNDS, DAY AND NIGHT; ON STREET CORNERS, IN SCHOOL YARDS, ON THE JOB SITE, AND IN CORPORATE AND PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.

WE ARE HERE IN NEWARK TO ASSESS THE STATE OF THINGS HERE. WE HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT NEW JERSEY HAS BECOME A MAJOR DRUG DISTRIBUTION CENTER FOR THE UNITED STATES. THE COMBINATION OF MAJOR SHIPPING PORTS, THE NATION'S BUSIEST TURNPIKE, AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT WHICH IS EXPERIENCING RAPID ANNUAL GROWTH IN AIR TRAFFIC, AND OTHER FACTORS HAVE ALL PLACED NEW JERSEY IN A PARTICULARLY PERILOUS POSITION. AFTER ALL, WHAT CAN OUR FUTURE POSSIBLY LOOK LIKE WHEN 15-20% OF OUR HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS HAVE TRIED COCAINE, AND A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF OUR CHILDREN AS

YOUNG AS 10 YEARS OF AGE ARE BEGINNING TO USE DRUGS ON A REGULAR BASIS? FROM ALL ACCOUNTS, THE RECENT APPEARANCE OF "CRACK" IS AN OBSTACLE TO OVERCOME. AT LOW STREET PRICES, "CRACK" (COCAINE IN ITS PUREST STATE) WILL ONLY INCREASE THE ABUSE OF COCAINE.

HEROIN USE REMAINS HIGH NATIONWIDE, AND CONTRARY TO SOME VIEWS, IS EXPANDING. THE NEWARK-JERSEY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA IS NO EXCEPTION. NEWARK AND JERSEY CITY HAS LONG BEEN A MAJOR ILLICIT DRUG MARKET WITH A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF INTRAVENOUS (IV) DRUG USERS. NONE OF THESE IV USERS, NONE OF US, EVER ANTICIPATED THE POSSIBILITY OF EVEN GREATER SUFFERING THAN IS COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCY BECAUSE NO ONE EVER ANTICIPATED AIDS.

AS MANY OF YOU ARE AWARE, HARDLY A DAY GOES BY THAT THERE ARE NOT ARTICLES IN OUR NEWSPAPERS ABOUT AIDS. I AM ALARMED BY THE REPORTS THAT I HAVE RECEIVED ABOUT THIS DEVASTATING ILLNESS. AT A TIME WHEN I WONDERED WHAT POSSIBLY GREATER TRAGEDY COULD BEFALL IV DRUG USERS,I NOW HAVE AN ANSWER. THE ANSWER IS AIDS.

MEDICAL RESEARCH AND RECORDS INDICATE THAT IV DRUG USERS ARE THE SECOND LARGEST AT-RISK GROUP FOR AIDS, EXCEEDED ONLY BY HOMOSEXUAL AND BISEXUAL MEN. IT IS WITH GREAT SADNESS THAT I SHARE WITH YOU THESE SOBERING STATISTICS:

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY ACCOUNT FOR APPROXIMATELY 80% OF DRUG ABUSING AIDS CASES. MORE THAN 95% OF IV DRUG USERS (INCLUDING THOSE WHO INJECT NARCOTICS, COCAINE, OR AMPHETAMINES) REGULARLY SHARE THEIR NEEDLES. NEEDLE SHARING IS A SUSPECTED CAUSE OF AIDS AMONG IV DRUG USERS.

MINORITIES HAVE BEEN DISPROPORTIONATELY TOUCHED BY THIS PLAGUE IN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

- 66% OF ALL IV DRUG USERS WITH AIDS ARE BLACK OR HISPANIC,

- HOWEVER, BLACKS AND HISPANCIS COMPRISE 80% OF HETEROSEXUAL IV DRUG USERS WITH AIDS,

- 66% OF THE CHILDREN WITH AIDS IN THIS AREA ARE CHILDREN WITH ADDICT PARENTS; 78% ARE BLACK AND HISPANIC.

WHAT WE MUST BEGIN TO DO IS RECONSIDER OUR NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL. THE COSTS TO ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN SOCIETY AS A RESULT OF DRUG ABUSE IS STAGGERING. OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT, CORRECTIONS, AND HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS ARE SPENDING ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF MONEY IN DEALING WITH DRUG ADDICTS AND ABUSERS, AND THEIR RELATED PROBLEMS. THE COST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS PRODUCTIVITY AS A RESULT OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE WORKPLACE IS UNACCEPTABLY HIGH. WE CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO GIVE OUR NATION'S DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM ANYTHING BUT TOP PRIORITY.

DURING THE NEXT SEVERAL HOURS WE WILL FOCUS OUR INQUIRY UPON THESE ISSUES. WE WANT TO EXAMINE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO THE CURRENT DRUG SITUATION IN THE NEWARK-JERSEY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA, ASSESS THE NEEDS THAT EXIST, AND ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE HOW THESE NEEDS CAN BEST BE MET.

I CALL UPON MY COLLEAGUES TO MAKE ANY OPENING REMARKS THEY WISH.

Statement of Senator Frank R. Lautenberg
before Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control
U.S. House of Representatives
April 11, 1986

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning. It's important that the committee is here in New Jersey to focus on the serious and growing drug abuse problem afflicting our state. New Jersey has many attributes of which we are proud. But, it is important to air our problems as well as our achievements.

New Jersey must be the focus of a national effort to rid our society of illegal drugs, with a major commitment of resources to our region. The nature and growth of the drug problem in New Jersey make it the right place for a model battle in the war against drugs. Our state has a large number of illegal drug users. Our state is a major transportation hub, well served by highways, mass transit, railroads, airplanes, and ships, which suit it for drug trafficking. Its location and commerial features help to make it a center for drug importation, as well as a staging and storage area for illegal drugs.

The magnitude of the drug abuse problem is illustrated in the statistics on AIDS victims in our state. New Jersey is virtually the only state in which drug abusers are the largest group of AIDS victims. When addicts share their needles, they also share the deadly virus. This suggests a drug abuse problem tragically out of control.

Just as New Jersey is a major distribution center for legitimate commerce of all types, it is also serving the same function for illegal drugs. The New Jersey Turnpike is an important link in the north-south corridor from Florida to Philadelphia, New York and New England. Illegal drugs follow the same path as fruits and vegetables and other legitimate goods coming up from Florida. Law enforcement authorities refer to this path as the "Spanish corridor," a connection between the towns and cities along the East Coast up from Miami.

New Jersey also has a significant port facility at Newark and Elizabeth. The port handles 11% of all general cargo trade entering and leaving U.S. ports. The Newark International Airport rivals Kennedy Airport in New York for volume of air traffic. New Jersey has a long coastline convenient for small boats. These international points of entry for imported goods provide opportunities for illegal drugs to enter the country.

New Jersey's dual role as both a heavy drug trafficking and a heavy drug consumption state underscores the need for effective law enforcement, prevention, and treatment efforts. Congress has approved significant resources to combatting drug trafficking. In fiscal year 1985, the federal government alone spent about $1.7 billion on drug abuse programs. Most of these federal funds were spent on domestic and international supply reduction. State and local governments spent millions more on both law enforcement and treatment and prevention programs.

As you know, Congress has been concerned about the need to beef up federal drug interdiction efforts. Last year, in the fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill, we increased funding for the Drug Enforcement Administration, Customs Service, and Coast Guard by $70 million. These funds were earmarked for personnel and equipment increases and upgrades.

For 1986, the Appropriations Committee continued to be sensitive to the need to increase law enforcement resources. Virtually every federal law enforcement agency involved in combatting drug trafficking received more personnel authorizations than the Administration requested in its budget proposals.

But the resources approved by Congress are not being used. I find this unbelievable in the face of the drug trafficking situation in New Jersey. The excellent resources of the Drug Enforcement Administration are being stretched thin. The office in Atlantic City, for example, has to provide coverage for Camden. The problem in Camden is severe enough to warrant a full time office of its own.

The 1986 Senate Appropriations Committee report included language I requested directing the Justice Department to establish a DEA field office in Camden, New Jersey, using new positions which had been appropriated. The funds were appropriated last August. The Camden office has still not been opened. I will be pressing the Attorney General on the timing for this office when he appears before the Appropriations Committee next week.

I am disturbed about these delays. Whether they are caused by bureaucratic footdragging or policy disagreements, these delays cannot be permitted to interfere with the fight against illegal drugs and the clear intention of Congress. Congress can give the agencies the tools for this fight. They are useless if not used for the intended purposes.

The Department of Justice is asking for more than 150 new positions for DEA for next year. DEA's office in Newark can use perhaps as many as 10% of those new slots because of the magnitude of the problem it faces here. I will press the Department of Justice to see that the New Jersey drug fight gets the share of resources that it needs. I recognize that I have a parochial interest in this, of course. But, the drug fight in New Jersey is integral to our national effort.

The Port Newark and Elizabeth is a major facility. Significant volumes of international freight pass through the port. I am shocked that the Administration is proposing to reduce, rather than increase the number of Customs agents. Overall, more than 1400 agents, 10% of the force, are proposed to be cut.

Customs agents are an important resource in the detection of contraband. The current force is not large enough to handle all the work as it is. It makes no sense to reduce its size. These agents are needed to inspect and process legitimate shipments as well as to seek out illegal imports. A recommendation to reduce their ranks makes one question the Administration's commitment to fighting international drug traffic.

The Administration has also proposed rescinding $23.5 million of the 1986 appropriation for Customs. I can assure you that the Appropriations Committee will not approve these ill-considered rescissions.

The drug problem is real, serious, and tragic. The dealers and their colleagues are fat with resources because of their obscene profits. They know that law enforcement only stops a fraction of their traffic. But they can be slowed down. New interdiction techniques and equipment can force them to change their plans. This is costly and disruptive to them. They have to be kept on their toes.

We cannot permit federal law enforcement agencies to be outgunned and outmanned by illegal forces. Congress has to provide as much assistance as it can, even in this current deficit conscious environment. And then Congress has to make sure that the new resources are deployed as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Illegal drugs are a plague on our society. Both drug trafficking and drug abuse exact a terrible toll. Millions of dollars are involved in an illegal business which adds nothing to the productivity and economic vitality of our nation. Some estimates put the illegal drug trade at $100 billion a year, making it the third largest U. S. industry.

Economic and human resources are diverted from productive activity to underground, pernicious operations which sap the strength of our economy and poison the lives of our people. A vast network of entrepreneurs import, process, distribute, and sell a variety of illegal drugs. It is tragic to think that the creativity and business acumen which goes into developing an elaborate underground network are not being put to much better use. The investment and tax dollars that are lost through this illegal activity could be adding to our nation's growth instead of harming it.

The result of this illegal business activity is the tragedy of the drug users. Their lives are wasted. Day after day they escape from reality into oblivion. They are alienated from their families and the rest of society, except for their fellow addicts and suppliers. Either they hold no jobs, or they perform marginally. To feed their pernicious habits, they frequently turn to crime. Large segments of our society are being irreparably damaged.

Your committee has an important role to play in battling this plague. Your hearing today can focus attention on the problems in New Jersey and the problems that the situation in New Jersey causes for the nation--for people as far away as Iowa, Minnesota, and Wyoming. I pledge myself to working with you to do whatever it takes to win this fight.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK J. GUARINI
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM NEW JERSEY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

APRIL 11, 1986

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR HOLDING THIS IMPORTANT FIELD HEARING TODAY, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME I WANT TO EXPRESS MY REGRET THAT IT IS NECESSARY.

THE GROWTH OF ILLICIT DRUGS IN NEW JERSEY REFLECTS THE GROWTH OF DRUG USE IN THE NATION AT LARGE. BEING IN THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED AREA IN THE U.S. AND THE CENTRAL HUB OF THE NORTHEAST, NEW JERSEY HAS SPECIAL PROBLEMS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED.

THIS AREA OF THE STATE HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT DRUG DISTRIBUTION CENTER FOR THE ENTIRE NORTHEAST. IN A SURVEY OF THE 56 LARGEST CITIES IN THE COUNTRY, CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, JERSEY CITY RANKED FIRST (ON A PER CAPITA BASIS) IN THE NUMBER OF ADDICTS RECEIVING REHABILITATION TREATMENT, FOLLOWED BY NEWARK, TRENTON AND PATERSON.

JUST ONE YEAR AGO THE HEAD OF THE FEDERAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION'S NEWARK OFFICE CALLED HUDSON COUNTY THE DRUG CAPITAL OF THE STATE. HUDSON COUNTY HAS A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF HEROIN ADDICTS THAN ANY OTHER METROPOLITAN AREA IN THE COUNTRY. THE N.J DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH HAS REPORTED THAT THERE WERE 50,000 HEROIN USERS, 100,000 COCAINE USERS, AND ONE MILLION USERS OF MARIJUANA IN OUR STATE.

MANY AUTHORITIES HAVE CONCLUDED THAT HUDSON COUNTY RANKS ONLY BEHIND MIAMI AND NEW YORK CITY AMONG THE MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS ON THE EASTERN SEABOARD. INVESTIGATIONS INTO DRUG RINGS BY AGGRESSIVE NEW JERSEY STATE AND HUDSON COUNTY PROSECUTORS AND POLICE OFFICIALS HAVE LED THEM INTO ESSEX, BERGEN, PASSAIC, AND UNION COUNTIES.

AND WHERE THERE IS WIDESPREAD DRUG ABUSE, THE THREAT OF PERVASIVE CORRUPTION IS NOT FAR BEHIND. JUST A WEEK AGO A VETERAN NEWARK POLICE OFFICER WAS ARRESTED IN A DRUG SALE IN POLICE HEADQUARTERS. 17 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN INDICTED IN THIS EPISODE.

THE LINK BETWEEN DRUG USE AND CRIME IS WELL ESTABLISHED. NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE ESTIMATED 2300 ROBBERIES, 10,000 BURGLARIES, AND 14,400 LARCENIES IN HUDSON COUNTRY ARE LINKED TO DRUG USERS.

THESE SHOCKING FIGURES COME AT A TIME WHEN OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT, EDUCATION, AND HEALTH BUDGETS ARE FACED WITH IMMENSE CUTBACKS IN FUNDS.

THE ISSUE IS BOTH A PUBLIC ONE AND A PRIVATE ONE. THE COSTS TO SOCIETY HAVE BEEN IMMENSE. LIKE A CANCER FROM WITHIN, THIS $110 BILLION ILLEGAL BUSINESS--12 TIMES LARGER THAN THE NEW JERSEY STATE BUDGET--HAS DESTROYED HUMAN LIFE AND POTENTIAL, RAVAGED FAMILIES, INCREASED CRIME IN NEIGHBORHOODS, AND DEPLETED SCARCE COMMUNITY RESOURCES.

THE ENEMY HAS BECOME EXTREMELY RESOURCEFUL, WELL-FUNDED, AND IS IN CONTROL OF SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENT. OFTEN ITS GREATEST WEAPON IS IGNORANCE--IGNORANCE OF THE EFFECTS OF DRUG USE TO THE USERS AND THE IGNORANCE OF A SOCIETY THAT TURNS ITS BACK ON ILLICIT DRUG USE THINKING THAT IT DOES NOT AFFECT THEM.

AS A MEMBER OF THIS COMMITTEE, I HAVE BEEN DEEPLY INVOLVED IN FINDING SOLUTIONS TO THIS MONUMENTAL PROBLEM. I LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM OUR DISTINGUISHED PANELS OF WITNESSES. THEY WILL HELP US DEFINE THE PROBLEM FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND SET FORTH AN AGENDA FOR DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS.

WE MUST COMMIT OURSELVES FULLY TO ERADICATING DRUG ABUSE. THE WAR ON DRUGS CANNOT BE WAGED SOLELY THROUGH REAGAN ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGNS. WE MUST TAKE A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH THAT COMBINES CROP ERADICATION AT THE SOURCE, STRONG INTERDICTION AND DETERRENCE MEASURES, EARLY DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION EFFORTS, AND STRONG COMMUNITY PREVENTION AND TREATMENT MEASURES.

THE PEOPLE BEFORE US TODAY ALL HAVE EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM. I THANK THEM FOR TAKING THE TIME TO SHARE THEIR EXPERIENCES AND IDEAS WITH US. I WELCOME THEM HERE AND LOOK FORWARD TO THIS DISCUSSION.

THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN.

G —

KENNETH A. GIBSON
MAYOR
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
07102

Testimony of
Kenneth A. Gibson
Mayor, City of Newark, New Jersey
Before the
Select Committee on Narcotic Abuse and Control
April 11, 1986

In today's society, urban areas are confronted with problems of fiscal erosion, urban blight and the prevalence of crime. As is the case with many cities, Newark has confronted each and every issue with an attempt to not only alleviate the results, but potentially eliminate the cause.

Such has been the case with our attack on drug trafficking. Urban policymakers and our law enforcement teams have joined together to combat the issue in the most comprehensive manner as is possible. We have collectively made significant impact within our City. What is essential to note, however, is that under present circumstances, the refinement of even the best strategy cannot combat the problem at hand. Newark is now, and for many years has been, the victim of surrounding drug havens. The Administration of Newark could, hypothetically, hire 1000 police officers and most unfortunately, the essence of the problem would still survive. No matter what successful battles are won toward our war, ultimate success can never be achieved in this manner.

The only response that the Administration of Newark foresees as feasible is the coordinated and assisted effort toward success. The major producers - New York, Florida, etc., must be the central focus of concern. Federalized assistance must produce a unified team in order to combat the cause of the many effects felt by the nation.

Newark stands tall to lead the effort in combatting narcotic abuse, but our police force cannot do the job alone. No matter how diligent and persistent we are, no municipal police department can possibly tackle a major international crime problem with any degree of success.

My police director, Charles Knox, will further elaborate on the extent of the problem and its impact on Newark, but I do wish to emphasize that we need a coordinated, cooperative effort on the parts of all levels of government.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

NARCOTICS PROBLEM IN NEW JERSEY

by

COLONEL CLINTON L. PAGANO
SUPERINTENDENT, NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

April 11, 1986

THE NARCOTICS PROBLEM IN NEW JERSEY

A SUMMARY STATEMENT

Because of its unique geography, New Jersey offers narcotics traffickers the type of environment and location conducive to successful importation, manufacture, transportation, and distribution of illegal substances. Often characterized as the "Corridor State," New Jersey is a convenient land route between Florida and the New York/New England area, as well as to Philadelphia and other major cities. Moreover, New Jersey possesses a vast network of inland waterways and ocean coastline that is frequently utilized by criminal operatives in the transportation of large shipments of narcotics. In addition to these land and sea alternatives, smugglers can elect to transport narcotics by air and use one of the 78 airports in the state, or land on secluded farmland and go undetected. Many of the airports are unattended and located in rural areas, thereby offering the smuggler an ideal method of transporting bulk quantities.

In March 1985, a Congressional Committee on Narcotics Control published a report which indicated that supplies of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana continue to increase in quantity and decrease in price. This market climate contributes to the problem of drug abuse, which has become America's predominant health problem. The same 1985 Congressional Committee also estimated that more than 20 million Americans use cocaine regularly. Because of the drop in price, cocaine is no longer exclusively the drug of choice for high income users.

Although market conditions vary and law enforcement strategies change, the illicit substances that continue to be of concern for New Jersey officials are: heroin, cocaine, marijuana/hashish, amphetamines (methamphetamine), and barbiturates.

Certainly, the use of these entities is extremely deleterious to society, both morally and economically. Annual narcotic sales are estimated in the billions of dollars, representing a very lucrative black market economy. Even though cocaine sales have increased, other types of illicit drugs including heroin continues to be a serious problem. According to a recent D.E.A. quarterly report, heroin use appears to be gradually increasing in the cities of Newark and Trenton.

Non-traditional criminal networks have become predominant in heroin trafficking in New Jersey while the bulk of their business is conducted in large cities outside New Jersey. (Although non-traditional groups control street distribution of heroin, it is generally agreed upon that traditional organized crime is largely responsible for the actual importation of the narcotic.)

In contrast to the constant growth of other drug markets, the cocaine market has grown at an alarming rate. Officials of the Drug Enforcement Administration estimate the New Jersey/New York metropolitan area to be the recipient of 25 percent of all cocaine imported into the United States. A number of different sources agree that this lucrative drug market is tightly controlled by groups of Colombian nationals. There are organized Colombian families that dominate every phase of cocaine distribution, from the harvesting of the coca leaves to the final sale to the customer in the United States. These groups must be considered professional criminals, with expertise in many criminal areas as well as drug smuggling. They are also known for their tendency to be violent, inclusive of homicide, torture, and mutilation.

Recent statistical estimates indicate the Hispanic population in New Jersey to be approximately 6.7 percent of the total populace. Current intelligence information suggests that a significant minority of this community has taken control of the cocaine trade. Moreover, experts agree that many of the participants in these narcotics networks are in this country illegally. The extent of one network in New Jersey was manifested during a State Police investigation when on March 13, 1985, 60 Colombians were arrested and charged with operating a nationwide $720,000,000 a year cocaine ring. This group annually imported more than 2½ tons of Colombian cocaine into the country. Undercover activities by New Jersey State Police Narcotics Bureau personnel indicate extensive cocaine abuse in Elizabeth, Union City, Paterson, Atlantic City, Long Branch, and Passaic.

Law enforcement also faces the serious problem of the illegal manufacture and use of amphetamines or "speed" within the state of New Jersey. This problem has evolved from the abuse of diet pills to the construction of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories throughout the state. These labs are capable of producing large quantities of "speed" for immediate distribution. According to the New Jersey State Police Narcotics Bureau, there is also an increased market for this drug in the Atlantic City region. During the first six months of 1985, the Narcotics Bureau seized 12 clandestine laboratories with a capability of producing in excess of 100 pounds of methamphetamine per week.

Within the past few years, several organized groups have become instrumental in the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine. The Pagan Motorcycle Gang has been identified and documented as being heavily involved in methamphetamine manufacture and distribution. It is, however, traditional organized crime who controls the importation and distribution of "p2p," the chemical precursor necessary for the production of methamphetamine.

The use of the most common illicit controlled substance, marijuana, continues to grow with an estimated two million users in the state of New Jersey. Often referred to as the drug "all addicts start out with," marijuana is used by individuals from all socio-economic circles regardless of their use of other drugs.

During the past decade, the marijuana problem has changed from a few individuals growing their own or having it sent to them from South America, to organized groups importing tons by ships and planes into New Jersey. The majority of New Jersey's 78 airports are located in rural areas, which facilitates the movement of the bulky product. In some cases, both airplanes and marine vessels have worked together with the aircraft dropping plastic wrapped packages for pickup by waiting vessels. Additionally, "mother ships" off-load at sea to smaller vessels that enter the United States via the many New Jersey coast inlets and waterways.

Also notable is the historical use of the New Jersey waterfront piers at entry points. In addition, authorities have seen a considerable amount of domestically cultivated marijuana. Thousands of pounds of domestically cultivated marijuana, often inadvertently discovered by police or property owners or by information supplied by informants, have been confiscated. In addition to marijuana seizures prior to August 1985, (as part of the National Eradication Program in New Jersey) 11 marijuana fields have been destroyed, totalling 3,145 pounds of marijuana.

Drug abuse spans a cross section of age, race, life style, and economic class. Perhaps the most alarming statistic is that of narcotics use among today's youth. A 1984 survey conducted by the New Jersey Departments of Law and Public Safety, Education, and Health found that almost two-thirds of the high school students surveyed (64.9%) reported illicit drug use at sometime in their lives.

Because of the changing environment in which the narcotics market flourishes, law enforcement agencies have struggled with the problem of strategy development in attempting to interdict this criminal element. The New Jersey State Police is acknowledged as one of the most aggressive narcotics law enforcement organizations in the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions. In 1985, the New Jersey State Police confiscated nearly 17 million dollars worth of narcotics, firearms, cash, and automobiles on U. S. Highway #40 in Carney's Point Township. This section of the highway has been the site of almost daily drug arrests because it is one of the main routes from the south to New

York City and north. In spite of the inherent difficulties in conducting complex narcotics investigations, the New Jersey State Police, working in cooperation with federal, state, county, and municipal agencies, have been successful in conducting large-scale investigations leading to arrests of group leaders and many of their operatives.

The New Jersey State Police focuses drug enforcement efforts in three specific functions all under the direct supervision of the Narcotic Bureau commander:

1. Regional Narcotic Bureau Units (North, Central, South)
    a. Targets major organized groups trafficking narcotics. Pro-active efforts are directed at the distributor, utilizing undercover operations, informant management, and electronic surveillance.
2. Tri-Man Unit
    a. The Tri-County Multi-Agency Narcotic Unit is a cooperative enforcement strategy utilizing State Police personnel, county investigators, and municipal police officers joined in a strike force concept which targets narcotics violators in the counties of Warren, Sussex, and Hunterdon.
3. Patrol Drug Response Unit
    a. This unit combines the technical skills, training and experience of two distinct enforcement functions: Uniformed patrol and criminal investigations. The New Jersey State

Police uniformed patrol officers have a nationwide reputation for conducting aggressive and effective patrol related investigations resulting in significant arrests and large seizures. The PDRU provides trained Narcotic Bureau personnel to assist the uniformed personnel in the furtherance of the investigations. The PDRU evaluates the investigation and when warranted conducts cooperative investigations with other federal, state, and local authorities. The unit routinely notifies the U. S. Customs Services, and Drug Enforcement Administration to further investigations.

The New Jersey State Police has an history of conducting narcotics investigations in cooperation with the DEA and other federal authorities. The relationship between this Division and the Newark office of the DEA has been described by DEA officials as being a "model example of interagency cooperation." During the past year, joint investigations have been conducted utilizing undercover operatives and electronic surveillance which draws on the combined resources of both agencies. New Jersey State Police personnel have been deputized on numerous occasions and participated in investigations around the country.

New Jersey enforcement strategies have become, in recent years, more sophisticated in targeting major distributors resulting in significant arrests. They indicate a significant enforcement response but in context with the many ways the problem manifests itself, traditional style enforcement alone does not suffice.

According to a variety of state and federal sources, enforcement action to date has achieved interception of approximately five percent of narcotics volume and has not effectively diminished the numbers of criminal groups engaged in trafficking and distribution.

Enforcement strategies are sound theoretically but sometimes are not sustained and lack systematic application. Further, enforcement strategies generally are not correlated with non-enforcement organized responses to the narcotics problem in New Jersey.

Enforcement resources are below standard compared to the resources available to the illicit networks. The overwhelming degree of the narcotics problem mandates innovative responses by law enforcement with a sustained, systematized approach and better intra/inter agency coordination.

The success of law enforcement endeavors cannot be measured by increased drug markets and increased demand for drugs. To the effect that the New Jersey State Police has earned a nationwide, perhaps international reputation for being an aggressive and efficient narcotics investigative authority, which is evidenced by significant arrests and large seizures, we have succeeded in our efforts.

To judge our success totally by increased drug abuse, and increased demand is wrong. The failure to curb drug abuse reflects a failure of the entire governmental and social structure to solve this serious problem.

Law enforcement is doing its part with the limited resources on hand. Until social attitudes toward drug abuse change or are forced to change, the demand will continue to increase.

Only through comprehensive, coordinated efforts of educational, social, medical, legal, and governmental agencies can this change be implemented. It is essential to address all areas of this complex problem to effectively diminish its devastating impact on society.

NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE
NARCOTIC BUREAU
COMMON DRUG COSTS IN NEW JERSEY

The following information is provided to guide State Police personnel with a common index for practical estimation of recovered drug values and should be used for reporting purposes.

The method of "packaging" determines the method of assessing values. All prices show in this order represent (1985) average values and may fluctuate within different area of the state as well as with market demand.

To better understand this, the following examples are offered:

Cocaine : 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) of cocaine at a 80% to 90% purity is purchasable in Colombia, South America for approximately $5,000. This same kilo of cocaine smuggled into the United States increases in value from between $26,000 in the Florida area to as high as $48,000 in the New England States. Recovered drug value for a kilo of cocaine seized in New Jersey will be $40,000. One kilo of cocaine at the 80% to 90% purity level could be (cut, stepped on) diluted to produce 4 kilo's (8.8 lbs.) at a 15% to 25% purity level. When the cocaine is sold as indicated below at this purity, the extremely high profits are realized:

4 Kilo's @	$40,000 per kilo	=	$160,000
8.8 lbs. @	$25,000 per pound	=	$220,000
140.8 oz.@	$ 2,000 per ounce	=	$281,600
4,000 gm.@	$ 100 per gram	=	$400,000

MariHuana : When purchased in bulk loads, 100 to 1,000 lbs. or more, MariHuana can cost between $300 to $400 per pound. Prices generally fluctuate as to the availability of the marijuana as well as the area from which it was harvested. Price per pound vary from between $450 to $650. Recovered drug value for pounds of marihuana seized in New Jersey will be $550.

Methamphetamine: Usually manufactured in clandestine laboratories in the South Jersey and Philadelphia area. Purchase price for methamphetamine can vary from a low of $60 per gram, $800 per ounce in the area from which it is manufactured to as high as $100 per gram, $1,400 per ounce in Northern New Jersey and the Atlantic City area. Recovered drug value in New Jersey will be $80 per gram, $1,200 per ounce.

To reiterate, the type of "packaging" confiscated (i.e., pounds, ounces, grams) will determine the recovered drug value taken.

(Revised 3/18/85)

NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE
NARCOTIC BUREAU
COMMON DRUG COSTS IN NEW JERSEY

HEROIN: (WHITE)		
	Bag (Glassine Coin Envelope)	$ 20.00
	Quarters (1/4 Teaspoon)	$ 85.00
	Ounce (40% to 90% pure)	$ 10,000.00
	Pound	$120,000.00
	Kilo - pure	$200,000.00
HEROIN: (BROWN)		
	Ounce (50% to 90% pure)	$ 8,000.00
	Pound	$100,000.00
	Kilo - pure	$180,000.00
COCAINE:		
	Bag	$ 20.00
	Gram	$ 100.00
	Ounce	$ 2,000.00
	Pound	$ 25,000.00
	Kilo - pure	$ 40,000.00
METHAMPHETAMINE: (Speed), Crank)	Gram	$ 80.00
	Ounce	$ 1,200.00
	Pound	$ 10,000.00
	Tab or Cap (Black Beauty)	$ 5.00
MARIHUANA:		
	Cigarette	$ 2.00
	Dime Bag	$ 10.00
	Ounce	$ 60.00
	Pound	$ 550.00
MARIHUANA: (Sinsemilia) (High Grade Marihuana)		
	Ounce	$ 250.00
	Pound	$ 1,400.00
HASHISH:		
	Gram	$ 12.00
	Ounce	$ 120.00
	Pound	$ 1.200.00
HASH OIL:	Gram	$ 40.00
	Ounce	$ 800.00
THAI-STICKS:		
	Each	$ 25.00

(Revised 3/18/85

MESCALINE:	Caps	$ 6.00
	Ounce	$ 1,200.00
LSD:	Each Hit(Blotter)	$ 5.00
P.C.P.:	Gram	$ 100.00
	Ounce	$ 1,800.00
METHAQUALONE:	(QUAALUDES, LUDES) Tab	$ 8.00
PEYOTE:	Ounce	$ 60.00
	Pound	$ 500.00
PSILOCYBIN:	Ounce	$ 120.00
	Pound	$ 1,100.00
OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS:	Morphine, Methadone, Dolophine, Demerol, Dilaudid, Codeine	$ 20.00 per dose
OTHER DANGEROUS OR LEGEND DRUGS:	Seconal, Tuinal, Doriden, Darvon,etc.	$ 2.00 per dose

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

1 Gram	= 1,000 Milligrams	= 0.135 Ounces
1 Ounce	= 437.5 Grams	= 28.350 Grams
1 Pound	= 16 Ounces	= 453.59237 Grams
1 Kilogram	= 1,000 Grams 35½ Ounces	= 2.2046 Pounds
1 Ton	= 2,000 Pounds	

(REVISED 3/18/85)

NARCOTIC BUREAU

DRUG CONFISCATION AND VALUE REPORT

	1984	1985
NUMBER OF BUREAU ARRESTS	464	537
NUMBER OF ARRESTS AS A RESULT OF RAIDS	374	445
NUMBER OF RAIDS (Search Warrants)	209	327
NUMBER OF CASES N C S T	356	438

			VALUE		
	1984	1985	1984	1985	Change
Cocaine	47.2 lbs.	61.6 lbs.	$1,180,000	$1,540,000	+30%
Meth.	13.2 lbs.	24.2 lbs.	158,400	290,400	+84%
Mari.	4,105 lbs.	3,113 lbs.	2,052,500	1,556,500	-24%
		TOTAL	$3,390,900	$3,386,900	

	PDR		VALUE	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
Cocaine	653 lbs.	578 lbs.	$16,325,000	$14,450,000
Meth.	-	-	-	-
Marijuana	5,048 lbs.	1,731 lbs.	2,542,000	865,500
		TOTAL	$18,867,000	$15,315,500

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS ARRESTED
OPERATION SILK CITY

As a follow-up to "Operation Silk City" raid that was conducted in the City of Paterson on February 6, 1986, the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit executed an analysis of persons arrested during this operation. It has been the belief of law enforcement officials that the high ricidivism of certain crimes is due to no incarceration following the arrest of the accused. The statistics resulting from this survey justify this statement.

An analysis of the 34 persons arrested by members of the Narcotics Bureau for drug violations revealed that 68%, or 23 of the 34 persons arrested for drug violations had prior involvement with law enforcement officials. Also, 52% had committed violent crimes, and the remaining violators had committed various other offenses.

A further analysis of the 34 persons arrested with prior records revealed they were responsible for at least 128 other charges during their criminal career.

The following list is a breakdown of these charges:

Murder	1
Robbery	8
Aggravated Assault	10
Burglary	2
Larceny	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	1
Simple Assault	1
Fraud	5
Stolen Property	5
Malicious Mischief	2
Weapons	4
Drugs	66
Disorderly Conduct	3
Resisting Arrest	4
Escape	3
All Other	4
Gambling	2
TOTAL	128

A follow-up of the dispositions of the above crimes revealed that there were 44 convictions, 33 "Not Guilty" and 51 currently pending. Of the 44 convictions, 8 received jail terms and 8 were placed on probation. The remaining 28 received fines.

Prepared by:

Uniform Crime Reporting Unit
March 31, 1986

PRESENTATION

FOR

SELECT COMMITTEE ON

NARCOTIC ABUSE AND CONTROL

M - Charles Knox
Police Director
Newark Police Department
Newark, New Jersey

April 11, 1986

Of incomparable importance in our society today is the need to combat the deteriorating effects of the use and abuse of narcotics. Beside the initial moral and physical implications to its users, the process creates a debilitating enigma upon our surroundings. The more uncontrolled this abuse becomes, the less likely and feasible is our response and desired success.

For many decades, the use and abuse of narcotics within the United States has grown to epidemic proportions. The notion that it was a problem limited to the "lower" and less economically stable groups has become antiquated. It now transverses the boundaries of race, culture and society. The past also had the advantage that allowed a particular and specialized response to temporarily alleviate the problem. Today, society has become conscious of its own invoked nightmare.

Coupled with the widespread use and trafficking of drugs is the method of survival by its users. Simply stated, crimes of both a violent and non-violent nature escalate and diminish in direct proportion to the nightmare of drug abuse. The greater the dependence on drugs by an individual, the higher the probability that he/she will have to commit a crime in order to acquire money to purchase their stimulus. It subsequently becomes a cycle that sees no simple manner of destruction.

Municipal law enforcement agencies are now in a situation of striving to regain control of the streets and their neighborhoods. Both street level trafficking and larger scale dealers create an almost impermiable nucleus within which they survive. Of an equally distressing nature is that most target solutions that produce high arrests and temporary glitches by police agencies, are essentially that -- temporary responses that evade a solution. The arrest or breakdown of a group often results in near immediate release by the court system, or territorial adoption by yet another predatory narcotic group in the area. The greater the apparent success that a response is, the less likely it is to be of a consequential nature.

In order to attack this problem that drug abuse has inflicted upon society, an approach that simultaneously weakens all levels of the operation must be developed. It is of the greatest importance that we realize how this problem directly relates to crime and its prevalence within urban societies. Homicides, shootings, robberies, burglaries, and thefts attribute nearly 70% of their occurrence to drug-related activities. Society and those in a position to effect a resolution must comprehend that this is not merely an issue independent of society's dilemma. It directly relates to, and stimulates the crisis within which this Country has found itself -- within the groping hands of crime, debilitation, and near defeat.

For the past several years, the Newark Police Department has attempted to develop the most comprehensive response to such an issue within increasing constraints. Though it has made an impact upon the

City of Newark, it must be realized that since it concentrates its efforts within City boundaries, it causes a displacement effect upon the problem. Though it is comprehensive in design, limitations of many sorts leave gaping holes for dealers to breathe.

Our Department has developed a three-tiered approach to combatting illegal narcotic activity in the City. The pervasive use and distribution of narcotics make this an almost insurmountable task. Control then, of this activity becomes a more realistic response, rather than the unrealistic desire to eradicate it. It has become a cancer that permeates society, affecting the psychological and physical properties of its citizens.

The first level of this process is the Task Force concept. Drug activity at the street level -- with dealers hawking their goods to passerbys and small operations stemming from bars and houses - contribute to the deterioration of neighborhoods and the City. This problem, although it involves the lowest level of the drug culture and business, has the most deteriorating effect upon an urban city. Though less imposing than major dealerships, such activity results in the eroding of the economic base and quality of life within the City.

Organizationally, this Task Force consists of the Tactical Patrol Bureau (a permanent unit used for saturation patrol of high crime areas), the Directed Patrol Task Force (a police unit that addresses community related problems concentrating on quality of life issues) and detectives from our Narcotics Bureau. The use of the Task Force concept allows for an immediate infusion of personnel within a designated area to accomplish a given task. In this instance, it is attacking street narcotic sales.

Plain-clothed police officers, from the above-mentioned units, make drug purchases from street level dealers and follow their buys with immediate arrests and a heavy police presence in uniformed personnel. Locally referred to as "Buy and Bust" -- the Buy by the police officer and the Bust (arrest) of the offender -- this program gives the resident a result they can immediately appreciate. Its results are more visible than a long-term undercover operation and the charges of illegal sale and distribution are more serious than the charge of simple possession if a patrol car had a chance encounter of the same dealers.

The second level of enforcement, that of the City's Narcotics Bureau, addresses the middle level operation and distribution. This, by its very nature, involves a dedicated amount of time and investigation that only a select group of officers could handle. Their concentration is on a select group of individuals who distribute their drugs to street level dealers. Middle level drug operation is similar to a branch manager distributing to local salesmen. While these Narcotics Bureau officers are also part of the Task Force, their contribution is mainly in the form of training and expertise.

Finally, the third level of enforcement is by way of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (D.E.A.) through the local D.E.A. Office. The Newark Police Department has traditionally supplied officers to this unit, one of which is the overall supervisor for its activities.

Made up of both federal agents and local police officers on loan, these officers concentrate their activities at the highest level of distribution, mostly organized conspiracies, and are not restricted to limited budgetary expenses or to confining their activities in Newark.

Again, though sincere in its attempt, and realistic in its approach, this effect still lacks the conclusiveness that society, in today's circumstance, is in great need of. The options that remain, some controversial in nature, must earnestly be investigated and discussed, for the situation as it exists cannot be maintained.

The first possibility is to legalize drugs. Though this has obvious negative effects, it should be realized, that drug dealing has the premises upon which this Country is based -- the business of profit. Once this is eliminated, once the risk is eliminated, the suppliers would not survive, for their income would be void. What would happen if contraband drugs were legalized? Many experts believe there would be no increase in the number of addicts. They speak of a addictive personality and say that if such a person cannot easily obtain one drug, he will become addicted to another. With regard to crime, the results would be shocking. More than half the crime in America is drug-related. The drug themselves do not cause crime. Crime is caused by the laws against drugs and the need of addicts to steal money for their purchase. Overnight, the cost of law enforcement, courts, judges, jails and convict rehabilitation would be cut in half! The saving in taxes would be more than 60 Billion Dollars!

The second, and often quoted option, is to make more severe the consequences of such dealings. Tougher incarceration can cause a more devastating effect upon dealers than the present "cost of operation" that temporary arrests and fines inflict. To make the penalty for such an action more probable and less escaping, the effects of the solution may be more noticeable than our present dilemma. Because of overcrowding and the conditions being experienced by the court system, drug trafficking plays a secondary role to the more apparent heinous crimes of murder, rape, robbery, etc. The cycle effect is ignored -- or at least set aside -- so that those guilty and more easily convicted of "serious" crimes, can receive their just dues. As a result, dealers and the like, are released or given light sentences because of the comparative severity of their action. The situation that remains spurs the cycle of deterioration. If the "business of narcotics" is allowed to flourish, violent crimes will increase and, eventually, destroy our society.

The last option available for our society is the coordination of effort. Though this may appear to be simplistic in nature, the design and implementation is a difficult task. Because of deteriorating budgets, coupled with rising needs, and the lack of communication that presently exists between agencies, the "success" of this war can never be achieved. Small battles are won at the local level, creating widespread education and conviction among the unified guilty parties. Continuance in their endeavor, creates strength.

So should be the case with law enforcement agencies on all levels. We are willing to spend more than 60 Billion Dollars, per year, and suffer unsafe streets to express our moral opposition to drugs. If this is to remain the case, as it should be, then let us insure knowledge and unity within ourselves and create a single body against crime and drug control.

Federalized assistance will allow a finite coordination of efforts and talent. An approach that covers the spectrum of all levels of society is necessary in order to regain values and morals now lost within our Country. Necessary objectives and goals embodied within such an approach -- a UNIFIED TASK FORCE -- include the following: Education, starting at the primary level and instilled throughout must fortify the known hazards and consequences of drug abuse; Stricter Enforcement must, nationally (if not internationally,) create fear within and greater risk by guilty parties. Their incarceration must not be considered a "business expense" but, rather, an end to operation; Private Sector Involvement must insure continued enforcement and education of hazards and implications by industry to their employees. Finally, the Media should reinforce the morals and values faltering within our society. Children of all ages must not feel challenged by the risk of drug involvement, but, rather, rewarded by the support of decent values.

In conclusion, I feel we must collectively defind the problem and issues at hand, and subsequently arrive at the only possible resolution: Society must take control of its own destiny. In a strong, unified manner, possible only through monetary assistance, we must join to design a strategy against drugs and crime, for they necessarily co-exist. Let us join together, and win.

PRESENTED TO

THE

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Select Committee On
Narcotics Abuse and Control

BY THE

EAST ORANGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

61 North Munn Avenue
East Orange, N.J.

GEORGE J. DAHER
CHIEF OF POLICE

April 11, 1986

Historically East Orange was a quiet Suburban community, often referred to as the "bedroom community of New York". Bus and rail transportation to New York City plus major roads such as the Garden State Parkway and Route #280 made this a desirable location.

During this time the City had a stable population (both private homes and apartment dwellers) and a stable tax base.

Approximately 15 years ago there appeared signs of change. Middle class families started to move out of apartment buildings to buy homes in more suburban and rural areas. Since this was shortly after the 1967 riots, most of these vacant apartments were taken by people who wanted to get away from the Newark and New York slum areas, in their quest for a better quality of life. As the population started to change to a higher minority ratio, there started a mass exodus of one and two family owners who feared this influx would make East Orange another urban slum area.

It was during this transitional era that a noticeable change came in the crime pattern. Apartment house owners would not repair apartments and in time partially because of rent control and rising maintenance costs, they abandoned the buildings became absentee landlords and left the rentals and collections of rents up to hired help. This resulted in undesirables tenanting these apartments. When the apartment house population became unstable, crime started to rise significantly.

One of the important changes has been in the use and sale of drugs in this City.

There has been a dramatic change in the use and sale of drugs in the City of East Orange during the past 15 years.

At one time, when the popular drug of use was heroin, the drug sellers were mainly in New York. Most of the local addicts went there to purchase their drugs, and some more enterprising users also became drug dealers on a small scale. They purchased more than they needed, brought it back to East Orange cut the morphine content, even further, and thus made enough profit to purchase their next batch.

The records of the East Orange Police Department reflect that we have gone from 385 reported narcotic offenses in 1970 to 1,021 reported narcotic offenses in 1985. The alarming factor in these statistics is that in 1980 less than 1% of the reported narcotic offenses were committed by juveniles and in 1985 almost half of the reported narcotic offenses were committed by juveniles. What is even more alarming is the unreported drug activity taking place on the streets and in the homes of East Orange.

MAJOR VICE INVESTIGATIONS 1980-1985

From January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1985, the Vice Squad comprised of one Lieutenant, one Sergeant and six Detectives has been involved in many major narcotic related investigations. These investigations included the use of undercover police officers, cooperative individuals (C.I.), electronic surveillance and photographic surveillance, buy and bust and street sweep operations, which have resulted in approximately five thousand arrests and the confiscation of controlled dangerous substances, cash used in the distribution of these substances and automobiles used in the transportation of these substances. Also, included is an organized crime investigation which was subsequently turned over to the New Jersey State Police and the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency, Newark, New Jersey.

1. On 3/20/80, an investigation was initiated into the activities at the Europe Social Club, 302 Sanford St., East Orange, N.J. Members of the Luchese, Gambino and Genovese Crime Families were observed frequenting this location and information from a confidential source related that drug deals, loansharking and gambling operations were being conducted from this club, by high ranking members of these northern New Jersey Crime Families.

   During the ten month investigation by the Vice Squad sixty (60) bonifide members of organized crime were positively identified with the use of photographic surveillance methods, eleven (11) locations were positively identified as being part of these criminal activities and the bosses, underbosses and soldiers were also identified with the use of surveillance, undercover police officers and cooperative individuals.

   The investigation was terminated on 1/19/81 by the Vice Squad after the Social Club moved from East Orange to locations in Newark and Belleville, N.J. and the arrest of twelve identified members for gambling, weapon and drug violations. At this point the investigation was turned over to the other mentioned agencies, who continued the investigation, which resulted in the arrest of 45 members with the use of electronic and undercover surveillances, in the City of Newark, New Jersey.

2. On 1/11/80, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation into a Rodney K. Williams of 376 William Street, East Orange, N.J., that he was supplying East Orange High School students with marijuana and also using them for distributing his C.D.S. at the High School for a percentage and drugs. The investigation was culminated on 1/15/80 with the arrest of Rodney K. Williams and the confiscation of 32 ounces of marijuana, drug records, and packaging paraphernalia.
3. On 3/21/80, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation at the East Orange Flea Market, 540 Main Street, East Orange, N.J., due to information received from a confidential source, that C.D.S., namely L.S.D., Cocaine and marijuana were being sold from a jewelry booth located within the Market. The investigation culminated on 3/21/80, after two covert purchases of L.S.D. were made by the use of an undercover East Orange Police Officer. Arrested were Edward Grauer and Dwain Sumpter, both of Newark, N.J., and confiscated were one pound of marijuana packaged for street sales, 348 tabs of L.S.D., drug paraphernalia used in the packaging of C.D.S. and stolen property, fenced by the two prisoners from drug purchasers. One of the prisoners cooperated with the East Orange Vice Squad and the Essex County Bureau of Narcotics, which resulted in the arrest of a Bloomfield man who was supplying the L.S.D., and the confiscation of 16,000 tabs of L.S.D. and $6,000.00 in cash. He also cooperated with members of the East Orange Police Vice Squad and Essex County Prosecutors Office on 3/31/80, when a member of the

Vice Squad was shot and seriously wounded while attempting to thwart a tavern hold-up in the City of Newark, by supplying and identifying the persons responsible.

4. On 4/14/80, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation into a Gary Rogers of 112 Lincoln St., East Orange, N.J. after information was supplied by a confidential source that he was supplying large quantities of marijuana to street distributors. The investigation was culminated on 5/14/80 with the arrest of Gary Rogers also known as Gary Henson and the seizure of two (2) pounds of marijuana, drug records and a small quantity of cocaine.
5. On 4/30/80, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation into a Quinn Phillips of 176 S. Harrison Street, East Orange, N.J. During the investigation three (3) covert drug sales were made to an undercover Police Officer. The investigation was culminated on 5/9/80 with the arrest of Quinn Phillips and Deborah Reed, where three pounds of marijuana, paraphernalia and drug records were seized.
6. On 10/2/80, during a joint investigation with the Newark Police Narcotic Squad and the East Orange Vice Squad an arrest warrant was obtained from the Newark Municipal Court for sale of heroin to an undercover Police Officer, for a James Crowder of 77 Ampere Parkway, East Orange, N.J. The suspect was arrested on 10/2/80 at his home and 1-1/2 ounces of heroin along with 13 ounces of cocaine were seized.

7. On 12/11/80, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation into a Melvin Hayes, of 151 N. Walnut Street, East Orange, N.J. after receiving information from a confidential source that he was a supplier of large quantities of cocaine and heroin to street distributors. The investigation culminated on 2/11/81 with the arrest of Melvin Hayes and the seizure of 12 ounces of cocaine, 4 ounces of heroin, packaging paraphernalia, drug records and $246.00 in cash.
8. On 12/30/80, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation of Cleve Church Little, A.K.A., Jackie Brown of 106 N. Walnut Street, East Orange, N.J. after confidential sources revealed that he was involved with a large scale drug conspiracy, both in the City of East Orange and also the City of Newark, N.J. Covert drug purchases were made from the target at his location along with moving surveillances. On 4/13/81, the Essex County Bureau of narcotics joined the investigation and application was made through the Essex County Prosecutor's Office for the use of electronic surveillance. On 4/14/81, the order was signed in Superior Court and the wire tap proceeded. On 4/29/81 a spin off to the main supplier, Leon "Pee Wee" Jones of 300 Wainwright Street, Newark, N.J. was ordered and signed in Superior Court. The investigation terminated on 6/12/81 with the issuance of 12 search warrants and 36 arrest warrants, where a total of 38 arrests were made in East Orange, N.J., Newark, N.J., Orange, N.J., Irvington, N.J., New York City and Brooklyn, New York. Seized was approximately 4 pounds of cocaine, 1-1/2 pounds of heroin,

3 pounds of marijuana, drug records, drug paraphernalia, five automobiles and $7,000.00 cash.

9. On 12/31/80, the Vice Squad received information regarding a Steve Mann of 94 S. Harrison Street, East Orange, N.J. that he was involved in a large scale drug conspiracy from his residence. Covert drug buys along with surveillances were made. On 1/20/81, the Essex County Bureau of Narcotics came into the investigation and assisted the Vice Squad. Application was made for electronic surveillance at Steve Mann's apartment and was signed on 1/21/81 by a Superior Court Judge. On 2/9/81 an extension was granted and on 2/23/81 a spin off was granted to the phone of a Pastor Ctero of 817 28th Street, Union City, N.J., a Columbian National. The investigation was terminated on 3/26 and 3/27/81 with the issuance of 18 search warrants, resulting in 17 arrests and the seizure of 3-1/2 pounds of high quality cocaine, 12 ounces of heroin, 3 pounds of marijuana, 5 handguns and 1 rifle, 6 automobiles and $44,847.00 in cash. Also, during the investigation a female East Orange Police Officer, Brenda Hayes was intercepted calling out from Steve Mann's apartment, regarding drug transactions and furthering his part in the drug conspiracy. She was arrested on 3/26/81 and subsequently convicted and fired from her job.

10. On 1/24/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation of a Larry "Hasan" Green of 30 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, N.J. after receiving information from a confidential source, that he was a high level distributor of heroin and cocaine.

The investigation was culminated on 2/5/81, resulting in the arrest of Larry "Hasan" Green and the seizure of 3 ounces of uncut heroin, 1 ounce of high quality cocaine, 1 pound of marijuana, one .38 cal. revolver fully loaded, $1,242.00 in cash and stolen property.

11. On 2/3/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation of a Ricky "Radio" Gallman of 32 S. Munn Avenue, East Orange, N.J. after receiving information that he was supplying street dealers with "Hits", Empirin with codeine and Doriden pills. The investigation terminated on 2/13/81 with the arrest of Ricky "Radio" Gallman and the seizure of 66 plastic bags of Empirin #4 pills and 58 plastic bags of Doriden pills, half ounce of cocaine, one .32 cal. revolver fully loaded and $600.00 in cash.

12. On 2/19/81, the Vice Squad along with members of the D.E.A., Newark Police Narcotic Squad, Essex County Bureau of Narcotics terminated an ungoing investigation into a drug ring known as the "Country Boys" resulting in the arrest of ten (10) persons for trafficking in heroin, street level dealers in East Orange, Newark, Orange, Irvington and Hillside. Eight search warrants were served and an eighth of a kilo of heroin, quarter pound of cocaine, two pounds of marijuana along with 5 weapons, 2 sawed-off shotguns, two .22 Cal. handguns, and one .38 Cal. snub nose were seized. Also, $5,000.00 in cash. Two of those arrested were from 69 N. Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N.J. John Brasswell and Linda Jones.

13. On 2/23/81, the Vice Squad opened two investigations at 112 N. Walnut Street, East Orange, N.J. into the activities of Rodney Redding and a Paul Saunders, who were operating a heroin ring in the N. Walnut Street area. The investigation was terminated on 3/5/81 with the arrests of Paul Saunders, Rodney Redding and 14 others. Seized were 4 ounces of heroin, 3 ounces of cocaine packaging paraphernalia and numerous hypodermic needles.

14. On 2/26/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation of Marjorie Melvin of 160 Prospect Street, East Orange, N.J. after receiving confidential information regarding drug dealing from this location and also, operating a robbery ring from her residence. The investigation was terminated on 3/4/81 with the arrest of Marjorie Melvin and four juvenile offenders, where 250 grams of marijuana, 6 grams of heroin and property stolen in robberies in East Orange, Orange and Florham Park, N.J. were seized and arrests made on warrants from the mentioned cities.

15. On 4/14/81, the Vice Squad along with the Essex County Bureau of Narcotics conducted a joint investigation of a Norman Welcher of 83 Girard Avenue, East Orange, N.J., after receiving information of drug trafficking at this location. Undercover drug purchases were made by police officers and search and arrest warrants were obtained. On 4/14/81, the warrants were executed and Norman Welcher was arrested and 1 ounce of cocaine, 1/2 ounce of heroin and $216.00 in cash confiscated.

16. On 4/10/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation of two Rastafarians, Curtis and Denise Gordon of 106 S. Harrison St., East Orange, N.J., after receiving information from a confidential source, that they were supplying street dealers with marijuana at wholesale prices. The investigation was terminated on 4/17/81, when search warrants were executed at their apartment. Both suspects were arrested after they were disarmed and one .22 Cal. revolver loaded and one .38 Cal. revolver fully loaded were taken from them. Seized was 350 grams of marijuana packaging paraphernalia, drug records and $246.00 in cash.

17. On 4/1/81, after receiving composite drawings from the N.J. State Police regarding a double homicide on the Garden State Parkway in Middlesex County, the Vice Squad opened an investigation because of the resemblance of a suspect known as Dauwd of 10 Summit Street, East Orange, N.J. Search and arrest warrants were obtained and executed on 4/16/81, where the suspect Dauwd, also known as Daryl Houseman was arrested and a .38 Cal. revolver was seized along with bullets, blood stained clothing, jewelry stolen from the two homicide victims and keys which fit the victims vehicle. The suspect subsequently pled guilty to both murders and their robberies.

18. On 6/23/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation at 44 S. Munn Avenue, East Orange, N.J. after receiving information that an Anthony Gaines also known as Anthony Gayle was selling large quantities of marijuana from his residence. Undercover

drug purchases were made by East Orange Police Officers, arrest and search warrants were obtained and the investigation was terminated on 7/1/81, with the arrest of Anthony Gayle and Lori Jean Davis. Seized were eight (8) pounds of marijuana, paraphernalia and one .22 Cal. automatic handgun, loaded and packaging paraphernalia.

19. On 9/9/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation into a Richard Allen of 67 Ellington Street, East Orange, N.J., after receiving information of drug dealing from this location. During the investigation, covert drug purchases were made by undercover Police Officers, and moving surveillances were made of the suspect using a 1975 Chevrolet Truck, N.J. 739-RPK. The investigation was terminated on 9/29/81, with the arrests of Richard Allen and Robert Simmons. Seized was 3 ounces of cocaine, packaging paraphernalia, drug records, one .25 Cal. automatic pistol, loaded and a 1975 Chevrolet truck, which was subsequently seized by the City of East Orange, New Jersey and is presently used for Vice Squad surveillances.

20. On 11/17/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation of Pamela Baskerville of 172 William Street, East Orange, N.J. after receiving numerous complaints from citizens in the area of drug dealing at her apartment. During the investigation undercover drug purchases were made by Police Officers and surveillances made. The investigation was terminated on 12/4/81, with the arrest of Pamela Baskerville and 10 others, where 3 ounces of heroin, 1 ounce of cocaine and paraphernalia along with drug records were seized.

21. On 10/21/81, the Vice Squad assisted the New Jersey State Police and the F.B.I. during a homicide investigation of police officers and armored car guards in Orangeburg, New York. During the investigation information was developed that Marilyn Jean Buck, alias Carol Durant was presently staying at a safe house located at 223 Prospect Street, East Orange, N.J. Search warrants and arrest warrants were obtained and executed at the apartment. Seized inside the apartment were one .45 Cal. semi-automatic machine gun, one 9mm automatic pistol, bullets, handgrenades and parts for homemade pipe bombs, along with a large quantity of cocaine, L.S.D. and packaging paraphernalia. Also, seized were phone records and an address book written in a code, which subsequently led to her arrest along with others of this subversive organization, in California.

22. On 9/26/81, the Vice Squad initiated an investigation into a major cocaine and heroin distributor, Joseph Matthews of 56 S. Munn Avenue, East Orange, N.J. During the investigation a three month electronic surveillance was made, including three spin-offs to higher level drug distributors, in New Jersey and New York City. The investigation was terminated on 12/24/81, with the arrest of 23 persons and the seizure of 3 pounds of cocaine, 1 pound of heroin, drug records, three vehicles used in the transportation of the substances, 6 handguns and $14,000.00 in cash.

In 1981 the Vice Squad was comprised of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 6 Detectives. The Vice Squad investigated 380 complaints, resulting in 445 arrests.

In 1982 the Vice Squad was comprised of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 6 Detectives. The Vice Squad investigated 465 complaints, resulting in 560 arrests.

In 1983 the Vice Squad was comprised of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 6 Detectives. The Vice Squad investigated 552 complaints, resulting in 630 arrests.

In 1984 the Vice Squad was comprised of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 6 Detectives. The Vice Squad investigated 647 complaints, resulting in 754 arrests.

In 1985 the Vice Squad was comprised of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 4 Detectives. The Vice Squad investigated 794 complaints, resulting in 947 arrests.

In 1986, from 1/1/86 to 3/31/86, the Vice Squad is comprised of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 4 Detectives. For the first three months of the year the Vice Squad has investigated 288 complaints resulting in 371 arrests.

Beginning in August, 1985 the City of East Orange, New Jersey started to get an influx of a new drug called "Crack" which is a cocaine base paste with a high quality of cocaine, 85% to 95% pure cocaine base. This substance is smuggled into the New York area from South America and sold on the street in small plastic vials at prices ranging from $15.00 to $30.00 each. The high level drug distributors found that this type of substance was affordable to persons residing in urban areas, and they are making a tremendous profit from the sale of crack, especially to persons ranging in age between 15 years and 24 years. This substance has been proven to be highly addictive after using it for about 6 months, which has caused a dramatic increase in other violent crimes, such as; Robbery, Burglary and Car Thefts for profit. The young people who have been addicted are selling this substance and committing these crimes because of the habit they have incurred from the use of crack. In the City of East Orange, crack is at epidemic proportions and have replaced all other drugs, except marijuana, which is used in a mixture to smoke crack in cigarette form. Crack can also be freebased with the use of rum or baking soda and broken down into a pure form of cocaine. Street sweep operations have been in effect on targeted areas of the City since October 1985 and are presently still being done on a limited basis, because of the lack of personnel and limited overtime monies. The increase in complaints and arrests since 1980, in the City of East Orange, New Jersey for drug related investigations have tripled.

This open widespread sale of drugs has also had a high impact on other crimes, namely robbery, auto theft and homicides.

Listed below is a capsulized synopsis of the current drug scene in the City of East Orange:

1. Street level drug dealers between the ages of 16 and 24 years who are dealing primarily in a substance called CRACK (a cocaine base paste) which is easily obtained from runners, who make daily trips to New York City and purchase small quantities for street dealers. They can earn 20% to 30% of what they sell for the leader of each group.

2. Street dealers between the age of 16 and 24 years of age, purchase marijuana from suppliers in East Orange and realize a 50% profit after sale.
3. Street dealers who work for low level distributors (suppliers of the drugs) earn 20% to 30% profit for selling the drugs.
4. Rastifarians, a radical Jamaican group, who engage in bank robberies and drug selling to fund their radical endeavors, also have several bases in East Orange. This group sells marijuana in large and small quantities, as well as cocaine and pills called HITS (Empirin with codeine), also in large or small quantities.

The Rastifarians are a well organized group and have access to an unlimited supply of drugs, which sources in the East Orange Police Vice Squad have traced to Jamaica, West Indies, and New York City, particularly the Brooklyn area.

This group has an organization comprised of drug dealer suppliers, collectors, enforcers to keep the buyers in line, and hitmen to carry out executions when other means fail. This group is reported to have a sophisticated arsenal of weapons, which they move from "safe house" to "safe house" to avoid detection. The arsenals are reputed to contain the latest lightweight machine guns and in one case it was reported they may have hand-held rocket grenade launchers, (unsubstantiated).

5. A number of high echelon dealers reside in the City of East Orange and ply their trade, mainly from apartment houses where they enjoy a larger degree of anonimity, because they are not screened when renting an apartment.

These dealers use complicated highly sophisticated methods in dealing with huge quantities of cocaine and heroin. Some of their schemes include the use of computers, radio phones, beepers and police radio scanners. For approximately $15.00 anyone can purchase a radio frequency manual at any radio or electronic store. This manual lists the radio frequencies of all the various law enforcement agencies. These can be programmed into any synthesized scanner and the drug dealers can then listen to the law enforcement frequencies in which they are interested. (See attachment #1)

Another business principle they employ is to sell only to persons known to them or to a person brought to them by someone they know.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT IN THE CITY OF EAST ORANGE

Drug enforcement is the responsibility of all police officers in the East Orange Police Department. Since the police department is one-hundred (100) police officers short, due to economic restraints, the major portion of the narcotic investigations are carried out by the Vice Squad, which presently is comprised of 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 4 Detectives.

In 1985 the East Orange Police Vice Squad initiated 359 confidential investigations, resulting in the arrest of 487 persons.

Special street level drug operations in targeted areas of the City have been in operation since 1984 and are currently active investigations. These investigations have resulted in the following:

1. "Little City", the Arcadian Gardens housing complex (funded by H.U.D.). From October 1985 to March 19, 1986 there have been over 300 arrests for drug sales and drug use. Almost half the arrests were persons residing in the complex or persons having relatives living in Arcadian Gardens. This is caused in part by poor screening of perspective tenants. Drugs confiscated at this location include crack, cocaine, marijuana and pills. This area has also been the scene of several shootings, all drug related. On March 21st of this year a uniformed East Orange Police Officer engaged in a gun battle with a 20 year old drug dealer. One of the bullets from the assailant's gun grazed the officer's head. The 20 year old was captured after emptying his revolver at the officer. The weapon, a regular police issue, had all the serial numbers ground off. The weapon, obviously stolen, is presently at the laboratory being processed to restore the serial ~~numbers~~.
2. The Main and Baldwin Streets operation has resulted in approximately 200 arrests and the seizure of significant amounts of marijuana, cocaine and crack.
3. The Park Avenue and North Oraton Parkway operation has resulted in over 300 arrests and the seizure of large amounts of marijuana, cocaine, crack and pills. This has also been the scene of several drug related shootings and two drug related homicides.
4. The William and North 14th Streets operation, on the Newark City line has resulted in over 400 arrests and the seizure

of varying amounts of heroin, cocaine, crack, marijuana and pills, along with numerous handguns used for protection by the drug dealers.

5. The Eaton Place and North 19th Street operation has resulted in over 100 arrests and the seizure of marijuana, crack and pills. Also confiscated were a number of handguns.
6. Main Street at the Newark City line has been an ongoing drug investigation for the past 22 years. It can only be estimated that thousands of persons have been arrested, during this time, by both the East Orange and Newark Police. Some drug offenders have been arrested repeatedly at the same location for essentially the same offense. This area is heavy in heroin and cocaine dealing, usually done from the many taverns in the small conjested area on the Newark side.
7. South Orange Avenue and the Newark City line has been an ongoing investigation by both the East Orange and Newark Police assisted, in the past, by County, State and Federal authorities, when organized crime was prevalent in the area. The organized crime group dealt in large quantities of heroin and cocaine. Presently some member of this group are in prison, others have left the area.

   This area has now been taken over by low level distributors and street dealers who sell marijuana, cocaine, crack, pills, and heroin. As on Main Street and the Newark City line, thousands of arrests have been made over the past 20 years and investigations are still continuing.

EAST ORANGE DRUG STATISTICS

The East Orange Police Department's annual arrest record indicates that almost 33% of the total arrests are drug related, approximately 1,000 per year. Of this number approximately 33% are repeaters within the year of initial arrest and 50% of all drug arrests have been chronic recidivists over the years.

75% are black males between the ages of 18 and 24 years. 20% are black females between the ages of 18 and 24 years. 5% are white and/or Hispanic males and females between the ages of 21 and 30 years.

These statistics only encompass adult arrests, the taking of juveniles into custody results in a charge of juvenile delinquency and does not usually reflect drug sale, use or addiction.

COURT SYSTEMS

The East Orange Municipal Court handles approximately 50% of all drug cases (including those down graded by the Essex County Prosecutor's Office). The conviction rate is approximately 85% with the majority of the offenders receiving fines or suspended sentences. Some are placed on probation and a very few are given custodial sentences.

The Essex County Superior Court handles the remaining 50% with a conviction rate of about 95%. The punishment meted out is minimal due to pre-trial intervention, plea bargaining, first offender programs, overloaded court calendars and insufficient space in prisons.

Stronger laws at the State and Federal level are needed to curtail this type of drug activity. Career Criminal status for recidivists in drug dealing is necessary, as well as mandatory custodial sentences for second offenders convicted of selling drugs. Immediate revocation of probation and/or parole is necessary for persons arrested a second time for drug offenses.

JUVENILE SYSTEM

The juvenile laws and the Juvenile Court System are not working in the State of New Jersey. Juvenile offenders are quick to realize that they will not have an adult criminal record until they reach the age of 18 years. In almost 99% of juvenile arrests, the Juvenile Intake Officer orders the juvenile offender to be placed back with his/her parent(s). Obviously, if the parent(s) could control the juvenile, they would not be in trouble.

The juvenile offender operates openly and blatantly whether it be street robbery, car theft, drug sales or shooting a victim. They are well aware that the courts will not punish them and that until they are 18 years of age they will not have a police record. Many of these juvenile offenders tell the arresting officers that they make twice as much as the officers do and they "only work 2 or 3 hours a night". When asked what will happen when they become adults, they reply, "then I will stop". Usually background checks of the juvenile offenders reveals that either the parent(s) or guardian(s) are also presently involved in drugs.

LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, PAST PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Most law enforcement agencies cooperate fully with other law enforcement communities or agencies. In the past, this cooperation was a total commitment, recognizing the fact that any crime must be eradicated or stringently controlled.

Years of economic restraint and laws such as New Jersey's Cap law severely hampered the law enforcement effort in drug activity. Drug task forces were no longer a reality, since long term commitments of manpower to this type of operation could not be made. Local police departments had to be content to utilize whatever resources were available to them and thus, the exchange of intelligence information at the Federal, State or County level was lot.

Presently the property confiscation law in New Jersey, which divides seized property along lines of degree of participation, has pitted law enforcement agencies against each other, vying for the greater share of such property.

If the drug problem is to be addressed in a serious manner, then a concerted effort by all factions of the Criminal Justice System is necessary. Federal funding to equip and maintain drug enforcement units is mandatory. Law enforcement units at all levels of government must be willing to participate in a free exchange of intelligence information, without reservations. It may become necessary to establish a nationwide clearing house for intelligence drug information, listing such things as known drug dealers, nicknames, methods and areas of operation, vehicles used, weapons used, etc. This information should, of necessity, be restricted to only those members of law enforcement actively engaged in drug enforcement.

The State of New Jersey is of prime importance to the illegal drug traffic. It is a corridor state through which a large majority of the drugs are transported to destinations here and in New York.

The identification of persons, groups, automobiles they use and methods of operation, is of paramount importance to all law enforcement agencies. This intelligence information should be disseminated to all levels of law enforcement Federal, State, County and Municipal if we are to stop the rising drug traffic in this area.

It is also apparent that based upon the ages of juvenile drug offenders, an education program in reference to drug abuse must be brought to the schools at an earlier age level than has been anticipated. Drug education may have to start at the 2nd or 3rd grade level to reach these children before they become drug oriented at the 5th and 6th grade level by their peers.

ATTACHMENT #1

Scanner and Communication Books

AIR-SCAN DIRECTORY 4th Edition
by Kneitel — $12.95
Directory of VHF Aero Band (108 to 136 MHz) Scanner Frequencies. More than 30,000 listings covering the USA, Canada, and Mexico including commercial, military, and private aviation communications.

RAIL-SCAN DIRECTORY
by Kneitel — $7.95
The largest compilation of railroad scanner data ever published. *Rail-Scan* contains more than 4000 frequencies covering 863 railroad related communications.

COVERT INTELLIGENCE: ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING
$8.95
The official U.S. Government Manual on using hidden transmitters and telephone taps for intelligence gathering.

COVERT TECHNIQUES FOR INTERCEPTING COMMUNICATIONS
by Smith — $9.95
A "How To" manual of simple and advanced methods of surreptitious interceptions of personal and business communications systems by means of wire and radio. This book reveals just how vulnerable all such systems realy are and how easily they might by invaded by intelligence gathering operatives and practically anyone else who might wish to do it. Methods are spelled out in detail in non-technical language.

THE "TOP SECRET" REGISTRY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT RADIO FREQUENCIES
by Kneitel — $12.95
The new 5th Edition is housed in a handy 11 by 8½ inch size and it's 168 pages thick, containing about 50,000 listings (that's a *lot* of listings). In its basic premise, the book is a listing of the known scanner band (25 to 470 MHz) communications frequencies of a myriad of federal agencies including the FBI, Secret Service, Customs Service, Bureau of Prisons, Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, FCC, FAA, NASA, CIA, U.S. Marshal, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, ICC, Border Patrol and Immigration, the U.S. Mint, the White House Staff, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, all military services and even agencies such as the Dept. of Agriculture, National Parks, and National Science Foundation.

ENERGY-SCAN
by Kneitel — $5.95
The Directory of Energy Industries' and Environmental frequencies showing approximately 20,000 listings. The following are included in this book: The Petroleum Industry, Natural Gas Industry, Electric Power Utilities, Nuclear Energy Industry, and Environmental Agencies.

NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF SURVIVAL RADIO FREQUENCIES
By Kneitel — $6.95
An exciting new emergency monitoring directory of the 5000 most needed survivalist frequencies. Here's the vital information you need to have to survive any crisis or national disaster — all in one handy and concise volume.

MONITOR AMERICA — The Communications/Travel Guide — $14.95
An absolute must for anyone who travels with a scanner as well as a terrific reference for the true radio buff, MONITOR AMERICA is an accurate and extremely comprehensive guide to scanner monitoring in all 50 states. Monitor America includes dispatch or "10" codes, unit numbering plans, official radio maps as well as major communications system profiles. This nationwide guide focuses on state police, highway crews, state conservation and fire, state civil defense; 50 major metropolitan regions (with complete regional code, unit and system analyses), as well as frequencies for just about every ski area/resort, race track/team and amusement park or vacation spot in the country. Also with AM/FM radio stations, call signs, network affiliations and programming type, the nationwide 600 page MONITOR AMERICA is a book no travelling scanner user or hardened communications hobbyist should be without!

BETTY BEARCAT FREQUENCY DIRECTORIES 5th Edition
by Electra; Eastern Edition $14.95; Western Edition $14.95
The Betty Bearcat® Frequency Directory is divided into two sections. The first section helps you find all the active frequencies in your listening area (the approximate normal reception range of a scanner). They're listed under Service Headings such as Police, Fire, and Mobile Telephone. All the listening areas under a Service Heading in your part of the country are listed in alphabetical order. And if you are unsure which listening area you are in, that information is conveniently cross-indexed by county and state. The second section lists frequencies in numerical order, identifying all the services of broadcast on that frequency, the type of user (government, civil defense, etc.) and the area from which the broadcast emanates.

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*Spring-Summer 1986 Edition

INTRODUCE SELF AND CITY FR[illegible] Q- [illegible]

I realize that time is a factor here. I will try to state my problems as Captain of a unit responsible for street level drug enforcement. Obviously we at the lowest level of law enforcement, deal for the most part with the lowest level of drug violations - the street dealer and user.

When I was told about this event and asked to appear and give an idea of our problems in street enforcement, I gathered together a list of drugs abused and stats - However, an incident occurred this past week that really shows where the problem is and why the problem exists. You may or may not agree, but here it is-

I would like to refer to and read a letter sent to our Chief by one of the members of our Special Investigation Unit. The letter kind of tells it all--

We are writing this letter in order to express our concern and anxiety regarding the sentencing of a juvenile offender, John Doe - Age 15.

The juvenile in question resides in Union City. We in the Unit have had numerous dealings with this juvenile during the course of our work. The juvenile has been arrested by the Union City Police Department on 14 different occasions. These arrests, for the most part, were with the intent to distribute controlled dangerous substances. In most of these arrests the CDS was phencyclidine, commonly known by the names PCP or Angel Dust. Also, the juveniles' last arrest included possession of a semi-automatic pistol. The juvenile has also been arrested by the Hoboken Police Dept. on five separate occasions.

Recently, this juvenile was brought before the Juvenile Court to answer to these complaints. The trials were heard over several days and the juvenile was found guilty on 11 charges, possession of CDS with the intent to distribute, sale of CDS, possession of CDS, one verdict for possession of narcotic paraphernalia, and one guilty verdict for possessing the aforementioned hand gun.

On April 7, 1986 the juvenile was sentenced. While facing 15 years if sentenced consecutively, was sentenced to five years, which was suspended, three years probation and in-house rehabilitation at Harbor House.

Our concern is over the leniency of the sentence. We all know of cases of other juveniles who have been sent to a youth correctional facility for less serious or numerous offenses. This particular juvenile, as evidenced by the amount of arrests, has been a serious problem to the members of the Police Dept. and to the community. We do not feel that it is in the best interest of the juvenile or the community, to allow him to return to the community after completion of a relatively short drug rehabilitation program. It is our opinion that the needs of the juvenile and the community would best be served by a custodial rehabilitation, structured not only for drug dependency, but also for his aberrent behavior.

A related concern is the effect of this lenient sentence upon the morale of the community at large and that of the Police Dept. What will the citizens who live in the neighborhood of this juvenile think of the Criminal Justice System, when after living with the drug problem in their streets see this juvenile return with what will certainly appear to most of them, to be a slap on the wrist. And what of the officers who are constantly arresting the same people for the same offenses? How many times must a person be convicted before there is some form of punishment?

When other juveniles who reside in the same neighborhood and must importantly those who may have considered unlawful behavior but resisted for fear of legal sanctions, see John Doe on the street, will they still fear those sanctions? Here we have a juvenile with one of the worst offense records in Hudson County and he returns to the streets, our fear is of the message that his presence will deliver to other juveniles living in this community and what it says for the Criminal Justice System as a whole. How are Police Officers to respond when asked by the community, why aren't the streets safe and why are these individuals allowed back on the streets?

Of importance here is that the juvenile in question is not a victim, he knew that he was committing an offense. If he did not realize this the first time, it is certain that by the fourteenth arrest, he knew his acts were against the law. Further, this juvenile profitted financially from these acts.

The real victims are those people who live in the community.They have only to look out their windows to see the problem.

In this specific instance, we are speaking about a person distributing phencyclidine, which causes violent behavior in many individuals. Recently, Union City has been the scene of a rash of violent crimes. Included in these crimes were three homicides in a little over a week. Two of these homicides were definitely drug related. In addition, those persons who frequent this area for the use, purchase and distribution of CDS,especially PCP, present a danger to the community and the Police who try and protect the community. Allowing anyone with such a record of offenses after being found guilty of them to return to the streets, adds to that danger. Can we now allow the citizens of the community to be victimized by the Criminal Justice System?

As members of the Criminal Justice System, we fully realize the limitations and frustrations, inherent to law enforcement, in a democratic society. We realize that every offender cannot be incarcerated for every offense, but we also believe that there is a point at which a stand must be taken.

In closing, the problem in Street Level drug enforcement is one of frustration and hopelessness, because we arrest the same people over and over. This happens with adults as well as juveniles. When you arrest a juvenile, as mentioned here, many times - get convictions and see the leniency shown by the Courts - you have to say - There is something really wrong here!

How can I ask the men in the Unit - for example Det. Gonzalez to go up on a roof again as he did on a cold rainy night- do a surveillance so we can determine who is dealing drugs - when he, the Detective,knows that in all probability, the Courts will not dole out any punishment to deter the dealer or user from continuing his or her involvement in sale or use of CDS.

SOLUTIONS - Preventive education starting in grammar schools.
Certainty of punishment for those convicted on drug offenses.

If the dealer or user have no fear of punishment, they are not likely to stop or consider stopping with their involvement with CDS.

There is a need for deterrance. Punishment will deter people!!!

U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of New Jersey

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS W. GREELISH
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

BEFORE THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

April 11, 1986
Rodino Federal Building
Newark, New Jersey

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcomittee:

Good morning. My name is Thomas W. Greelish, and I am the United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey. As a State with major transportation centers, legalized casino gambling, a high population density and proximity to New York City and Philadelphia, New Jersey is a focal point for narcotics importation, distribution and money laundering activities. These illegal activities give rise, in turn, to a panoply of other crimes: major importers and distributors buy protection by corrupting police and governmental officials while users engage in robberies and burglaries to pay for their habits, victimizing, among others, our senior citizens. The problem here in New Jersey, as in other areas with similar characteristics, is of such magnitude that even with the concerted cooperative effort of law enforcement at the federal, state, county and local levels, we are barely holding our own against the trafficking tide.

The vast amount of money to be made in drug dealing is a powerful incentive to engage in the trade. To give you an idea of the profits, a kilo of cocaine purchased in Colombia for $5,000 to $10,000 is worth $25,000 to $30,000 in the importation centers of New York New Jersey and South Florida, and that same kilo is worth about $500,000 at the street-sale level. A kilo of heroin worth $5,000 in Pakistan is worth $100,000 when it reaches this metropolitan area and worth $3-$4 million at the street-sale level. A large quantity of P-2-P (a precursor chemical used to manufacture methamphetamine) seized by DEA in New Jersey was bought in Germany for $120,000. Its wholesale value in New Jersey was $2 million. It could have been used to manufacture methamphetamine -- "speed" -- worth $300 million on the street.

The risk of detection, imprisonment and forfeiture of assets serve as a counterbalancing disincentive only when vigorous and aggressive law enforcement efforts are followed regularly by stiff sentences and forfeitures of all of the assets obtained through drug dealing. All of these efforts are being directly threatened by the budget-cutting implications of Graham-Rudman. At a time when we should be looking to expand federal enforcement efforts into such areas as tracking money flow, asset seizures and forfeitures, corruption of public officials by drug traffickers and many other areas, we find ourselves confronted with budget cutbacks that, we fear, may not only preclude expansive of enforcement efforts but may force curtailment of existing efforts.

Moreover, we recognize fully that there are two sides to the narcotics problem: the supply side and the demand side. The law enforcement community's best efforts to control the supply side of this problem cannot hope to succeed unless public education efforts begin to stem the rising demand for illegal drugs.

The Problem

In very broad terms, the narcotics problem in New Jersey can be categorized in five areas: importation; distribution; money laundering; public corruption; and demand-related problems.

1. Importation: New Jersey has two major port areas, Newark and Elizabeth in the North and the Delaware Bay in the South. We have a major international airport at Newark that is the fastest growing airport in the region. The highway network includes the New Jersey Turnpike and the Garden State Parkway, two heavily traveled north-south roads. This combination makes the State a natural base for drug importers. Just recently, the Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Customs Service seized more than 1,500 pounds of cocaine, and an FBI investigation led to the seizure of nearly three tons of marijuana and 10 gallons of hashish oil in containers shipped through the Ports of Newark and Elizabeth. Similarly, Customs searches at Newark Airport have resulted in numerous arrests and seizures of both cocaine and heroin. New Jersey State Police enforcement efforts at the South Jersey bridges -- dubbed "Cocaine Alley" -- have led to the seizure of hundreds and hundreds of kilos of cocaine in motor vehicle stops and searches.

2. Distribution: Essentially all types of drugs are distributed in New Jersey through major organized networks and down to street-level. The distribution problem thus extends beyond the imported cocaine, marijuana, hashish and heroin to include methamphetamine ("speed"), dilaudid and other manufactured drugs. Federal investigative efforts are directed at organized criminal networks, including both the traditional organized crime families and emerging narcotics networks, and the primary drugs distributed by those groups are cocaine and heroin.

We are also focusing on the Colombian cartels which distribute cocaine, on the motorcycle gangs which distribute methamphetamine and some cocaine, and on those who divert legitimate drugs into illegal markets, including doctors and pharmacists.

3. Money Laundering: The existence of legalized casino gambling plus proximity to New York have created a natural money laundering center in New Jersey as well. We estimate that literally hundreds of millions of dollars in drug proceeds are laundered through the casinos, banks, brokers and other financial institutions in New Jersey on an annual basis.

4. Corruption: We have also determined that police and other governmental officials are not immune to the lure of drug money. Recently, a Newark City police officer was indicted for his participation in a drug network, and Director Knox of the Newark Police Department estimated that between 30 and 40 officers were involved in trafficking. The problem is not limited to the big city departments, but is seen throughout the law enforcement community and extends to municipal officials who give their protection to drug traffickers and money launderers and local cops who "ride shotgun" to protect drug transactions.

5. Demand-Related Problems: This category has basically two subcategories. First, we have the crimes that result from the need of drug users to get money to buy drugs. This need accounts for significant percentages of property crimes and robberies. Second, we have the societal problems that result from drug abuse. We have worker absenteeism, medical costs

incident to drug addiction or abuse, family disruptions. We have people who are role models to our children -- sports figures, businessmen, young professionals -- who are themselves drug abusers. Current information is that our youth begins serious involvement with drugs at the average age of 10-and-a-half.

The Law Enforcement Response

The initiation of the President's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program by President Reagan in 1983 provided the impetus for greatly enhanced cooperative law enforcement in New Jersey. At every level, federal, state, county and local prosecutive and investigative agencies have worked together to focus on the narcotics problem in the state. The results have been nothing less than spectacular, and -- provided that resources are not cut back -- we have every reason to expect that those results will continue.

In the three years of the OCDETF program, the New York-New Jersey Region has jumped to the lead in virtually every category of drug law enforcement. We lead the nation in the number of Task Force cases initiated, cases in which indictments had been returned, defendants indicted, defendants charged with violating the so-called "kingpin" statute, and defendants convicted. (Table 1) Of the five federal districts that comprise the Region, New Jersey has consistently been the most productive district, leading in the number of cases initiated, cases in which indictments were returned, indictments overall, defendants indicted, RICO defendants, and defendants convicted. Of the 997 defendants indicted in the region as of the beginning of this year, half were in New Jersey cases; of the 402 defen- dants convicted, 246 were in New Jersey. (Table 2) In fact, this District had more defendants indicted through the OCDETF program than six other regions in the country, and more defendants convicted than seven other regions.

Many of the drug prosecutions conducted by my Office are complex cases stemming from lengthy wiretaps and our use of wiretaps has risen steadily through the years. (Table 3) In general, we target international and inter-district trafficking networks. (Table 4) Compared to national statistics, we target many more organized crime figures (Table 5), many more heroin and methamphetamine cases (Tables 6 and 7), and many fewer marijuana and hashish cases. (Id.) We focus on cases where there is a reason to use federal, rather than state, jurisdiction. For example, cases requiring extended surveillance, extensive use of grand juries or wiretaps, witness security or international assistance through extradition and mutual legal assistance treaty requests are frequently brought into the federal courts. (Table 8) Indeed, we use wiretaps more and immunized witnesses less in New Jersey's federal cases than other districts do. (Id.) We will never forget, however, that in virtually all of these cases, there would be no successful prosecutions without the substantial commitment of state, county and local law enforcement resources that we have received.

For example, the Essex County Bureau of Narcotics brought a case to the OCDETF program back in the summer of 1983, with information about drug dealing from a storefront on Davenport Avenue in Newark. With the resources available through OCDETF, the federal Drug Enforcement Administration and my Office ultimately wiretapped eight telephones in two states. The first round of indictments charged 46 individuals, with a total of more than 400 prior convictions among them, with selling cocaine, speed and pills under the guise of a purported charity, "Concern for the Handicapped." To date, that investigation has resulted in 11 federal indictments for charges ranging from drugs to stolen checks to stolen bonds to an interstate burglary ring controlled by the mob. Just this week, the 11th indictment stemming from this probe was unsealed. It charges a major Colombian importer and his network operating out of Elizabeth and Morristown with running a racketeering enterprise than not only dealt cocaine but also murdered its rivals or unruly members.

A second example is the success of an FBI-initiated probe into the South Jersey heroin distribution activities of the Gambino Family. That case led to the seizure of heroin and cash and to prison terms of 30 years or more for Rosario, Erasmo and Antonio Gambino and other members of their distribution ring.

In a third case, DEA agents working with their counterparts in the Federal Republic of Germany used wiretaps in both countries to uncover a ring dealing in cocaine and in precursor chemicals for the manufacture of speed. More than 20 defendants pleaded guilty to charges ranging from unlawful use of a telephone to violating the "kingpin" statute. Not only was P-2-P worth millions of dollars on the street seized, but our Office negotiated asset forfeitures as part of the defendants' plea agreements.

Another FBI-initiated case focused on a Bergen County family who ran what amounted to a drug supermarket out of their Franklin Lakes home. The father is now serving 30 years without parole for his role in importing, exporting and distributing heroin, cocaine and marijuana, and he forfeited a bar in Paterson and more than $400,000 in cash. The mother is serving a three-year term and forfeited the family home. Two daughters including a juvenile were also prosecuted, and a son is a fugitive.

As I speak, there are three major OCDETF investigations underway involving substantial participation by state, county and local law enforcement officers throughout the State. Moreover, the substantial non-OCDETF cases that existed before the OCDETF program began still exist and are still being prosecuted. A recent example would be the indictment and pending trial of Hollywood talent producer Reed Wallace, actress Victoria Sellers and others for participating in a large-scale ring that sold cocaine in various parts of the country, including New Jersey and California. Other examples are the numerous cases where defendants attempts to smuggle in shiploads of marijuana and hashish. Not a day passes in my Office without phone calls from agents with new leads, new arrests, new seizures that require attorney input and assistance. Only a handful of the most complex cases are handled through OCDETF; the others are just part of a day's work.

State, county and local law enforcement agencies are also committing substantial resources and manpower to the drug enforcement area. I have already mentioned the major State Police initiative at "Cocaine Alley" where numerous arrests and seizures take place every week. New Jersey's Attorney General has also recently created a new investigative and prosecutive unit dedicated to the narcotics problem. Although initially the unit will pull manpower from existing staffs within the State Police narcotics cadre and the Division of Criminal Justice, those positions will be filled in turn. In other words, this is a commitment of new, additional positions and resources: much welcomed help in the drug fight! (Table 9)

Through the federal Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, all of the agencies in New Jersey with responsibility for narcotics investigation or prosecution have undertaken a systematic effort to identify the nature and extent of the problems we face and the resources available in New Jersey for drug law enforcement. Our particular emphasis in this initiative has been to identify not only the areas where we overlap but also the areas where violators may be slipping through the cracks.

The Resource Need - Investigations

Resources are critical to the continued success of these complex investigations. Both in terms of manpower and in terms of equipment and funding, the agencies that work these cases can not do their jobs without adequate support. Wiretaps are, without question, the single most important tool available to law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of drug trafficking. We have dismantled drug networks from major importer through to street dealers through the use of "wires." They are effective, they are devastating trial evidence, and we will continue to aggressively use this investigative tool if we have the resources to do so. The problem is that sometimes the resources simply are not available. For example, the OCDETF program can make overtime reimbursement funds available to state, county and local law enforcement agencies that work with federal agencies in an investigation. However, although we are just barely entering the third quarter of this fiscal year, in this region there is no more overtime reimbursement money available for the remainder of the fiscal year. Given the limits of Graham-Rudman, we have no hope of getting additional funds allocated for the rest of the year. We cannot do the job with federal manpower alone, and the limited federal manpower that we do have is itself threatened by federal budgetary constraints.

Investigative funds -- such as buy money, funds available to investigative agents at all levels to make undercover purchases, informant funds, and the like -- are also critical. And these resources, too, are in jeopardy. We do not have enough money in the region to continue the OCDETF program as vigorously as we would wish, we do not have any realistic prospect of getting more funds in the face of Graham-Rudman, and the need of government at other levels to make up for federal program cuts resulting from Graham-Rudman makes its unlikely that they will be able to completely fill the gap left.

The Resource Need - Prosecutions

The successful prosecutions undertaken by this Office are not merely the result of expensive, difficult and lengthy investigations. They are also expensive, difficult and lengthy to prepare and try. Wiretaps are manpower-intensive not only for the investigating agency, which must man the wires 24 hours a day, seven days a week, but also for this Office, which must prepare extensive written applications for, and reports of, electronic surveillances. Frequently, it is necessary to enhance the original tapes to get better copies to play for juries at trial -- an extremely expensive proposition. The tapes have to be transcribed for use at trial, and many of our cases involve foreign nationals who speak other languages. The cost of the translations, generally, is borne by this Office.

Because our aim is to cripple an identified network from top to bottom, there are many of such cases and each case involves many defendants. (Table 10) Between the number of defendants and the complexity of the cases, we often assign two attorneys to each major prosecution. The trials of such cases to date have ranged from seven weeks to four months.

To meet the growing case load, we have had to call not only on the six Assistant United States Attorneys assigned to OCDETF (seven are authorized but only six funded) but also on

Assistants from every area of the Office. The deputy chief of the Frauds Division recently tried a drug case in Camden. An attorney from the Appeals Division is directing the prosecution of a case involving the seizure of 684 kilos of cocaine, a case which was investigated in major part by wiretaps monitored by personnel from the Hudson County Prosecutor's Office. The chief of our Criminal Division is leading the team trying a case where we seek forfeiture of a car dealership where drug abuse and trafficking was rampant. Three members of the Special Prosecutions Division are currently involved in major drug prosecutions. Clearly, other important cases are delayed or even ignored as we struggle to meet the narcotics problem.

Perhaps an historical perspective would help in assessing the adequacy of today's resources to meet today's needs. When I left the Office in 1976 after having served as an Assistant United States Attorney, this Office had 62 lawyers and was the fourth largest United States Attorney's Office in the nation. Today, 10 years later, we are faced with the vastly more widespread problem of the drug trade and new problems, such as those posed by casino gambling. Yet today we have only 60 lawyers and we have fallen in ranking to seventh in size nationally. In short, we are trying to do much more with fewer resources.

The Judicial Response

The judicial response to the burgeoning case load has been predictable. First, because of the sheer volume of cases and the growth of drug abuse in our society, judges are becoming jaded when faced with the scope of the problem. Sentences in New Jersey reflect, at most, the relative culpability of New Jersey drug dealers against other local dealers without in any way reflecting their total impact as narcotics traffickers in the nation. As one example, two heroin supply sources were identified in an FBI investigation in New Jersey. One defendant was prosecuted in New Jersey, the second was prosecuted in Iowa where he was arrested. The New Jersey defendant did not cooperate with authorities and, after trial, he was sentenced to eight years in prison. The Iowa defendant did cooperate actively, pleaded guilty and assisted in other cases. His sentence was more than 20 years in prison.

Second, judges are facing their own pressures to clear their criminal trial calendars in order to reach civil cases and even other criminal cases. They have no choice but to place enormous pressures on the Government to accept pleas and to curtail proofs at trial. I might add that Constitutional protections preclude any similar pressures from being brought to bear on defendants or defense counsel who may be prolonging trials.

Where Are We Going?

Despite the difficulties that we face, this Office is committed to aggressive prosecution of drug violators. We intend to continue to use all available tools, including wiretaps, to dismantle major narcotics networks operating in this State and beyond its borders. Where we see a departure from the past is merely in the emphasis we place on the financial aspects of these cases.

First, we will attempt, to the maximum extent possible, to use the statutes we have to trace the money flow in drug cases so that more of those assets can be seized and channeled back into the fight against drug trafficking.

Second, we intend to look more closely at the ties between traditional organized crime elements and the drug trade. We are not just seeing Sicilian heroin traffickers who import the drug for resale to a limited New York market; we are also seeing significant trafficking in cocaine and even in marijuana and hashish as one more lucrative end to a business already involved in such areas as loansharking and gambling.

Third, and perhaps most significantly, we intend to take a very careful look at every drug network we can identify to see if it is receiving protection in any way from ties with police or governmental officials. A policeman who is using an illegal drug can and probably will be used by his supplier at one time or another to protect the drug operation. A mayor or councilman or other public official or employee who is buying cocaine can and very well may be subverted in his or her official duties for the benefit of the drug network.

Some Solutions

There are no easy answers to the drug problems in this

State or in this nation. Still, there are certain immediate steps that can and should be taken to assist in the fight against illegal drugs.

First, Graham-Rudman notwithstanding, resources dedicated to drug enforcement must not be curtailed and, indeed, should be expanded. In part, these funds can and should come from the assets seized and forfeited through drug investigations. Already, substantial sums are available to federal investigators and, by statute, can be shared with state, county and local investigating agencies for buy money and equipment purchases. However, such funds cannot be used for manpower -- a critical need, and they are not available at all to offices such as mine which bear a substantial portion of the costs of prosecuting such forfeitures. Legislation is required to permit prosecutors to recoup their costs in the legal fight to take these assets away from drug dealers.

Second, we need to involve the public more in the judicial process, particularly when the time comes for sentencing of drug dealers. It is easy for a judge to be overcome with sympathy for a drug dealer's family when the wife and parents and children are paraded into the courtroom. It may be less easy to turn that convicted felon back onto the streets to prey on more victims if the judge is also confronted with the results of drug dealing on the 10- or 12-year-old cocaine abuser. We hope to enlist the assistance of parent and community groups to tell the other side of the drug trafficking story.

Third, public education efforts must be undertaken to help curtail the growth in demand for illegal drugs. This is not a task that law enforcement can carry out. Today's young people may not trust a police officer or a prosecutor who tries to tell them what will happen if they use drugs. Our credibility does not match up when other young people talk about the "rush" they get from drug abuse. This demand-side issue is a problem that the medical and educational community have to address, with the same urgency and aggressiveness that the law enforcement community addresses the supply side.

Fourth, and perhaps most importantly, the law enforcement community must continue the efforts already well underway to foster cooperation at all levels. We cannot afford the luxury of investigative overlap, and we dare not let any group of violators fall through the prosecutive cracks. This Office is committed to such cooperation, through the OCDETF program and the LECC initiative we began last year. These efforts have already resulted in significant arrests, convictions and forfeitures, and we are cautiously optimistic that -- barring resource reductions -- future efforts will be equally significant.

Thank you.

The views expressed herein are my own and do not necessarily reflect the positions of the Department of Justice.

TABLE 1

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES
STATISTICS AS OF 1-8-86

REGION	NUMBER OF TASK FORCE CASES INITIATED	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH INDICTMENTS RETURNED	NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS RETURNED	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS INDICTED	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH RICO	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH CCE	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED W/ TITLE 26 VIOLATIONS	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED W/ TITLE 31 VIOLATIONS	NUMBER DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
Florida/Caribbean	93	49	98	369	71	8	25	48	179
Great Lakes	99	52	301	812	61	26	125	28	358
Gulf Coast	106	53	213	756	95	29	26	5	279
L.A.-Nevada	72	36	63	258	5	8	19	32	117
Mid-Atlantic	106	61	300	719	60	37	48	5	302
Mountain States	68	32	88	436	3	13	13	3	155
New England	81	36	66	412	5	21	12	0	129
N.Y.-N.J.	139	76	151	997	40	89	17	43	402
North Central	86	59	150	697	64	21	50	14	260
Northwest	85	66	136	350	1	22	25	9	228
South Central	97	53	176	434	9	26	27	0	242
Southeast	82	64	253	947	32	46	67	28	394
Southwest	57	31	91	582	43	15	34	49	218
TOTALS	1171	668	2086	7769	489	361	488	264	3263

TABLE 2

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES
STATISTICS AS OF 1-8-86

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF TASK FORCE CASES INITIATED	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH INDICTMENTS RETURNED	NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS RETURNED	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS INDICTED	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH RICO	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH CCE	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED W/ TITLE 26 VIOLATIONS	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED W/ TITLE 31 VIOLATIONS	NUMBER DEFENDANTS CONVICTED
SDNY	38	13	18	211	0	59	4	16	87
EDNY	29	21	23	133	0	6	1	9	25
DNJ	48	25	49	473	40	24	5	16	246
WDNY	14	11	40	97	0	0	2	2	32
NDNY	10	6	21	83	0	0	5	0	12
	139	76	151	997	40	89	17	43	402

TABLE 3

FEDERAL NARCOTICS WIRETAP INVESTIGATIONS

OCDETF - District of New Jersey

1983 - 1

1984 - 4

1985 - 8

1986* - 9

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* Through March 31, 1986

TABLE 4

SCOPE OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS PROSECUTED, OCDETF PROGRAM THROUGH 12/31/85

(Indictments and Informations)

Scope	New Jersey Number/Percent	National Number/Percent
Multi-district	21 / 42.0%	855 / 45.7%
International	21 / 42.0%	603 / 32.3%
Single District	8 / 16.0%	209 / 11.2%
Unspecified	0	202 / 10.8%

TABLE 5

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION TARGETED, OCDETF PROGRAM THROUGH 12/31/85
(Investigations Initiated)

Target Type	New Jersey Number/Percent	National Number/Percent
General Drug Trafficking Group	36 / 69.2%	981 / 84.4%
Traditional Organized Crime Families	14 / 26.8%	80 / 6.9%
Motorcycle Gang	1 / 2.0%	59 / 5.1%
Registrant	0	19 / 1.6%
Prison Gang	1 / 2.0%	13 / 1.0%
Unspecified	0	35 / 3.0%

TABLE 6

DRUGS INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATIONS, OCDETF PROGRAM THROUGH 12/31/85
(Investigations Initiated)

Drug	New Jersey Number/Percent	National Number/Percent
Cocaine	33 / 63.5%	882 / 75.9%
Marijuana	4 / 7.7%	546 / 47.0%
Heroin	14 / 26.9%	282 / 24.3%
Methamphetamine	8 / 15.4%	143 / 12.3%
Methaqualone	2 / 3.8%	74 / 6.4%
Hashish	2 / 3.8%	70 / 6.0%
PCP	0	38 / 3.3%
Pharmaceuticals	2 / 3.8%	41 / 3.5%
Other/Unspecified	0	64 / 5.5%

TABLE 7

DRUGS CHARGED IN INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS OCDETF PROGRAM THROUGH 12/31/85

Drug	New Jersey Number/Percent	National Number/Percent
Cocaine	30 / 60.0%	884 / 47.3%
Marijuana	5 / 10.0%	592 / 31.7%
Methamphetamine	7 / 14.0%	216 / 11.6%
Heroin	12 / 24.0%	202 / 10.8%
No Drug Charged[1]	8 / 16.0%	146 / 7.8%
Methaqualone	3 / 6.0%	55 / 2.9%
Hashish	0	42 / 2.2%
Pharmaceuticals	3 / 6.0%	44 / 2.4%
PCP	0	26 / 1.4%
Other	0	171 / 9.1%

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[1] Includes indictments and information which do not allege a direct drug offense, and primarily those involving money laundering and financial offenses.

TABLE 8

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES USED, OCDETF PROGRAM THROUGH 12/31/85
(Indictments and Informations)

Technique	New Jersey Number/Percent	National Number/Percent
Extended Surveillance	28 / 56.0%	949 / 50.8%
Grand Jury	38 / 76.0%	996 / 53.3%
Immunity	9 / 18.0%	673 / 36.0%
Undercover	23 / 46.0%	1,019 / 54.4%
Financial Investigation	20 / 40.0%	675 / 36.1%
Tax Grand Jury	2 / 4.0%	481 / 25.7%
Witness Security	13 / 26.0%	477 / 25.5%
Title III (Wiretap)	31 / 62.0%	598 / 32.0%
Extradition	9 / 18.0%	57 / 3.1%
Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty	1 / 2.0%	29 / 1.6%

TABLE 9

PERSONNEL ASSIGNED FULL-TIME TO NARCOTICS LAW ENFORCEMENT

	Investigators/Agents	Prosecutors
Federal	101	6[1]
State[2]	97	10
County	173	11
Municipal	125[3]	0
TOTAL	496	27

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[1] FY 1986 authorization prior to Graham-Rudman were for seven positions; only six are funded

[2] Includes 44 investigators and 10 attorneys projected for State Narcotics Task Force

[3] Estimate based on limited survey of municipal police departments and of state Narcotics Officers Association

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF FEDERAL DEA DEFENDANTS
District of New Jersey
(Fiscal Year)

1982 - 184

1983[1] - 263

1984 - 252

1985 - 398

1986[2] - 195

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[1] First year of OCDETF program

[2] Through March 31, 1986

"BAIL REFORM ACT OF 1984": New Jersey

In the Fall of 1984, Congress passed the "Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984," P.L. 98-473. Chapter I of the Act, also referred to as the "Bail Reform Act of 1984," revised Federal bail provisions. A new and potentially controversial section of the Act was the pretrial detention provision. It changed Federal law to allow temporary pretrial detention in the case of certain serious crimes, when it was determined that no condition or combination of conditions would reasonably assure the appearance of the person and the safety of the community.

Concern has been raised regarding the implementation of the Act in the Federal District of New Jersey, because of the high incidence of drug trafficking within that court district. This paper examines the implementation of the Act in New Jersey, from its effective date, October 12, 1984 through February, 1986.

Pre-trial detention provisions

The Bail Reform Act supports the concept that bail is not to be used to detain an individual. It specifically prohibits a Federal judicial officer from imposing a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the person. This practice had been used by some judicial officials to create, subrosa, a means to impose pretrial detention on certain individuals.

The Act does, however, allow for the imposition of pretrial detention provided certain conditions are met. To impose detention, the judicial officer must hold a hearing to determine whether any condition or combination of conditions, other than detention will assure the appearance of the person and safety of the community.

A hearing on a case is held: 1. upon the motion of the attorney for the Government that the case involves: a crime of violence; an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; an offense for which the maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or section 1 of the Act of September 15, 1980 (21 U.S.C. 955a); or a felony committed after the person had been convicted of two or more prior offenses described above or two or more similar state offenses; or 2. upon the motion of the attorney of the Government or the judicial officer that there is a serious risk that the person will flee or a serious risk that the person will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure or intimidate, or attempt to threaten, injure, or intimidate, a prospective witness or juror. These factors are subject to rebuttal by the defense.

A report issued by the U.S. Department of Justice indicates that the application of the pretrial detention provision has not been uniform. Magistrates in some areas of the country have appeared reluctant to use the Act. The report concludes, however, that the overall usage level has been appropriate (1).

U.S. Department of Justice Statistics

The U.S. Department of Justice maintained statistics on the use of pretrial detention during fiscal year 1985 and the beginning of fiscal year 1986. The 1985 figures are low, because they are based on reports from the field offices and they did not always report cases. A new system was begun in fiscal year 1986. It appears, however, that, as of January 1986, the Department will no longer collect statistics on the use of pretrial detention under the bail act, because they feel the level of compliance is acceptable (2).

Although some statistics for specific court districts are available from the U.S. Department of Justice, the time periods for which they are available are erratic. For the period January 1, 1985 through March 31, 1985, the following statistics are reported for New Jersey (3):

DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY (January 1 - March 31, 1985)

PRETRIAL DETENTION HEARING

Hearings	Granted	Denied
0	0	0

National totals through the week of April 5, 1985

Hearings	Granted	Denied
654	593	161
	(293 drugs)	

For the period, October 1, 1985 through January 10, 1986, the following statistics were reported for the District of New Jersey (4):

FISCAL YEAR '86 (Oct. 1, 1985 - Jan. 10, 1986)

PRETRIAL DETENTION CASES

New Jersey Hearings	Granted	Denied
32	23	9

Hearings/National total	Granted	Denied
683	535	148

Issues Raised by Statistics

Although the available statistical data on the implementation of the "Bail Reform Act of 1984" and the use of pretrial detention under that law are limited, they do indicate the existence of possible problem areas. It is evident that New Jersey is experiencing a severe drug trafficking problem. The pretrial detection provision is, in part, directed toward individuals who have committed serious drug offenses. Therefore, the central issue is whether the provision is being used where it is needed or are there problems making it difficult to use it when it is needed? Raising this issue leads to the following line of questioning:

1. Is the pretrial detention provision being used where it is appropriate?

underused?

overused?

2. If overused, why?

3. If underused, why?

a. inadequate resources, e.g., places to detain, personnel to manage cases

b. continued use of high money bail

c. failure of prosecutors to apply for hearings

d. other

4. Are there specified criteria as to when the pretrial provision is used by prosecutors?

5. Are there specified criteria as to when the pretrial provision is used by or denied by judicial officials?

Attached are a line of question developed by GAO. Although the focus was Miami, the following questions may help to determine whether or not there are problems with the implementation of the bail statute in New Jersey.

NOTES

1. U.S. Department of Justice. The First Year under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, P.L. 98-473: A Summary of Major Activities of the United States Department of Justice from October 12, 1984 through October 30, 1985. January, 1986, p. 1.

2. Loc. cit.

3. U.S. Department of Justice. Crime Control Act Bulletin. April 1985, pp. 2-3.

4. U.S. Department of Justice. Crime Control Act Bulletin. February 6, 1986, p. 3.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT
ASSET REMOVAL STATISTICS

	TOTAL SEIZURES	DEA SEIZURES	SEIZURES THROUGH INTERAGENCY COOPERATION*	DEA FORFEITURES**
	(ALL FIGURES ARE DOLLAR AMOUNTS)			
Newark Division				
FY 1986 (1st Qtr)	3,604,489	3,546,424	58,065	7,000
FY 1985	2,327,770	1,823,121	504,649	87,650
FY 1984	677,800	82,279	595,521	56,684

* Interagency cooperation seizures are made by DEA working jointly with another Federal, state, or local agency and do not include fines or bond forfeitures.

** Forfeiture statistics are based upon forfeiture actions that occurred in the fiscal year indicated; the forfeited assets may have been seized during an earlier year.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
DRUG REMOVALS (DOMESTIC)

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

Drug	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1985*
Heroin (kg.)	8.66	.25	3.34	4.58	16.80	--
Cocaine (kg.)	12.80	2.38	16.98	41.97	89.01	97.41
Marijuana (kg.)	1.50	22,316.70	1,181.50	325.28	6.38	.02
Marijuana (lbs.)	3	49,199	2,605	717	14	--
Hashish (kg.)	--	2,799.03	109.25	13,610.00	1.47	--
Dangerous Drugs (d.u.)	790,626	235,124	220,410	175,527	26,903	1,496,370
Stimulants (d.u.)	209,037	103,254	217,404	172,642	23,238	1,488,800
Depressants (d.u.)	515,679	4,762	3,006	1,890	3,665	--
Hallucinogens (d.u.)	65,910	127,108	--	995	--	7,570

*DEA "Information Only 7's," (in gross wieght only).

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY81 CONVICTIONS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)...............	2	2	8	-	12
COCAINE........................	8	-	9	1	18
CANNABIS.......................	2	1	1	1	5
DANGEROUS DRUGS................	5	4	9	1	19
TOTAL..........................	17	7	27	3	54

- 7 -

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY82 CONVICTIONS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)................	3	4	12	4	23
COCAINE.........................	4	14	22	-	40
CANNABIS........................	8	-	2	1	11
DANGEROUS DRUGS.................	13	5	22	6	46
TOTAL...........................	28	23	58	11	120

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATION UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY83 CONVICTIONS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)...............	11	8	37	12	68
COCAINE........................	17	8	19	2	46
CANNABIS.......................	63	2	8	-	73
DANGEROUS DRUGS................	38	3	38	9	88
TOTAL..........................	129	21	102	23	275

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY84 CONVICTIONS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)...............	14	19	22	3	58
COCAINE........................	39	16	15	2	72
CANNABIS.......................	10	7	5	1	23
DANGEROUS DRUGS................	30	4	14	-	48
TOTAL..........................	93	46	56	6	201

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY85 CONVICTIONS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)..............	30	17	10	1	58
COCAINE.......................	24	12	23	4	63
CANNABIS......................	32	-	2	-	34
DANGEROUS DRUGS...............	45	2	15	-	62
TOTAL.........................	131	31	50	5	217

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY81 ARRESTS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)...............	22	31	44	20	117
COCAINE........................	19	6	32	7	64
CANNABIS.......................	7	2	11	1	21
DANGEROUS DRUGS................	36	13	42	6	97
TOTAL..........................	84	52	129	34	299

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY82 ARRESTS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)	25	14	29	2	70
COCAINE	3	-	15	2	20
CANNABIS	83	-	4	-	87
DANGEROUS DRUGS	66	2	19	2	89
TOTAL	177	16	67	6	266

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY83 ARRESTS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)...............	13	17	9	-	39
COCAINE......................	47	32	34	-	113
CANNABIS.....................	41	-	16	2	59
DANGEROUS DRUGS................	22	8	11	1	42
TOTAL........................	123	57	70	3	253

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY84 ARRESTS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)	23	-	5	1	29
COCAINE	118	4	23	-	145
CANNABIS	20	-	-	-	20
DANGEROUS DRUGS	16	1	13	1	31
TOTAL	177	5	41	2	225

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
STATISTICAL OPERATIONS UNIT (FTS 272-6387)
DEFENDANT STATISTICAL SYSTEM
MARCH 12, 1986-CONTINUED

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION, FY85 ARRESTS

	GDEP CLASS OF CASE				
	I	II	III	IV	TOTAL
CASE DRUG					
HEROIN (OPIATES)	11	-	1	2	14
COCAINE	238	20	44	3	305
CANNABIS	5	2	-	1	8
DANGEROUS DRUGS	27	20	13	2	62
TOTAL	281	42	58	8	389

U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

Statement

of

GLENNON C. COOPER

Special Agent in Charge
Newark Field Division

Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Department of Justice

on

DRUG TRAFFICKING TRENDS IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

before the

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CHARLES B. RANGEL, CHAIRMAN

April 11, 1986
Newark, New Jersey

Chairman Rangel, Members of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I am pleased to address you as the Special Agent in Charge of the Newark Field Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration. The Newark Field Division covers the entire State of New Jersey. I assumed the position of Special Agent in Charge approximately six months ago. I am very proud of the accomplishments made by this Division, both in my short tenure, as well as in the years prior to my arrival.

New Jersey is unique in that it is the most densely populated state in the nation with 5 1/2 million of its total population living within 30 miles of the Newark Divisional Office. In addition to the large general population, which if extended to the greater New York/New Jersey/Connecticut area would include one of the largest concentrations of drug abusers in the country, there are other characteristics about the state which make it a very significant location for large scale narcotics trafficking.

New Jersey, for example, has the second largest containerized cargo port in the world at the Port Newark/Port Elizabeth facility. Also, this state is home to large concentrations of immigrants from nations that traditionally have been source or transit countries for illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin, hashish, and marijuana. The ties which many of these immigrant groups maintain with suppliers of narcotics in their home countries serve to facilitate direct pipelines from source countries to the State of New Jersey. It is further evident that

Over the past two years, we have been conducting an investigation which resulted in the largest seizure of heroin in New Jersey ever made as a result of an investigation. On December 29, 1984, agents of the Newark Field Division and investigators from the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office seized 37 pounds of heroin which had been imported into this country secreted in ornamental ashtrays and planters. Our continuing investigation, along with that of the Newark Office of the U.S. Customs Service, resulted in the seizure on January 2, 1985, of another 38 pounds of heroin in New York City, which had similarly been smuggled into the U.S. from India. DEA agents have identified the leaders of this most significant heroin distribution organization, but they have successfully avoided prosecution to date because India does not extradite Indian nationals, and United States' evidence is not accepted by Indian courts.

It is evident from our investigations that major drug suppliers do reside in India and other source countries such as Lebanon, Pakistan, and Afghanistan where the laws of the United States have no direct effect on them. The suppliers continue to utilize their fellow nationals in this country to arrange importation and distribution locally.

In a recent Newark Field Division investigation, undercover negotiations with a member of an influential family in Lebanon disclosed the existence of a rather loose knit alliance between these trafficking cartels also often control the other end of the pipeline -- the further distribution to wholesale and retail customers in this general area, other parts of the United States, and to Canada.

The State of New Jersey is unique in relation to the chemical industry in that there are in excess of 360 wholesaler/supplier/importers of chemicals located within its boundaries. In addition, Port Newark is the largest port of disembarcation for chemicals from overseas. There is not one precursor chemical needed to manufacture a controlled substance that cannot be obtained in New Jersey. Among the criminal society, New Jersey is known as the "Shopping Center" for precursor chemicals to manufacture controlled drugs. Also, it should be pointed out that over 50 percent of all the controlled substances which are legally manufactured in bulk form in the United States are manufactured in New Jersey.

Newark Airport is the fastest growing airport in the United States and in calendar year 1986 is expected to surpass Kennedy Airport in the total number of passengers using the facility. All these factors combined make New Jersey a very important factor in the national narcotic trafficking scene.

This DEA Field Division is staffed with 40 Special Agents, 33 in Newark and 7 at the Atlantic City Resident Office. Included in this number are an Assistant Special Agent in Charge, four

Group Supervisors, a Technical Operations Special Agent, Training Officer, Intelligence Officer, Recruiting Officer, and myself, none of whom are tasked to initiate or to control investigations; there have been instances, however, when supervisor and specialized personnel have had to pitch in to support cases under investigation.

Overview of the New Jersey Drug Situation

Our investigations have shown that the vast majority of the cocaine being brought into the United States for distribution along the East Coast comes from Colombia and is controlled by Colombians. According to the U.S. Immigration Service, the Northern New Jersey Metropolitan Area has the second highest concentration of Colombians in the U.S. This is certainly an important factor in New Jersey's becoming a significant locale for the importation and distribution of cocaine. Later in my testimony, I will discuss some investigations of major Colombian cocaine organizations which support these statements.

With regard to heroin, DEA investigations worldwide indicate that significant quantities of heroin are now being imported into this country from Pakistan, Lebanon, Nigeria, and India. In view of the large numbers of people from these countries residing in New Jersey, the Division is aware of a need to focus our resources accordingly.

large-scale heroin and hashish suppliers in Lebanon and some U.S. residents of Lebanese extraction. We now have prosecutable cases in New Jersey on at least two of these significant heroin and hashish suppliers, but due to their location in Lebanon we have been unable to arrest and prosecute them.

Recent investigations conducted by DEA and the FBI have shown that traditional organized crime figures residing in New Jersey are trafficking in large amounts of heroin. In this regard, all of the major East Coast traditional organized crime families are represented in New Jersey.

Cooperative Efforts with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

In order to combat the extensive trafficking of narcotics in New Jersey as I have just described, the Newark Field Division of DEA strives to ensure that all available resources are directed at the highest levels of the traffic. In this regard, the DEA Newark Office has fully participated in and benefitted from Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) since the inception of this special resource program some years ago. Our statistics indicate that DEA Newark was the initiating agency in approximately 30 percent of all of the OCDETF cases ever initiated through the New York core city, which includes the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, as well as the Federal District of New Jersey.

The Newark Field Division makes extensive use of Federal and State wiretaps and, as a result of complex conspiracy investigations, many of our defendants are prosecuted under the most severe Federal statutes such as CCE (Continuing Criminal Enterprise) and RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations). During 1984 and 1985, the Newark Field Division conducted investigations utilizing 47 Federal wiretaps and 64 State wiretaps. During the first six months of fiscal year 1986, Newark agents conducted investigations during which 23 Title III intercepts were installed.

In terms of prosecutions, during the past two-and-a-half years the Newark Office has initiated and developed complex investigations which have resulted in Federal indictments charging 28 defendants with violation of the CCE statute and 40 defendants with violation of the RICO statute. We have been advised that during this same period over 60 percent of the time of all Assistant U.S. Attorneys in the Criminal Division has been directed at prosecuting cases investigated by the Newark Office of DEA. We have accomplished this with only six percent of the criminal investigators in New Jersey.

During the past year and a half, the Newark Field Division, working with the support of various law enforcement agencies within the State of New Jersey, has conducted investigations that have resulted in the largest seizure of P2P ever made, the largest seizure of cocaine ever made as a result of an OCDETF investigation, and the largest seizure of heroin ever made resulting from an investigation in New Jersey.

In addition, the Newark Field Division initiated investigations which led to significant seizures in other DEA districts; i.e., a laboratory capable of producing 6,500 pounds of MDA; a laboratory capable of producing 59 million dosage units of methaqualone; and a cocaine laboratory along with 20,000 pounds of cocaine. These three laboratories, which were seized in Atlanta, Georgia; Miami, Florida; and Tranquilinda, Colombia, respectively, were the largest of their types ever seized.

Cooperation with other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies is the primary reason that this Division has been able to accomplish so much with so few agents. During my six months here, I have developed a great appreciation for the cooperation we have received and the exceptional level of expertise demonstrated by the officers in these agencies. I dare say that there is no local enforcement agency in this country with investigators as professional and experienced as those with the Hudson County Prosecutor's Office in the development of prosecutable cases through the use of Federal wiretaps.

I would like to point out that while clearly benefitting from a great deal of assistance from other law enforcement agencies in New Jersey, DEA has reciprocated by providing assistance to other agencies' investigations. In a case initiated by the Cape May

County Prosecutor's Office in which the FBI was the lead agency, a DEA agent conducted extensive undercover negotiations in Atlantic City, San Diego, and Palm Springs with members of the Gambino Organzied Crime Family. DEA's role in this case contributed significantly to its development and resulted in the convictions of five members of the organization, the most infamous of whom were Rosario and Erasmus Gambino, who received prison sentences of 45 years and 34 years, respectively, following their convictions.

Another important contribution by the DEA Newark Field Division in a cooperative investigation was the successful Federal corruption case concluded last year in Atlantic City. A DEA undercover agent, working closely with the FBI for about three years, played a primary role in the conviction of the mayor of Atlantic City and others on Federal corruption charges.

Drug Imports into the Port of Newark/Elizabeth

As I mentioned earlier, Port Newark/Port Elizabeth is the second largest containerized cargo port in the world. Thousands of containers arrive on a daily basis from all over the world, many from drug producing/exporting countries. Although the size and the volume of these containers make effective surveillance by U.S. Customs clearly difficult, the number of successful seizures has, nevertheless, increased in recent years.

I would like to mention the following investigations primarily to demonstrate the diversity of drugs being smuggled through the port, the quantities involved, and the evidence we have uncovered regarding further distribution to other areas.

During recent undercover investigations involving major international narcotics traffickers, the undercover agent was specifically told that, due to the large volume passing through the port, traffickers prefer to use Port Newark/Port Elizabeth when sending drugs to the U.S. by container. A European group, in fact, arranged for the delivery of 2,244 pounds of hashish to the undercover agent, and the delivery was made through the Port of Newark in February 1985.

In May 1985, two containers purportedly containing only bales of shredded metal arrived at Port Elizabeth. Further examination revealed that they also contained over 17,000 pounds of marijuana. Jamaican nationals residing in Brooklyn, New York, and New Jersey were arrested after a controlled delivery.

In June 1985, a container in which 7,000 pounds of hashish and 17 pounds of heroin was hidden arrived at Port Newark. Several Indian nationals were arrested after a controlled delivery to a location in Queens.

In June 1985, a Colombian ship arrived at Port Newark and a crew member was apprehended attempting to smuggle 44 pounds of cocaine that had been secreted on the ship. Another Colombian vessel arrived several days later and another crewman was arrested with 11 pounds of cocaine.

Dangerous Drug Seizures

The Newark Field Division, in conjunction with the B.K.A. (West German State Police), concluded the most successful dangerous drug investigation on record in 1985. Between October 1984 and December 1984, a total of nine Title III intercepts (six in New Jersey, three in West Germany) were instrumental in identifying and ultimately immobilizing an international criminal organization that was responsible for the smuggling of P2P (Phenylacetone, Schedule II) into the U.S. and its further distribution throughout the country. In New Jersey both U.S. Customs and the FBI worked with DEA in the development of this important investigation.

Approximately six tons of P2P in the U.S. and in West Germany were seized. The amount of P2P could have been used to process some 16,000 pounds of the finished product, methamphetamine, worth in the neighborhood of about $600 million on the street. Twelve defendants were arrested and convicted. The primary defendant was sentenced to 27 years after pleading guilty to violation of the Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statute. In addition, a restaurant, a limousine, and $400,000 in cash were seized and forfeited to the U.S. Government.

Major Investigations

I would now like describe some of the most significant investigations initiated by this office in the past two years.

David Barco, et. al

This investigation was initiated in June 1984, when DEA Newark pooled its efforts in an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force with the Elizabeth, New Jersey Police Department, the Union County Prosecutor's Office, and the New Jersey State Police against a major Colombian cocaine network operating in the metropolitan area.

During the investigation it was learned that this cartel was responsible for importing and distributing upwards of 100 kilograms of cocaine per month into the United States. The distribution network included New Jersey, New York, Florida, New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, Massachusetts, California, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic. In March 1985, simultaneous raids were conducted in six states and Puerto Rico where 34 search warrants were executed, yielding 67 arrests.

Sixty-seven defendants were named in five separate indictments by a Federal Grand Jury. To date, four trials have been held with only four defendants going to trial, the vast majority having pled guilty. The trials resulted in guilty verdicts for all defendants. So far, 55 defendants have been convicted, 2 on charges of 21 USC 848 (CCE); one was sentenced to 40 years in prison while his co-defendant received a sentence of 20 years. The final trial with an anticipated nine defendants is schedule for April 1986 at Federal District Court, Camden, New Jersey.

Seizures from this case include approximately 70 kilograms of cocaine along with several weapons, seven automobiles, and approximately $75,000 in jewelry and cash. Proceedings are currently under way seeking forfeiture of four condominiums and two houses in Southern Florida.

Maria Martinez, et. al

This particular investigation is unique in that the original information came to DEA from the National Police in Pereira, Colombia in October 1983. A task force was formed under the OCDETF, which included DEA, FBI, U.S. Customs, INS, Hudson County Prosecutor's Office, Jersey City Police Department, Union City Police Department, and West New York, New Jersey Police Department. Classic enforcement techniques such as undercover penetrations, surveillances, intelligence gathering, and Federal wiretaps were utilized.

During the investigation it was learned that this cocaine network was responsible for the importation and distribution of over 300 kilograms of cocaine every two months. The distribution network extended to New Jersey, New York, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Illinois, and California. The investigation culminated with the simultaneous execution of twenty-four search warrants in three different states.

Fifty defendants were arrested, three of whom were charged and convicted of the Continuing Criminal Enterprise statute. Seizures included seven handguns, five automobiles, over $100,000 in cash and over 50 kilograms of cocaine. A total of 34 defendants have been convicted to date in this investigation.

Vanegas Case

In November 1985, the Newark Division, in conjunction with the Hudson County (N.J.) Prosecutor's Office, as well as DEA offices in West Palm Beach, Florida; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and New York City, culminated this important investigation with the arrests of 28 defendants in New York, New Jersey, Florida and Puerto Rico and the seizure of over 1,470 pounds of cocaine in Westbury, Long Island and 27 pounds in Puerto Rico. This was the largest seizure of cocaine as a result of an OCDETF investigation.

Initially, nine New Jersey wiretaps were conducted in cooperation with the Hudson County Prosecutor's Office and DEA in

Florida. Subsequently, three Federal Title III intercepts were installed on telephones in West Palm Beach, Florida and monitored in the District of New Jersey. This was the first time that telephones in Florida had been intercepted and monitored in another state.

The arrests effectively immobilized a smuggling organization that was responsible for importing into the U.S. over 1,200 kilograms of cocaine in June, October and November of 1985. In prior months they smuggled 100 kilogram quantities on a regular basis. Five persons have been charged in the District of New Jersey with violations of 21 USC 848 (Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statute). The initial trial in this investigation is scheduled for June 1986. This investigation clearly shows the results that can be obtained through the cooperation of Federal, state and local agencies when they pool their resources to pursue a major organization.

Stanley Karl Esser Case

The Stanley Esser case is one I think is eminently worthy of review because it epitomizes the effective manner in which our overseas and domestic operations merge together to focus on those most elusive narcotics suppliers who operate internationally at the highest levels of the traffic. Although this trafficking organization did not directly import narcotics into the Newark Field Division's jurisdiction, it commanded such an large international operation that its influence was felt throughout DEA's worldwide operating areas. When such cases arise, DEA Special Agents anywhere in DEA can be called upon to work outside their geographical division if needed.

Since one of Newark's Special Agents had extensive experience that was thought beneficial to the undercover infiltration of this trafficking organization, he worked this investigation in concert with DEA agents assigned to offices in The Netherlands, France, West Germany, Spain, Cyprus, Curacao, Pakistan, Switzerland, and Canada. In cooperation with law enforcement officials from each of these countries, one of the most significant trafficking operations in the world was effectively neutralized.

The investigation began in November 1984, when our office in The Hague identified a possible means of entry into the inner circle of Stanley Karl Esser, long known to European and American police services as probably the largest hashish dealer in the world and one of the most significant in the movement of heroin and cocaine. Information developed during this investigation indicated that at one time Esser and his associates had a total of 140 tons of hashish and 600 kilograms of cocaine stored at various locations in the Netherlands, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Curacao. The successful introduction of a DEA Newark undercover agent was made to Esser and a year of almost continual negotiations began.

The agent was so successful in gaining the confidence of Esser and his associates that he was able to identify an Afghani national, said to be a billionaire with direct sources of supply for heroin from the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Evidence was developed during undercover negotiations to indicate that this particular subject was involved in supplying Afghani rebels with weapons in exchange for heroin and hashish, portions of which narcotics were eventually distributed in the United States. Upon completion of this investigation, Dutch officials seized evidence which documented the shipment of 150,000 automatic weapons by this individual to Afghanistan.

The Newark undercover agent's negotiations with Esser and his confederates led to an agreement for the delivery of 400 to 500 kilograms of heroin to the United States over a period of one year. In order to aid in the importation of the heroin into the United States, Esser provided the undercover agent with a 100-foot yacht valued at between one and three million dollars, and was in the process of sending a $200,000 cigarette boat, and a large tug boat to the United States when he was arrested.

Massive cooperative efforts involving various international police services, in addition to the undercover work by DEA agents, led to the immobilization of the Esser organization. While some of the primary members of the organization are still being sought, Esser and two others are incarcerated in the

Netherlands. Esser's attorney and the brother of Esser's Lebanese source of hashish are in jail in the United States. The organization's trafficking routes and methods of transportation of hashish and heroin from Lebanon and Pakistan were identified.

Several multi-thousand pound seizures of hashish were made during the course of the investigation in Europe and the United States; millions of dollars in assets have been seized and other assets should be seized as the investigation continues. The Afghani national who was the source of hashish and heroin from Pakistan and Afghanistan was incarcerated in the Netherlands and is awaiting extradition to the United States.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, let there be no mistake about it. New Jersey today is probably one of the most significant locales for major drug trafficking in this country. We have here attempted to describe the situation as we see it and to give you some of the factors that have accounted for our assessment.

Again, I am very proud of the efforts and accomplishments of my office. I am particularly proud of the excellent working relationships which we enjoy with the various Federal, state, and local agencies here, without whose support and assistance we could never have achieved the record we enjoy.

Clearly, however, we are not resting on our successes. In fact, we understand full well the need to redouble our efforts on the enforcement front as we continue to emphasize DEA priorities. A realistic assessment of the drug scene in this area will not allow us to do otherwise.

We are, moreover, more acutely aware of our responsibilities in the area of drug education and prevention geared towards a reduction in the demand for all drugs, particularly as it involves the young people in our communities. We are doing all we can to support efforts in this area.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Select Committee and I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

Statement of

THOMAS A. WISE
Assistant Regional Commissioner (Criminal Investigation)
Internal Revenue Service

Before The
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

Friday, April 11, 1986
Newark, New Jersey

I have been Assistant Regional Commissioner (Criminal Investigation), Mid-Atlantic Region, Internal Revenue Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, since February, 1985.

As the Assistant Regional Commissioner (Criminal Investigation), I am the principal advisor to the Regional Commissioner in planning, coordinating, and evaluating the criminal investigation activities of the Internal Revenue Service in the Mid-Atlantic Region. The Mid-Atlantic Region includes five states (and the District of Columbia) covering seven IRS districts with 350 criminal investigators (special agents) located in these districts. The activities of these special agents include investigation of alleged tax fraud and other alleged violations of the tax laws (Title 26), and alleged violations of Title 31 (Bank Secrecy Act), as well as certain violations of Title 18 in contravention of the internal revenue laws.

Although the Internal Revenue Service is not a narcotics enforcement agency and therefore does not participate in direct interdiction programs, we are heavily involved in the investigation of narcotics traffickers because they receive substantial income on which there is little federal income tax paid.

The Internal Revenue Service has devoted substantial resources to the investigation of narcotics traffickers and their money laundering activities not only because of the significant amount of revenue that can be collected but also because the Service's tax administration expertise can be focused on the motive for drug trafficking--the huge illegal profits involved. In order to stem the flow of drugs we must attack the motive for this illegal activity. As a result, the Service is strongly committed to participating in the concerted Federal effort against the trafficking of narcotics.

The Internal Revenue Service, particularly the Criminal Investigation Division, is a key participant in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program across the Nation. Our contribution to these Task Forces is to prove the amount of illegal income earned by narcotics traffickers and how that income or profit is expended or disposed of. We work closely with the United States Attorney, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), and the Customs Service to obtain multi-felony convictions that otherwise would not have been possible.

The Newark District Office of the Internal Revenue Service, which covers the entire State of New Jersey, is no exception. The Newark Criminal Investigation Division has been a key member of the New York-New Jersey OCDETF since its inception in 1983. With the direct assistance of DEA, the Newark District participates with the Manhattan and Brooklyn Districts in gathering information on and identifying significant traffickers for inclusion in the New York-New Jersey OCDETF. Such investigations are then closely coordinated with the United States Attorneys and the other agencies in the three judicial districts involved in the Task Force.

Further, the Newark office of the Internal Revenue Service is an active member of the Law Enforcement Coordinating Council of Federal and State officials formed by the United States Attorney for the Judicial District of New Jersey. This Council provides for effective Federal and state cooperative efforts against narcotics trafficking. Also, the Newark District office has worked very closely, and will continue to do so, with Mr Greelish's office in the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in violation of Title 31, the Bank Secrecy Act.

New Jersey Activities and Results:

The Internal Revenue Service has made a strong commitment to investigating major narcotics traffickers through the High Level Drug Leaders (HLDL) Project and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program. Over the past two years, the Newark District has initiated more than 60 investigations of individuals alleged to be major narcotics traffickers. Of these investigations, 37 have resulted in prosecution recommendations, producing 34 indictments and/or informations filed and 20 convictions. There are an additional 13 cases in process in which prosecution has been recommended.

The Newark District has devoted about 20% of its investigative time over the past several years to investigating narcotics traffickers violating tax and related statutes.

Examples of narcotics related cases wherein money laundering was attempted are as follows:

An attorney aided a number of narcotics traffickers in the concealment of their illegal income through the establishment of fictitious entities and offshore corporations. He did this by receiving the illegal profits which he in turn used to purchase boats and other assets in fictitious names for the drug traffickers.

In another investigation, an alleged narcotics dealer, wilfully conspired with two different vice presidents of two different banks to prevent the filing of Currency Transaction Reports, thereby concealing $8 million in reportable currency transactions. The scheme allowed this individual, using a fictitious name, to deposit more than $10 million in checks against which he cashed numerous checks made payable to various assumed names. These cashed checks were structured into amounts of less than $10,000.

In yet another investigation, IRS identified a vast money laundering network for cocaine generated proceeds amounting to millions of dollars. These drug proceeds were laundered through New Jersey banks by purchasing Treasurer's or Cashier's checks in an attempt to circumvent the Title 31 reporting requirements. These checks were then negotiated at a bank in another state.

Two of these cases have been successfully prosecuted while one of the above mentioned investigations is still ongoing.

Significant civil efforts have also focused on narcotics profits generated in New Jersey. During Fiscal Year 1985, more than $3.5 million in taxes were assessed in narcotics related cases in New Jersey. On a nationwide basis, $244 million in such assessments were made during Fiscal Year 1985. These assessments are made in those instances where the collection of tax is in jeopardy as a result of efforts by individuals to place their income derived from these illegal sources beyond the reach of the government. It should be noted that these assessments are over and above those assessments made as a result of the normal civil audit process.

The potential for vast amounts of illegal profits is very clearly the motive for involvement with drug trafficking. Once these illegal profits are realized, the drug traffickers must find a method in which to launder these funds without detection. This is done for two reasons. First, the narcotics traffickers do not want to arouse the suspicion of the government as to the very source of these large amounts of currency and secondly, laundering money provides a vehicle through which these individuals can evade the payment of taxes on the illegal profits. In order to accomplish this phase of their business, drug traffickers will many times hire professional money launderers who provide their services. These services basically include exchanging small denominations of currency into larger, less-noticeable forms and then transferring these funds out of the country for a fee. Historically, the attempts at money laundering were directed at the use of domestic banks and foreign tax havens to accomplish this task.

In 1970, Congress passed the Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act. Titles I and II of this Act are more commonly referred to as the Bank Secrecy Act. The primary purpose of the reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act is to identify the sources, volumes, and movements of United States currency being transported into or out of the country or being deposited in financial institutions.

Title I of the Bank Secrecy Act was codified in Title 12 of the United States Code and requires banks and other financial institutions to retain certain financial records for periods of up to five years.

Title II of the Bank Secrecy Act is codified in Title 31, United States Code, and requires three different types of reports to aid law enforcement officials. They are:

1) A Currency Transaction Report (CTR) which must be filed by banks and other financial institutions when there is a currency transaction over $10,000;

2) A Currency and Monetary Instruments Report (CMIR) which must be filed whenever currency or monetary instruments over $10,000 are taken into or out of the country; and,

3) A Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (FBAR) is required whenever a person has a financial interest, signature or other authority over a bank, securities or other financial account in a foreign country, which exceeded $5,000 in total value at any time during the calendar year.

The Internal Revenue Service has been very successful in New Jersey in its efforts to enforce the requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act. There have been numerous convictions of employees and officers of banks and other financial institutions who have aided in or attempted to launder illegal profits through those financial institutions. As of February 28, 1986, the Newark District has initiated a total of 100 cases in the area of Title 31. Of these investigations, 53 resulted in prosecution recommendations. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service has made its people available throughout the entire State of New Jersey at lectures and seminars of financial institutions in order to educate the financial community of the requirements as well as the importance and need for the Bank Secrecy Act.

As a result of these efforts, compliance with the Title 31 laws among New Jersey financial institutions is at an all time high. Many banks have sought the advice of IRS in structuring their activities in order to comply with the Bank Secrecy Act.

The State of New Jersey, however, is somewhat unique in that it must deal with the attempts of money launderers from another front. With the advent of legalized gambling in new Jersey, money launderers were afforded another avenue in which to have the flow of illegal profits travel undetected. Casinos have been used to launder narcotics profits and other types of receipts through the exchange of "street" money for more manageable forms of currency. In addition, casinos have been used to wire transfer funds offshore, out of the jurisdiction of the Internal Revenue Service and other law enforcement agencies.

Recognizing the past and future potential of money laundering through the casinos, the Department of Treasury, effective May 7, 1985, amended Title 31 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 103 to include gambling casinos having gross annual revenue in excess of $1,000,000 in the definition of a financial institution. This subjected casinos to the reporting and recordkeeping requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act. As a result of this amendment, each casino as described above shall file a Currency Transaction Report for Casinos (CTRC) for each deposit, withdrawal, exchange of currency, gambling tokens or chips or other payment or transfer by, through, or to such casino which involves a transaction in currency of more than $10,000.

As of February 28, 1986, there have been approximately 10,000 such reports filed by the casinos in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Approximately 45% of these reports filed by the casinos involve individuals living in the contiguous States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

An indictment was recently returned in the Eastern Judicial District of New York charging nine individuals with laundering millions of dollars derived from an international heroin trafficking organization, at least some of which was allegedly laundered through Atlantic City casinos over a three to four year period. Five of these defendants in this case are currently on trial in the Eastern Judicial District of New York.

Other investigations relating to alleged money laundering by individuals and organizations have been identified and are presently being developed and investigated. As of February 28, 1986, there are approximately 25 investigations in the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service in New Jersey involving money laundering activities.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my testimony. I would be pleased to respond to any questions the Committee may wish to ask.

Biographical Information

THOMAS A. WISE
Assistant Regional Commissioner (Criminal Investigation)
Mid-Atlantic Region
Internal Revenue Service
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Thomas Wise has been the Assistant Regional Commissioner (Criminal Investigation), Mid-Atlantic Region, Internal Revenue Service, since February, 1985.

Mr. Wise is a graduate of Ursinus College (BA), Collegeville, Pennsylvania, and has a Master of Business Administration degree from Widener College, Chester, Pennsylvania. He joined the Internal Revenue Service in 1962 as a Revenue Officer in the Wilmington District. Shortly thereafter, he transferred to the Intelligence Division (now Criminal Investigation) where he served as a field special agent for almost ten years. Beginning in 1974, he held a number of increasingly responsible management positions that included group manager, Wilmington, Delaware, Branch Chief, Chicago District office, and Chief, Criminal Investigation Division, Philadelphia District office.

As Assistant Regional Commissioner (Criminal Investigation), Mr. Wise is the principal advisor to the Regional Commissioner in planning, coordinating and evaluating criminal investigation activities in the Mid-Atlantic Region. The Mid-Atlantic Region is made up of seven district offices located in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. There are approximately 350 criminal investigators (special agents) located in these seven district offices. These special agents investigate alleged tax fraud and violations of Title 31, as well as certain violations of Title 18 in contravention of the internal revenue laws.

STATEMENT FOR
U.S. CUSTOMS
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
IV 4a ARTHUR R. STIFFEL
BEFORE THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
APRIL 11, 1986

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TODAY TO DISCUSS THE EFFORTS BY THE CUSTOMS SERVICE TO CONTROL DRUG TRAFFICKING IN NEW JERSEY.

CUSTOMS PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT MISSION

DURING THE TENURE OF WILLIAM VON RAAB, AS COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, THE INTERDICTION OF ILLEGAL NARCOTICS HAS BEEN, AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE, THE PRIMARY ENFORCEMENT MISSION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

THE NEW JERSEY THREAT

PORT NEWARK - PORT ELIZABETH

THE PORT NEWARK - PORT ELIZABETH AREA IS ONE OF SEVERAL U.S. PORTS WHO RECEIVE STAGGERING AMOUNTS OF CONTAINERIZED CARGO SHIPMENTS FROM ALL AREAS OF THE WORLD FOR IMPORTATION INTO THIS COUNTRY. DURING EVERY BUSINESS DAY, 3800 CONTAINERS TRANSIT PORT NEWARK - PORT ELIZABETH.

SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS BY THIS METHOD AT TIMES INVOLVES MULTI-TON AMOUNTS OF MARIJUANA, HASHISH, AND MULTI-KILO QUANTITIES OF HEROIN AND COCAINE. BECAUSE OF THE HUGE VOLUME AND THE RELATIVE EASE IN CO-MINGLING THE NARCOTICS WITH TRADITIONAL MERCHANDISE CARGOS, THE TASK OF INTERDICTING IS VERY DIFFICULT.

MOTHERSHIP OPERATIONS

INTELLIGENCE ALONG WITH THE SEIZURE OF THIRTEEN VESSELS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN MOTHERSHIP OR OFF-LOAD VESSEL ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS INDICATES THAT THIS TYPE OF SMUGGLING IS PREVALENT OFF THE NEW JERSEY COASTLINE. DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS, THE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN INCREASING AND IN MOST SEIZURES, THE QUANTITIES ARE MULTI-TON QUANTITIES OF HASHISH OR MARIJUANA.

NARCOTIC MONEY LAUNDERING

NARCOTICS ENTERPRISES WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, WHOSE FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES CONSTITUTE VIOLATIONS OF THE BANK SECRECY ACT ARE BECOMING A MORE SERIOUS PROBLEM AS THE NARCOTICS ORGANIZATIONS GROW. INTELLIGENCE REPORTS AND SEIZURE AND CASE INVESTIGATIONS BY CUSTOMS MAKE IT APPARENT THAT NEW JERSEY HAS BECOME A CENTRAL LOCATION WHERE NARCOTICS PROCEEDS ARE AMASSED AND TRANSPORTED BACK TO COLOMBIA; IN VIOLATION OF THE BANK SECRECY ACT. THIS ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION IS ACCOMPLISHED BY PERSONAL COURIER, CARGO SHIPMENTS, PRIVATE PLANE, AND DIVERSIONARY INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFERS TO MENTION A FEW.

ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY

INSPECTION AND CONTROL

OUR INSPECTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROCESSING OF PERSONS AND CARGO, AND THE CLEARANCE OF ARRIVING CARRIERS FOR REVENUE AND ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES. OUR INSPECTION AND CONTROL EFFORTS EMPHASIZE CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF PERTINENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND THE EXPEDITIOUS PROCESSING OF PERSONS AND CARGO.

SOME CHANGES WHICH WILL ENABLE US TO INCREASE OUR EFFECTIVENESS ARE:

-- AUTOMATED SYSTEMS FOR CARGO PROCESSING

-- USE OF PROFILING TO IDENTIFY HIGH RISK CARGO

-- AUTOMATED AIR AND SEA MANIFESTING

-- CENTRAL DEVANNING OF CONTAINERS

-- THE USE OF SPECIALLY TRAINED INSPECTIONAL TEAMS CALLED CET TEAMS WHO CONCENTRATE ON CONTRABAND ENFORCEMENT.

-- OBTAINING THE COOPERATION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AIRLINES AS WELL AS MARINE CARRIERS TO HELP PREVENT THE USE OF THEIR CONVEYANCES TO SMUGGLE NARCOTICS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

INVESTIGATIONS

A VERY CLOSE NARCOTICS WORKING RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE FEDERAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE NARCOTICS WAR HAS DEVELOPED IN NEW JERSEY. THIS UNIFICATION OF DIRECTION IS NOW BEING COORDINATED BETWEEN THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT BODIES TO HAVE A UNIFIED EFFORT BY ALL UTILIZING THE SKILLS AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN EACH COMMAND.

CUSTOMS CONDUCTS INTERDICTION INVESTIGATIONS TO DEVELOP SPECIFIC INFORMATION AS TO THE IMPORT OF NARCOTICS BY COMMERCIAL METHODS, PRIVATE AIRCRAFT, OR MOTHER SHIPS. THESE INVESTIGATIONS ARE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AS WELL AS THE APPROPRIATE STATE AND LOCAL UNITS.

CUSTOMS AGENTS CONDUCT JOINT INVESTIGATIONS WITH THE OTHER FEDERAL DISCIPLINES PARTICIPATING IN THE ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE TARGETING MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE STATE. THIS EFFORT HAS BEEN A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS IN TERMS OF SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS OF MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS.

CUSTOMS AGENTS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATIONS IN BOTH THE OCDETF AND WHERE NO NARCOTIC VIOLATION CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS SEPERATE MONEY LAUNDERING INVESTIGATIONS. THESE INVESTIGATIONS HAVE RESULTED IN ARRESTS, INDICTMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS OF MAJOR NARCOTIC SMUGGLING GROUPS FOR VIOLATIONS OF TITLE 31 OF THE U.S. CODE. FURTHER, CUSTOMS AGENTS HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SEIZURE OF OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN CURRENCY BEING ILLEGALLY LAUNDERED TO SOUTH AMERICA AS PROCEEDS OF NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING.

OVERALL EVALUATION

ALTHOUGH THE NARCOTICS PROBLEM IS BEGINNING TO INTENSIFY IN THE NEW JERSEY AREA, OVERALL INCREASES OF 8% IN THE CUSTOMS INSPECTIONAL FORCE AND 90% IN THE CUSTOMS INVESTIGATIVE FORCE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS HAVE PROVIDED THE NECESSARY RESOURCES TO CARRY OUT OUR RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

THE RECENT INNOVATIVE EFFORTS INITIATED TO MORE SCIENTIFICALLY TARGET HIGH RISK CARGO AND PERSONS ARRIVING IN THE PORTS OF NEWARK AND ELIZABETH ALLOW CUSTOMS TO DO MUCH MORE IN THE INTERDICTION MODE WITH EXISTING MANPOWER.

FURTHER, RECENT EFFORTS TO FULLY COORDINATE THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL EFFORTS WILL BETTER SERVE THE INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS OF CUSTOMS AND ALLOW US TO CONTINUE EFFECTIVELY INTERRUPTING THE FLOW OF DRUGS INTO THE NEW JERSEY AREA.

DURING THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR, CUSTOMS IN NEWARK HAS INCREASED THE QUANTITIES OF COCAINE SEIZED BY 3000% AND HASHISH BY 100% OVER THE ENTIRE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

THROUGH THE USE OF THE FOLLOWING ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, WE WOULD HOPE TO INCREASE THIS FIGURE.

-- PROCESSING OF CARGO & PASSENGERS BY INSPECTORS UTILIZING PREVIOUSLY OUTLINED INNOVATIONS.

-- INTERDICTION INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT BY CUSTOMS AGENTS TO DETECT AND INTERDICT MOTHER SHIP AND PRIVATE AIRCRAFT SMUGGLING ATTEMPTS.

- -- CURRENCY INVESTIGATIONS BY CUSTOMS AGENTS TO ELIMINATE THE PROFIT REALIZED BY NARCOTIC SMUGGLING CARTELS.
- -- NARCOTIC CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED IN COORDINATION WITH DEA, STATE, AND LOCALS TO TARGET MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS.
- -- ACTIVE AND AGGRESSIVE PARTICIPATION WITH ALL OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF BOTH NARCOTICS AND CURRENCY VIOLATIONS AS PART OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE.

I FEEL SURE THAT CUSTOMS CAN CONTINUE TO CARRY OUT ALL OF THE ABOVE COMMITMENTS WITH EXISTING MANPOWER AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE.

THIS COMPLETES MY FORMAL STATEMENT. I WOULD BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU OR THE OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS MAY HAVE.

y- TESTIMONY OF JOHN C. MC GINLEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
NEWARK DIVISION, FBI, BEFORE THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS
ABUSE AND CONTROL
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
APRIL 11, 1986

Mr. Chairman and members of the Select Committee, I would like to thank you for allowing me to appear before you today to provide the FBI's perspective on the nature and extent of drug trafficking in New Jersey.

As you are aware, drug trafficking is the most serious organized crime problem in the United States today. In terms of a national social problem, drug abuse is a critical threat to the general welfare of this nation and has been given the highest attention by both the Legislative and Executive Branches. The President's Commission on Organized Crime reported recently that "the menace of drugs is not restricted to a particular segment of society, but is now of a scope and severity that it is a threat to our national security."[1] It is clearly the most widespread and lucrative form of organized criminal activity in the United States. It generates enormous profits for trafficking groups while, at the same time, permeating all walks of life. Unfortunately, the citizens of New Jersey have also been affected by this problem.

Briefly, by way of background, the FBI's responsibility in drug law enforcement was mandated by the Attorney General on January 28, 1982, when he delegated to the FBI concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration to investigate violations of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention

[1] President's Commission on Organized Crime, America's Habit: Drug Abuse, Drug Trafficking, and Organized Crime, page 2.

and Control Act of 1970. Working in close cooperation with DEA, the FBI assumed a significant drug enforcement role by fully utilizing our expertise in such areas as organized crime, financial investigations, and white-collar crime investigations. The FBI committed resources on drug investigations involving traditional organized crime families, violence-prone nontraditional organized crime groups such as the outlaw motorcycle gangs, and ethnic or racial organized crime groups such as the Mexican Mafia, Black Mafia, and La Nuestra Familia.

Based upon our four years of investigative experience, intelligence information, and research, the drug problem in New Jersey is substantial. Cocaine, heroin, dangerous drugs, and marijuana are all available and drug abuse remains at high levels.

1. Cocaine Abuse and Availability:

Cocaine use transcends all socio-economic levels in New Jersey and it is readily available throughout the state.

The Twenty City Report - The Illicit Drug Situation In Twenty Metropolitan Areas - Mid-Year 1984, illustrates that cocaine is a major drug problem. Analyses show that cocaine in the Newark area "remains widely available at the retail level in all socio-economic communities" and "the overall availability of cocaine remains greater than the levels reported two years ago." While on the other hand, "there is little evidence of increased heroin prevalence; the entire heroin using population is primarily recidivist."

Further, the National Institute on Drug Abuse Semiannual Report - Trend Data, for Newark for the period July through December 1984 shows that cocaine-related emergency room episodes (120) exceeded heroin-related episodes (103).

Finally, from Patterns and Trends in Drug Abuse: A National and International Perspective, June 1985, the analysis of cocaine and heroin abuse disclosed the following for Newark. "There are some indications that heroin incidence and prevalence have decreased in Newark from the high point of 1979-1981." At least the increase noted during those years has leveled off. "At the same time, Newark is in the throes of a rapid increase of cocaine abuse in epidemic proportions." The intravenous use of heroin/cocaine combinations (speedballs) continues to expand within the addict population.

The wholesale traffic of cocaine in New Jersey is dominated by the numerous Colombian cartels located in Hudson, Passaic, Union and Atlantic Counties, New Jersey, as well as the Jackson Heights Section of Queens, New York. These cartels have proven themselves to be highly sophisticated, secretive and volatile.

2. Heroin Abuse and Availability:

The predominant sources of heroin supply to New Jersey markets are located in the New York City metropolitan area. These suppliers range from highly sophisticated groups, such as the Sicilian Mafia, to independent black mid-level trafficking organizations operating in the inner cities of New Jersey.

Additionally, major international heroin trafficking organizations use Port Newark/Elizabeth as a principal port of entry for heroin. A March 1986 El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) report reveals this port to rank second nationally in drug seizures.

To more graphically demonstrate the effects of heroin use on our society, I would like to refer to a study by the National Institute of Justice and the National Institute of Drug Abuse. The study, which explored the behaviors and economic impacts of street-level opiate abusers during 1981 and 1982 gathered its data from 201 heroin users recruited from Central and East Harlem neighborhoods. The findings of the study show that the daily (six-seven days per week) user of heroin commits 1,400 crimes per year. The regular (three-five days per week) user commits 1,191 crimes per year, and the irregular (one-two days per week) user commits 508 crimes.

Needless to say, the heroin user is responsible for an extraordinary number of crimes each year. This unending criminal activity taxes our law enforcement resources to the limit and impedes the safety of our citizens.

3. Dangerous Drug Abuse and Availability:

The principal dangerous drug in New Jersey is methamphetamine. Although illicit manufacture, trafficking, and use of methamphetamine increased nationwide in 1984, this increase was most evident in the greater Philadelphia and southern New Jersey areas. The outlaw motorcycle gangs of southern New Jersey were a major factor in methamphetamine manufacture and trafficking.

Clandestine laboratories have been located in the many rural areas of southern New Jersey. These laboratories are capable of producing hundreds of pounds of methamphetamine for distribution in New Jersey and many other states.

4. Marijuana

A review of the "1984 National Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking" reveals that "more than 20 million Americans use marijuana at least once a month or more." This vast market is supplied with both domestically and foreign grown marijuana.

The expansive coastline of New Jersey is ideal for organizations which off-load marijuana from "mother ships" anchored in the Atlantic Ocean. In addition, the seventy plus small rural airports located throughout New Jersey are available for marijuana importation from other states or countries.

Within the Newark Office, the Organized Crime Program is the top priority. Approximately 15 percent of the office complement is devoted to drug investigations. Admittedly, due to the nature and extent of the problem, our entire staff could be directed at this significant criminal problem. However, that option is not available due to our important responsibilities in over 250 different types of investigations which also demand attention. These include the investigative programs of Foreign Counterintelligence, White Collar Crime, and Terrorism. As you might expect, in addition to narcotics investigations, these other areas are very high priorities within my office, all of which individually require a substantial manpower expenditure.

Given the substantial problem in New Jersey and the limited resources available to my office to deal with this law enforcement problem, the first step taken by the Newark FBI was confirmation of these problem areas. Once fully identified, we prioritized our objectives within the problem areas, consistent with the priorities of other agencies which were involved in narcotics enforcement and, in particular, with the DEA.

Because of the overwhelming influence of the La Cosa Nostra in New Jersey (there are numerous members and associates of seven LCN families and the Sicilian Mafia active in New Jersey), Newark's highest priority in the drug area is La Cosa Nostra/Sicilian Mafia involvement in the importation/distribution of heroin, cocaine, or dangerous drugs. The reason for the selection of these groups is threefold: (1) The impact of these successful investigations is substantial and serves to limit their influence, especially in the Northeast Corridor area; (2) The FBI is best equipped to address these groups due to our substantial intelligence base regarding many of the involved individuals; and (3) The investigation of these groups is complementary to our traditional Organized Crime investigations.

This is also the first priority of the New York Regional Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force. The following Task Force investigations exemplify the Newark FBI's efforts in this area. First, the conviction and incarceration of Rosario Gambino, Erasmo Gambino, and ten of their associates for heroin and cocaine trafficking. The Gambino brothers were well known heroin traffickers and suspected of several murders in the United States and Sicily. The second, now commonly referred to as the "Pizza Connection" case, involves thirty-five members and/or associates of the Sicilian Mafia and the LCN. They are currently on trial in the Southern District of New York for importing and distributing high-grade heroin and for illegally exporting the cash proceeds.

Because of the large Hispanic population, particularly Cubans and Colombians, in New Jersey and the extensive control of importation and distribution by sophisticated Colombian cartels, Newark has established these groups as its second highest priority. Criteria has been established to include only those highly active, well organized drug trafficking cartels for investigative effort. These cases require sophisticated investigative techniques similar to those utilized in our complex Organized Crime and White Collar Crime investigations. It is recognized that these groups, especially the Colombian cocaine cartels, are also high priorities with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the New Jersey State Police, and various New Jersey county prosecutors' offices. This narcotics problem, however, is so extensive in New Jersey, even well-coordinated multi-agency efforts have a limited impact on the cocaine problem.

Concerning this priority, we have supported several DEA efforts through manpower support and intelligence information. Our individual and collective efforts, with support by various county prosecutors' offices, have realized twenty-five convictions and ten indictments since October 1, 1985. These statistics were achieved from three investigations of Colombian cocaine cartels.

Our third priority concerns the major independent groups with international connections that move large quantities of drugs such as cocaine and heroin. These groups merit attention by the FBI because of the large scale of their operation.

An excellent example of the dismantling of a major independent operation is our successful investigation of Giuseppe Bruno, a Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, resident. Bruno utilized contacts in Montreal, Canada; Hong Kong and Nepal to import and export heroin in and out of the United States. He also used contacts in Colombia and Jamaica to import large amounts of cocaine. Bruno was not known to local, state or Federal agencies prior to the initial information being developed by the FBI. To date, this investigation has realized over forty-five convictions.

Within each priority area, the Newark FBI thoroughly investigates allegations of corrupted public officials or corrupted law enforcement officials. We are all well aware of the potential corruptive influence that vast illegal profits generate and must be constantly alert to ensure the integrity of drug investigations and prosecutions.

The various trafficking organizations generate significant cash profits. Mindful of this, we concurrently trace the profit flow to identify hidden assets during each drug investigation. This financial emphasis has increased our successes because the forfeiture procedures allow us to remove the trafficker's assets and deny him the benefit of his illegal activities.

Our financial investigative efforts are frequently joined with the expertise of the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Customs Service. An example of our joint efforts, which included several other agencies, was a project targeting large cash depositors in the Atlantic City casinos. Audits of repetitive cash deposits in excess of $100,000 were conducted and a number of individuals have been identified as being associated with drug trafficking. Investigative efforts are still continuing. As a result of this project, casinos currently prepare a Currency Transaction Report for all monetary transactions of $10,000 or more.

Mr. Chairman, it is clear that the narcotics and dangerous drug problem in New Jersey is significant. It is also clear that numerous law enforcement agencies throughout the Federal, state and local systems recognize this problem as deserving priority attention. Effective liaison among the major law enforcement agencies has been accomplished and investigations are being coordinated. However, I see room for additional improvement, especially as it relates to the coordination between the Federal agencies and the state, county, and local law enforcement efforts. I support the New Jersey Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee's Narcotics Advisory Board in their effort to draft a workable statewide narcotics approach which will further define the problems within the state, identify the present narcotics enforcement priorities of all the law enforcement agencies, establish statewide priorities, and develop a strategic plan with emphasis on the effective and efficient use of narcotics enforcement manpower and intelligence data. This effort will further reduce the chance of duplication of effort and will increase the ability of law enforcement to have a substantial impact on the overall problem.

Mr. Chairman, once again, I appreciate the opportunity to present the FBI's assessment of the drug trafficking and abuse problem in New Jersey as well as the results of our efforts to you and your committee. Thank you.

SOUL HOUSE
DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM

165 COURT STREET - NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07103
72 BROOME STREET (SITE)
(201) 643-3888

EDNA R. THOMAS, DIRECTOR

U.S. House of Representatives
Select Committee on
Narcotics Abuse and Control
April 11, 1986

Chairman: Charles B. Rangel of New York

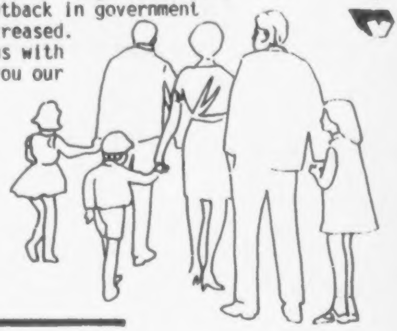
To Chairman Rangel and members of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control it gives me great pleasure to testify before you today.

Topic - Drug Treatment as Change Agents

Sub Topic: Our Families Are Up To Us

Ladies and gentlemen I cannot sit here today and pretend that all is well. Our families in New Jersey are under attack. They are under attack from many sides of our societal system. While rules and regulations have systematically undermined our Black families, drug abuse now devastates our very existence. Even worse encouragement of endless gadgets and material things are the measurement of love and affection, while our economic viability is being controlled by someone else. I sometimes wonder, do we need drugs to forget the powerlessness of our fate or is it a necessary tool to continue to dream. While we have made enormous strides in treatment, we are still left with a contradictory environment to which they return. We are now treating less clients than we did five (5) years ago, because of the cutback in government funding. The need for our services have increased. Daily calls- parents, agencies, etc. leave us with little time to say other than, "we'll send you our fact paper or brochure."

The increase of cocaine mixed with other drugs are showing up quite readily in our housing project area. Also the use of crack is now showing up since wide television coverage told us it was available.



WE KEEP FAMILIES TOGETHER

Soul House's client population has had young people as young as twelve years old and our oldest client is presently sixty-three years of age. This client did not start using drugs until the age of fifty-seven. I would have to say that drug abuse shows itself in all classes in the City of Newark. I would dare say that exists statewide and country-wide. The very real difference in who takes drugs are those who get caught for it.

As you know the poorest of individuals have no jobs or adequate salaried jobs to pay lawyers. They commit types of crimes that we detest. The types of crime that a fifty year old who makes fifty thousand dollars per year are not the same as the persons in my neighborhood. The goals are the same. The acceptability of the individual based on race and status are different. There are others who have enough money to support a particular habit. The dominant society has made heros out of Elvis Presly and John Lennon and have made Ray Richardson a national disgrace. Another definite societal contradiction to our young people is; that is you have enough money to afford whatever the habit is - becomes perfectly acceptable.

Ten years ago, I used to carry signs stating, "there were not enough jobs in the summer job program." Today there is enough. Not because of government insight, but the drug culture private enterprise. Our young people now have really gotten sophisticated about private enterprise, which is to make money. If you succeed, you'll be looked upon as a leader and someone who is worthy. The ability to buy the new solar sunglasses, the seventy-five dollar jeans, the sixty dollar sneakers, and the ability to lease a Mercedes you are acceptable. The young people in my community can start out making $75.00 per day, just as a look-out for police. The eyes and ears of the dealer. Without hesitation the words go out 5-0 which means cop. (Hawaii 5-0) You know that the going rate for professional contracts one time was $100.00 per diem. We have a new professional on the street. High-Tech has creeped into this trade. While the fathers of these children are now either laid-off or in the process of such, their children are using beepers to stay in touch with one another, car phones, etc. Drug surveillance in some instances have eluded police departments.

What I'm saying to you is that an unemployment rate of 42% of young blacks and the economic needs too great in the black community, breeds a different economic sub-system. This has always been in order for us to eat. Drugs replaced numbers, numbers replaced alcohol.

Ladies and gentlemen I stand before you today and say continuously, we do not love our children. How we act, what we would fund, plus the rules and regulations that govern our families would be different.

What we do and say determines often what we produce. As our school systems progressed, we got messages that said that I as a parent could no longer teach my child. "You are at conflict with us." We are professionals. We know better. You only have a sixth grade education. We know what to do. Leave them in our hands. That has produced a generation of illiterates. Then again, we were told not to hit our children. Parents have become afraid of being charged with child abuse. All most of wanted was adequate parental supervision. Leave punishment to police departments. We'll take responsibility for punishment. We heeded that call too. Now we have a group of people who are lawless. They suffer from the disease of lawlessness. Last, we could not give spiritual development. We couldn't talk to God directly. We had to go through preachers, priests, rabbis, etc. Churches became empty. Now some of us have gone back. We've told our children we've been borned again. I guess children wonder how we did that rejuvenation process. We funded summer jobs at the same time we laid-off their fathers and put mothers on welfare. Then told her the welfare check would be decreased because of a childs check. This has produced a disrespectful generation.

Parents became only conduits for money and our children looked at us this way. They were told to look at us this way. Now all hell has broke loose. This society has produced thru media, needs that parents cannot attain based on economic favoritism. The monster has been created. Day by day, we hear of the Vanishing Black Family, high divorce rate etc., and all the other nonsense cliche's. Now you wnat the family to reconstitute itself to take care of the very things "you" stripped from us. I wonder for those very reasons do we see to and 60 year old individuals starting to abuse drugs. I wonder do they also feel useless, but because of the color of their skin, that they still try to be superior to my people and useless to themselves.

Yes drug abuse is extensive. The trends of poly-use is growing. It is in all ages, classes, and races. In your letter it talks about rehabilitation, prevention and education efforts. I like to turn it around to say, education, prevention and remediation. And I will tell you that the kinds of programs that are currently funded are doing a momentous task in the field. We cannot meet the existing need for drug abuse services. I'm quite sure that we all have the capacity for the service, but not the funding. Drug abuse have not tended to be high priority on anyone's list but the crime index. Taking drugs is not a crime. Abusing drugs is not a crime. Committing certain acts to buy drugs is the crime. Our youth get a double message. We need programs to treat the whole family. We need to stop separating the children from their parents.

We are now treating a generation of abusers whose parents find usage acceptable. The focus must become different. Can we continue to be individuals who do our own thing. As long as we do it to ourselves, we do not hurt anybody. Instead, if it is not good for you, it cannot be good for your mate, child, family etc. We need expanded programs for families. You cannot continuously say to children your mother is no good, when that is all they have to depend on. Children have basic nurturing needs. Food, clothing and shelter. When parents cannot meet basic needs, I understand that when children feel that parents cannot supply these three, they cannot supply the increase needs based on them growing up. Then children begin to practice 5 R's;

Resentment
Rejection
Retribution
hopefully
Remediation
Rejuvenation

If the dominant society tells us that in order to be somebody you must have certain things, then employment becomes a must. Soul House for the last seven (7) years has had a very successful job program within the private sector. Our clients are paid four and five dollars per hour to work. Our basic contact with the private sector has been to advocate for services needed by client and families and to ecnourage employment goals of our clients.

Third party payments is a joke for the many that we serve. In my community, if a person does not have an adequate job, health benefits do not exist. Single individuals, without children are not eligible for Medicaid. To the best of my knowledge, there is not a general assistance health plan available for out-patient care. If the hospitals tell you they cannot survive on current third-party-payments, how can I. Presently, my budget cannot afford the following; part-time physician, accountant, or billing clerk. Whatever Soul House can receive at this time would be less than $5,000 per year. Fee contribution from a area whose median income is less than $8,500 is also less than $4,000 per year.

Ladies and gentlemen, I leave you with the need for a vision and a hope to be the anchor of my peoples' soul. Private funding does not exist that much for public housing residents. You know we are considered the underclass - and some people have already torn down our buildings. Most foundations who give money want you to tell them how successful you will be. They want to know about how many are cured. I guess if the same standard applied to cancer treatment, the various Cancer Societies would be in trouble.

Drug abuse is a billion dollar business. Let us divest this corporation.

WE ARE THE CHILDREN OF MARTIN & MALCOLM

We are the children of Martin and Malcolm
Black, brown, red and white.
And so we cannot be silent
As our youth stand on street corners
and the promises of the 20th century
pass them by.

We are the children of Martin and Malcolm
Our ancestors,
Proud and Brave,
Defied the storms and power
of masters and madmen.

We cannot be silent.

We are the children of Martin and Malcolm.
Our birthright is to be creators of
history.
Our glory is to struggle.
You shall know our names as you know
theirs,
Sojourner and Douglass, John Brown
and Garrison.

We are the children of Martin and Malcolm,
Black, brown, red and white.
Our Right, our Duty
To shake the world with
a new dream.

Warmest Regards,

Edna R. Tahomas

THE STAR-LEDGER, Thursday, March 10, 1983 OE 79

Drug group members upgrade Newark housing

By EDNA M. BAILEY

A Newark-based antidrug program has been instrumental in upgrading the living conditions in public housing projects throughout the city, according to a six-page "progress report" issued by the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA) and sent to Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson.

Since they became involved with the agency last year, members of Soul-O-House, an independent drug rehabilitation program, have conducted general maintenance throughout the agency's 23 sites and replaced 20,000 broken window panes, officials said.

According to Pearl Beatty, chairwoman of the NRHA board of commissioners, the authority has dealt with an array of social programs, however, "few have afforded it (the agency) the satisfying sense of accomplishment that has derived from its connection with Soul-O-House."

Based in Scudder Homes, one of the NRHA's family high-rise complexes, Soul-O-House is headed by former NRHA employe Edna Thomas, who left the agency in 1973 to establish the program.

Most of the participants are young public housing residents "who have a demonstrated drug problem," the report said. Soul-O-House is designed to help drug abusers "work themselves through the problem and find a constructive place in society."

"A special aspect of this program is the work adjustment project, under which about 40 young people are given the opportunity to combine work and counseling," it added.

"The Soul-O-House is a prime example of using imagination, energy and limited resources to meet the needs of young people with rather acute societal problems," Gibson said.

The NRHA pays each participating Soul-O-House enrollee $4 an hour. Participants, all of whom work eight-hour days, have painted; repaired vandalized interiors and exteriors and done some janitorial work, officials said.

"They are economical as well as cost efficient," NRHA Assistant Executive Director Daniel W. Blue said, "because they're highly productive."

Blue said an official from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in Washington —which provides the NRHA with its annual operating subsidy—heard about the program "via the grapevine," and inquired about it because "they (HUD employes) are concerned about economy in government, and are looking for ways to save. They liked the way this program was working for us."

In the report to Gibson, NRHA officials said it is the "intention of the authority to continue this program, and if possible in the face of its own severe financial limitations, to expand it."

"Programs like this will go a long way to change houses into homes," added the mayor. "After all is said and done, the creation of homes in public housing is the real answer to many problems we face."

Asbury Park Press

aul Graham, who is enrolled in the drug pro-ram, relaxes during a break in his work day.

Liv s with Opportunity.

INSON'S GOAL now is to work with children and help keep them from the path he followed. He would like to become a teacher or teacher's aide, but fears his bouts with drugs and crime may stop him.

"We hope to start a program for kids at Soul-O-House and I would be in on that," he said. "I want to get them interested in books because that is what's important."

The Soul-O-House drug rehabilitation program was founded 10 years ago by Edna Thomas, a former housing authority employee. It operates on federal and state grants totaling $190,000 a year. About 180 people are enrolled in it at any time. They are usually admitted through referral from a social agency or on probation or parole. Once admitted they are required to submit to a urinanalysis each week to insure they are drug free. The ages of the clients run from 14 to 65 but the average on is about 26, Ms. Thomas said.

The special aspect of the program is the two-year-old work project, which allows about 50 people to work in the $4-an-hour maintenance jobs. Because the authority only has 50 work slots, there is always a waiting list for the jobs, said Ms. Thomas.

"**OUR PHILOSOPHY** is a humanistic one," she said during an interview at Scudder Homes, one of the authority's projects which serves as headquarters for the drug program. "A lot of people who are head shrinks try to tear down the person and

OUL HOUSE
43-3888

Percy James (left), also enrolled in the drug rehabilitation program, is ready for another day of yard work at t

Star Ledger
July 9, 1984

10

Photo by Frank DiGiacomo

Khalid Ahmad, treatment supervisor at Soul House, confers with Edna Thomas, director of the center

Soul House a beacon of hope for addicts

By CARYL LUCAS

Jerry was a heroin addict for seven years before he came to Soul House, the Central Ward drug abuse rehabilitation program at Scudder Homes. It saved his life.

"I've been drug-free for the past 18 months," Jerry said. "If there hadn't been a place like Soul House, I would either be in prison or dead."

"For addicts like Jerry, Soul House has been a vehicle for putting them back on the road to life," said Khalid Ahmad, treatment supervisor.

Soul House, started in 1974 and established inside Newark Housing Authority projects to help combat drugs in the Central Ward, has grown into a multi-faceted drug rehabilitation and drug prevention program.

"We've been serving the community for 10 years," said Edna Thomas, executive director.

Over the years, she said, the service area of Soul House has provided free rehabilitation services to 1,500 narcotic abusers in the Central Ward, the city's largest area for drugs.

"And we've also helped drug addicts from all over Newark, the director stressed. "We have never turned anyone in need of help away because they lived out of our jurisdiction," Thomas said.

"Our goal has been to provide a level of quality services to an increasing number of clients with decreasing resources, she commented.

The volunteer efforts of tenants such as Mary Walker and Shirley Miller have helped make Soul House successful, Thomas emphasized.

The Central Ward is the poorest ward in the poorest city in the nation, according to the 1983-84 Census, the director reported.

"Our aim was to organize an attack against the No. 1 problem here – drug abuse."

Thomas noted that the evils of drugs are like parasites, sparing no one – the rich as well as the poor.

"Our youngest patient was a 10-year-old drug addict," she recalled.

"A very middle class group is getting into drugs now more than ever," Thomas said.

"While wealthier drug users can afford to go to exclusive drug rehabilitation hospitals like Fair Oaks in Summit, she explained. The poor cannot. They come to Soul House and we give them equal service with a human touch."

Soul House has set up a drug abuse prevention program, but not in the traditional way.

According to the director, Soul House provides individual orientation and medical assessment for its clients, individual, group and family counseling, vocational assessment and placement, legal services, and psychological testing analysis and therapy.

"With the development of such sophisticated counseling techniques, available at Soul House, we have always emphasized the personal touch," Thomas added.

"I'm the director and I know every one of my patients."

Larry, one of those served by Soul House, said Thomas and Khalid, along with the other counselors, have been like a family to him.

"They helped get me back in the mainstream of life after I had been using drugs for 10 years," Larry said.

"No matter what time it was, 24 hours a day, there was always someone for me to talk to at Soul House," he recalled.

Larry urged anyone who needs help to come to Soul House.

"This could be your second chance for life because sticking a needle in your arm is death."

Patrick, another drug-free patient, had tried to kick the habit at other rehabilitation programs but "didn't find the confidence in myself nor the direction that I needed" until coming to Soul House.

"Soul House has helped me put the pieces of my life back together," Patrick said. "I'm working now, and I'm back with my family. Thanks to Soul House's counseling sessions my family learned how to cope with my drug problem."

Soul House also offers a vocational program.

Said Thomas: "We work closely with the Newark Housing Authority and other social service agencies that provide jobs for them."

Expanding beyond the scope of a drug program, Thomas said Soul House has established a community action program—setting up cheese distribution headquarters, providing summer lunch programs for the neighborhood youngsters and offering free legal counseling.

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF P.S. 90, HORACE MANN SCHOOL, IN RICHMOND HILL, N.Y.

HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1984

● Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to call the attention of my colleagues to a model elementary school in the Richmond Hill section of Queens, N.Y. This year, P.S. 90, also known as the Horace Mann School, celebrates its 75th anniversary.

For seven and a half decades, the Horace Mann School has produced generations of successful graduates. Many of these students have gone on to become leaders in their chosen fields and made significant contributions to the community and the State of New York.

As the 75th graduating class commences this spring, Horace Mann can be proud it has upheld the same commitment to excellence that has been so evident over the years. It is important to reaffirm this commitment to education that past and present generations of school officials, school board members, PTA officers and members, teachers, parents, and students have offered for so many years.

A commitment to education is something that requires time and effort and patience. It is this drive that has resulted in P.S. 90's high standard of education programs, designed to provide a diverse academic environment to meet the needs of this student body. It is also this commitment which is responsible for P.S. 90's superior reading tests scores in the citywide examinations.

There is no limit to one's commitment to education. Education is the most exciting, rewarding process of learning about life. I am proud today to share with you my commitment, to P.S. 90, and to the future of education at this distinguished school.●

SOUL-O-HOUSE MARKS 10 YEARS OF FIGHTING DRUG ABUSE

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1984

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on June 3, I had the distinct privilege of attending the 10th anniversary celebration of Soul-O-House, a very special drug abuse program that has provided outstanding services to the people of Newark.

Soul-O-House is located in the Scudder Homes public housing development in the Central ward of Newark. The Central ward has a staggering unemployment and poverty rate, and has been plagued by a terrible drug abuse problem. This program was developed by the residents of the community to respond to this problem, and in its 10 years it has achieved a tremendous rate of success.

One of the goals of Soul-O-House is to help drug abusers find constructive outlets for their energy. They have developed a work adjustment program which allows young people the opportunity to combine work and counseling. As part of this program, members of the house worked to upgrade the conditions of the Scudder Homes development and other [illegible] housing projects. The members of the group did general maintenance, replaced window panes, and were [illegible] by community leaders for their outstanding work.

The program on June 3, was a tribute to the success of Soul-O-House and to the dedication of the people who have given so much of themselves to achieve that success. First and foremost, I commend Edna [illegible], director of the program, who has been instrumental in the [illegible] Soul-O-House. At the event, the following people were given awards for their contributions to Soul-O-House: Mayor Kenneth Gibson, Bernard Goldberg (in memoriam), Councilman Donald Tucker, Councilman George Branch, Bertha L. Martin, Muriel Williams, Kennedy Wilson, Richard Russo, William Sirchio, the Newark Housing Authority employees, and the Essex County Probation Department.

I offer my congratulations to each and every one of them. I would especially like to cite my good friends Councilman Branch and Kennedy Wilson who served as cochairmen of the Friends of Soul-O-House and as the masters of ceremonies of the event. They were joined by my dear friend Bernice Bass, who served as mistress of ceremonies.

As the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee as well as a member of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, I know only too well of the toll taken by drug abuse. It destroys individuals, families, and communities. That is why a program like Soul-O-House is so vitally important: It is rebuilding those very lives which could otherwise be consumed by the problem of drug abuse.●

AMERICA'S PLENTIFUL ENERGY RESOURCE

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1984

● Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition sent a letter to House Members enclosing an article from the March Atlantic Monthly, "America's Plentiful Energy Resource." I share the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition's view that this article will prove useful during the coming debate on the natural gas issue. The article substantiates the need for action on the bill which recently passed the House Energy and Commerce Committee, H.R. 4277.

Among the major conclusions of the article are:

> Natural gas supplies are "available in immense quantities," with sources like the Potential Gas Committee, an organization of industry, government, and academic representatives, estimating we have at least 75 years of reserves.
>
> Production and drilling are being constrained not by supply but by demand. "With the average wellhead price having tripled since 1978, the obstacle to the optimal use of natural gas is no longer short supplies but high prices."
>
> "Current gas prices are higher than they need to be" and should be significantly lower since total exploration, production and development costs are about $1.50 per thousand cubic feet.
>
> Regulation has not caused higher prices. Prices are out of control "because the absence of genuine price competition has allowed major producers virtually to ignore the laws of supply and demand."
>
> "Old gas decontrol would "make matters worse" and would increase the revenues of major producers, who own 70% of old gas reserves, by $40 to $100 billion.

There can be no doubt that action on natural gas legislation is necessary. Prompt action on H.R. 4277 will insure our Nation's natural gas consumers the relief they demand. I commend the Atlantic Monthly article to my colleagues and would be happy to provide it to them.●

JULIAN R. BLEY, SR., VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER, KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 11, 1984

● Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, all Bucks Countians are deeply saddened at the death of Julian R. Bley, Sr., a volunteer firefighter from Bristol, Pa., who was killed while fighting a fire on Friday morning, June 8, 1984.

Julian Bley served his community as a volunteer fireman for 37 years and was considered by his colleagues as one of the best trained volunteer firefighters in Pennsylvania. He was Bristol Fire Company No. 1's assistant chief at the time of his death and he leaves a wife and seven children, four of them firefighters.

Mr. Speaker, in my congressional district which does not have paid firefighters, we have come to admire the dedication and self-sacrifice of brave volunteers like Julian Bley. Men and women like Julian Bley put their lives on the line every time they respond to a fire call, but they are always there. Their only reward is the thanks of the community. We in Bucks County are deeply appreciative for their valuable, life-saving work.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

Hearings to Examine the Nature and Extent of Drug Trafficking and Abuse in New Jersey with Particular Focus on the Newark-Jersey City Metropolitan Area

Testimony Presented By:

Richard J. Russo, M.S.P.H.
Assistant Commissioner
Alcohol, Narcotic and Drug Abuse
New Jersey State Department of Health

April 11, 1986

I am grateful for the opportunity to appear before the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, to present our prespective on the nature and extent of drug abuse problems in the State of New Jersey, especially the Newark-Jersey City area, and the prevention and treatment efforts directed toward the problem. In my discussion, I will highlight an issue which cannot be separated from what most people understand to be the "drug abuse problem"--AIDS.

As the members of this Committee are aware it is difficult to estimate the incidence and prevalence of drug abuse. Most of the information we now have on the nature and extent of chemical dependence and abuse in our State is "soft" data. It is derived from mathematical models using such indicator variables as morbidity and mortality, drug arrests and seizures, and by key informant interviews with law enforcement officials, forensic laboratory personnel, treatment program staff and clients, and active drug abusers.

We maintain data on all admissions to drug abuse treatment in the State, and two years ago Newark was added to the roster of the metropolitan areas reporting drug related Emergency Room incidents and Medical Examiners findings to the national Drug Abuse Warning Network. Our State has conducted two High School Student Surveys in the last five years, providing us with some useful information regarding abuse among youth, and we are now implementing a Statewide survey of adult household members to gather more data on dependence and abuse in this population.

Prior to these efforts our best estimates based on survey type data were synthetically derived from national surveys.

Given these limitations on our ability to be precise about the drug abuse problem in New Jersey, we have been able to gather enough data to support policy making at it highest levels, an absolutely necessary asset in the face of constantly diminishing resources.

The first question you've asked me to respond to is the Statewide picture of drug abuse in New Jersey. It is marked by its tremendous diversity. Although we can easily state that marijuana dependence is fairly uniform and endemic across the State, this is not the situation with all drugs. For example, there are parts of southern New Jersey where methamphetamine abuse is so widespread that in one treatment program in the area, two-thirds of admissions report methamphetamine as their primary drug of abuse. In contrast, that particular drug is practically unavailable in both Essex and Hudson Counties.

Cocaine abuse is epidemic throughout the State. We estimate well over 100,000 current users. But the epidemic has distinct variations. In the rural southern and shore parts of the State where methamphetamine is most popular, cocaine has not yet gained as strong a foothold as it has in other areas. However, the recent introduction of a new marketing strategy--free-basing cocaine at the distributor level—has produced a remarkable increase in the use of this form of the drug. Although free-basing has been fairly popular for years, the ability to easily obtain the finished product, commonly referred to as "Crack," at a low price has caused a changing pattern in the northern part of the State which we are now watching spread southward.

A year ago Crack was almost unheard of in Essex and Hudson Counties. Today, our information indicates that half of police seizures of cocaine in Newark are Crack. We are extremely concerned about the high addiction potential of cocaine in general and this form in particular. We are also concerned about its availability for youth, many of whom continue to see it as a "recreational" drug.

Another major problem in Newark is the use of codeine in combination with glutethimide, a sedative/hypnotic. These two drugs are taken orally, and provide a "high" compared by users to heroin. There are as many deaths from overdoses of this drug in Essex County as there are from heroin. In response to the continuing epidemic of this combination, known on the streets as "Hits," New Jersey rescheduled glutethimide from Schedule IV to Schedule II in 1984. Unfortunately prevalence has not decreased, which is probably due to enormous diversion from other states. Well over a million tablets of each drug are diverted from licit sources to the streets of Newark each year. As another expression of the diversity of the illicit drug problem in the State, Hits are used in Jersey City far less than in Newark.

In 1979 we replicated a model developed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse for estimating the prevalence of heroin abuse in metropolitan areas. We were surprised to find that the prevalence rates for both Newark and Jersey City surpassed every one of the 21 cities estimated nationally, including such cities as New York, Detroit, and others. We knew we were fighting a severe problem, but we had not realized even then how immense it was. Treatment admissions for heroin abuse are from Essex and Hudson counties account for 38.4 percent of all admissions Statewide, although these counties have only 18.8 percent of the State's population. And in no way does this detract from the importance of the problem in the rest of the State. Sadly, we are able now to clearly confirm the enormity of the heroin problem in both cities.

As you know, AIDS or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is one of the greatest health problems facing the nation and the State of New Jersey today. New Jersey ranks third in the nation in terms of its number of AIDS cases, with over 1,100 cases being reported as of March 1, 1986. There are specific high risk behaviors that cause the transmission of the AIDS virus - the sharing of intravenous drug needles by users and addicts; anal intercourse and the passing of AIDS from infected mother to baby at or around the time of birth. New Jersey is unique among all states in that a majority of our cases are found in the intravenous drug abuse community, where the virus is passed from one addict to another through the sharing of contaminated needles. When we look at the "chain" of drug-abuse, we see that drug-addicts infect not only other addicts but their unborn children and their sexual partners as well. Nearly 60 percent of our cases are drug related.

AIDS in the drug abuse community present unusual problems frequently not seen among homosexuals. In New Jersey, 62 percent of our cases are found among minority populations—50 percent among blacks and 12 percent among Hispanics. Nationally only 38 percent of the cases are in the minority community. Furthermore, drug abusers are not a well-organized social group and frequently are not highly educated or motivated. Thus we find some specific problems facing them as AIDS victims. They have no support networks, no grassroots organizations, and, very often, no homes to return to or families to support them, factors which may also increase their susceptibility to the AIDS virus.

In a research study conducted by scientists at the Centers for Disease Control more than a year ago, it was estimated that intravenous drug abusers throughout the State of New Jersey are the single group at highest risk in the United States for AIDS IV users in New York City were at second highest risk. Had these researchers calculated the rates of AIDS for either Newark or Jersey City, the results would have been even higher than the Statewide estimate. There is clearly a geographic component to the epidemic of AIDS, with its epicenter in the New York City -Northern New Jersey area.

It is now clearly impossible to talk about drug trends in these two cities without raising this monstrous epidemic as the single most important issue, because of its close tie to IV drug use, and because it clearly cries out for more prevention and treatment services and other activities reduce its spread, both in the IV drug subculture and in the general population.

The impact of this drug related illness has put a strain on our drug dependence treatment system which is unbelievable in its severity. One private outpatient treatment program in this area has almost 5 percent of its clients diagnosed with clinical AIDS or AIDS-related Complex (ARC). Over 50 percent of its clients are infected with the HTLV-III virus, and this program now has an AIDS mortality rate of one client every other week. This is only one example of the seriousness of the problem

Drug treatment programs have been operating over capacity ever since our first fiscal cutbacks were implemented in October, 1981, and now the overburdened medical staffs of these programs must act as medical screeners and treaters for addicts who, develop symptoms of HTLV-III related illnesses, and come to the only place they know besides emergency rooms—the drug clinics. In a survey we conducted over two years ago, 20 percent of all clients in one program reported two or more physical symptoms associated with clinical infection by the AIDS virus. It continues to grow worse.

Counseling staff in practically every drug treatment program in the State are also feeling the brunt of this epidemic. As one of many examples, imagine the pressure on the counselor of a 35 year old male client who has been told that he is seropositive for the antibody to the virus, and who refuses to tell his wife about it for fear that she will leave him. Further, he refuses to engage in safe sex practices to minimize her risk of infection and the possibility of pregnancy.

I have attempted to paint a very broad brush picture of drug abuse trends in the State, and in some more detail in the areas of Newark and Jersey City. You also asked that I comment on treatment and prevention efforts.

I've already mentioned that continued cutbacks in the resources allocated to these efforts have hampered our ability to respond adequately to the problem.

We estimate that at least 150,000 people in the State are in need of drug abuse treatment at this moment. At present, there are roughly 13,000 admissions to drug treatment each year in the State. About 60 percent of these are heroin abusers, and at least 40 percent abuse cocaine, including many of the heroin abusers. Even though marijuana abusers out-number those who abuse cocaine by 5 to 1, we have few admissions for marijuana abuse problems because we are forced to triage due to limited resources.

The situation in Essex and Hudson counties is more severe. Over 70 percent of admissions have heroin as their primary problem. And we see no hope of being able to expand the treatment system in the near future to respond to the increasing problem of cocaine. Because of the additional enormous drain on the entire health care system expected in coming years from AIDS, we in New Jersey must continue to emphasize treatment for IV drug abusers, mostly chronic heroin abusers.

We are proud of our prevention efforts in the field of drug abuse. Since we instituted our Statewide Community Organization Program (SCOP), representatives from 164 communities in the State have been trained to form organized prevention activities at the local level. We work closely with the State Department of Education in the development of drug prevention curricula.

In the last several years we have devoted resources to a comprehensive effort to reduce the spread of the AIDS virus. Treatment staff have been trained, and over a dozen AIDS coordinators have been assigned in the major treatment programs in the State to respond to the social and medical needs of infected IV drug users in treatment.

We have ten indigenous AIDS field workers on the streets, providing information on AIDS and handing out flyers. Through these workers and other sources, we have distributed over 20,000 flyers detailing risk reduction techniques such as sterilizing hypodermic equipment before use. This effort has been highly successful. A questionnaire given to 600 new treatment admissions indicates that about 1 out of 6 has received some information about AIDS from these street workers.

As part of this broad effort, after two years of collecting and analyzing what little data exists, and after discussing the question both internally and with experts in the sociology of drug abuse, treatment personnel, law enforcement officials and many others, we are seriously discussing the possibility of allowing confirmed IV drug abusers in our State to have legal access to sterile hypodermic equipment as a necessary part of a comprehensive AIDS risk reduction and prevention effort. Our decision to consider this was carefully made, after an exhaustive examination of the issue and reflects our best judgement that the possible benefits of such a move far outweigh the risks, both to individuals and to society at large.

The cities of Newark and Jersey City have joined with the State Department of Health in submitting a single proposal to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for a coordinated community AIDS service network to more efficiently address the needs of both communities.

We have made substantial progress in developing cooperative efforts with many local governments throughout the State to deal with drug abuse and all of its ramifications including AIDS, but it has sometimes been a difficult battle. In some communities we must still fight the perception that the visible treatment program is the problem rather than part of the solution.

The effectiveness of treatment efforts has been researched thoroughly in several national studies with which committee members are familiar. The Drug Abuse Reporting Program (DARP), Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS), and several cost-benefit analyses have shown drug abuse treatment to be cost-effective. In fact, there is good evidence to show that illicit drug, alcohol, and tobacco dependence treatment are roughly equally effective. The chronic nature of the disease of addiction creates high recidivism rates, and often multiple exposures to treatment are necessary to achieve individual successes.

Prevention effectiveness is not as uniform across different kinds of drugs. Efforts directed at specific drugs have produced positive results, but the constant introduction of new drugs, Crack being a perfect example, hampers our efforts. Attempts to intercede by reducing supply are hampered by the diversity of sources, not only for illicit drugs, but for the variety of mood-altering drugs that are diverted from licit sources to the drug abusing population.

You have given me the opportunity to comment on how the Federal government can help us with this very complex problem. Since 1981, the Federal government has not provided strong national leadership and assistance to states in the entire area of substance abuse.

I recommend that the Federal government become reinvolved in fostering and promoting national policy forums around specific drug abuse issues. Too often, these have been relegated to isolated organizations, agencies and states, resulting in often diverse policy formulations which do not utilize Federal input and which sometimes contradict each other. Today the major issue is AIDS, tomorrow it may be a new drug of abuse or a new distribution process such as that found with Crack.

The problem of diversion of mood altering drugs from the licit market to the drug abusing population does not get the attention it deserves at both the national and state levels. For example, glutethimide abuse has now become a serious problem in such major metropolitan areas as Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles, yet no steps have been taken to reschedule this drug at a national level. The data exist to justify serious consideration of such issues, and the Federal government must be more responsive to identified needs.

I strongly recommend that the Federal government support close scientific inquiry into the effects of restrictions on access to sterile hypodermic equipment on the health status of IV drug users, not only because of AIDS, but for a host of other health consequences such as Hepatitis Type B, endocarditis, cellulitis, and abscesses. In terms of risk reduction for AIDS, this approach must be taken in the context of a comprehensive effort which could include, in addition to access to sterile hypodermic equipment, such activities as national targetted law enforcement activity directed against "shooting galleries," the use of streetworkers in high drug prevalence areas, and the dissemination of risk reduction techniques for IV drugs use and safe sex.

OPERATION COAT PULLER GEORGE HICKS, Founder-Director
15 ROSEVILLE AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07107 • AREA CODE 201 • 242 0715

Testimony Before The U.S. House Of Representatives Select Committee On Narcotics Abuse And Control

April 11, 1986 Testimony by George Hicks - AA

Despite previous prevention efforts, during the past several years, drug abuse in the Newark area has ballooned out of the range of our ability to effectively control it. During that time, we had to cope with funding cuts that have forced back the number of treatment and prevention personnel, and greatly reduced our capacity to operate effective prevention education programs for young people before they reach the ages of 15 or 16--- when, in black, urban areas, peer pressure and few alternatives have already set habits into lifestyle.

Methadone maintenance has provided one effective avenue for treatment and abstinence for many heroin addicts. Out-patient programs in Newark that offer intensive individual and family counseling, in conjunction with medical, legal, and social service assistance come together to help us keep many others free of drugs. So from our perspective, there has been some progress, in our ability to control substance abuse. From the point of view that through nearly 20 years experience in the field, we have finally developed finite expertise in the area of interrupting abuse, we have attained some success at keeping a large number of recovering addicts drug-free for long periods of time. However, the sad note to that good news is that recovering addicts are few as compared to the number of active addicts (we would estimate 8 to 10% of the abusing population) and that the number of new addicts does not reduce, though drugs-of-choice change from time to time.

Cocaine, cocaine derivatives, along with "hits," (a combination of 2 different medications-- sometimes both of which produce simular effects; sometimes each of which produces opposite effects) easily rival heroin use among young people (under 21) in 1986. We see scores of multi-drug abusers, in the schools and in the center, who are simultaneously using cocaine, hits, alcohol and marijuana. Marijuana is so commonly used that it is openly smoked on the streets of our city. "Hits" are so popular among youngsters that they are openly sold in the streets.

Heroin use is so rampant and the negative consequences to health have become so complicated that we are seriously discussing plans to supply uncontaiminated hypodermic needles and syringes to heroin addicts.

Our research demonstrates that among people over the age of 21, marijuana and heroin remain the most frequently abused drugs; although as it becomes increasingly cheaper and more available, cocaine is fast becoming equal to heroin in extent of use among the older abuser population.

Unfortunately, cocaine still enjoys a "respectable" reputation and is regarded generally as a "clean" high--associated with success and achievement. This reputation attracts well-educated, employed, middle and upper-income persons who, until recently, wouldn't have dreamed of using a "drug" other than occasional alcohol.

Like marijuana, cocaine encourages its initial use in a social setting, thereby reinforcing the notion of its acceptability.

Several years ago, New Well developed a program for middle-level managers at a major corporation headquartered in Newark. The program is designed to help managers identify and cope with drug abusers in the workplace. We are opposed to blanket urinalysis of all employees, basically because we feel that such testing may infringe upon individual Constitutional rights. However, where management and supervisory personnel are trained to identify behavior associated with drug abuse and reasonable cause to test is established, testing can be an effective tool for not only the company, but for the offending individual, as well. We feel that positive test results should signal identification and treatment; that workers found to have positive tests must engage in treatment but that upon successful completion of treatment, the workers should be returned to their job. Gainful employment is a major key to the successful recovery of all drug abusers.

Little private funds for treatment are available in 1986. However, increasingly, business and industry are willing to pay consultant fees to established experts able to assist in dealing with drug abuse in the workplace. After nearly 15 years, New Well was last year, for the first time, able to secure a small grant from United Way of Essex and West Hudson. Our major grant (delivered through the N.J. Department of Health), is insufficient to support our programs, and use of the monies is restricted in many ways.

Third party payment has been in effect within our system for several years. We find that the payment for service works fairly well and allows us to provide services otherwise unavailable for many clients on public assistance. Few addicts treated at New Well are insured by private carriers, because so few are employed in work where such benefits are commonplace.

Finally, while we appreciate Mrs. Reagan's apparent interest in drug abuse among children, her lectures alone do not provide answers. While the First Lady travels around the country encouraging parents to talk with children about drug abuse, we deal daily with poor, urban children whose parents are themselves drug abusers, unemployed, without hope and poorly equipped to deal with their children as role models. We also are aware that peer pressure is the pressure that most influences children when they are faced with decisions about such matters as drug experimentation.

The federal government must reassess its role in the fight for control of drug abuse, aside from control at our nation's borders. It seems obvious that control at the border is "out-of-control." While we look for means to control import of drugs, an entire generation of our young people faces a bleak future-- hooked on heroin, cocaine and prescription drugs. Much can be accomplished with adequately funded preventive education programs, reestablishment of recreation, arts and cultural programs in the public school systems and after-school care and recreation for children from grade 3 through 12. We have too long neglected the grade-schooler, assuming drug abusers to be junior high and high schoolers. We find in Newark that the foundation for drug and alcohol abuse begins at very tender ages-- like 7 and 8, for example.

We need federal cash support for prevention efforts. We need federal cash support for more effective women's programs where parenting and job counseling can be presented to young mothers who are caught up in the maze of substance abuse. We need cash support for experienced, enthusiastic staff and for purchase of equipment to assist in work.

Our "work" is really a "war." A war against substance abuse, a war we must fight hard if we are to save this and the next generation of American young people.

Congress would not attempt to wage a war against Communism without sufficient financial support for an army and equipment. We must view our war against drugs from the same perspective. It requires the same determination and the same comittments.

BB

Integrity, Inc.

David Kerr, President
Richard Grossklaus, Vice President

Lincoln Park P.O. Box 1806 Newark, New Jersey 07101 (201)623-0600

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charles B. Rangel, Chairman Of The House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control

FROM: David H. Kerr, President Integrity, Inc.

RE: Testimony For April 11th, Newark Hearing

DATE: April 11, 1986

1. Drug Trafficking and drug abuse is on the increase in New Jersey:

   a. Integrity, Inc. is filled to over capacity with 170 residentials and 130 outpatient clients. Our waiting list is over 2 months and has never been longer. We served nearly 1000 people last year.

   b. Therapeutic Communities of America serves a total of 28,079 clients every year with a day capacity of 6,419. These clients report a daily drug use before entering treatment of $134.00. This means that residential programs like Integrity House across the country are saving the tax payers nearly 2 million dollars a day in drug related crimes.

   c. April 11th. Newark Star Ledger article:
   'State Attorney General W. Cary Edwards yesterday said that New Jersey is losing the war against drugs, siting statistics that show how drugs and growing up in New Jersey often go hand in hand." Cary indicated that over half of High School children surveyed had tried marijuana, while 17% had tried cocaine. The alarming point in these statistics is that cocaine abuse is on the increase in our High Schools.

   d. April 11, 1986 New York Times article:
   It was reported that there was a recent 2 billion dollar heroin bust in the New York Metropolitan area. This is enough heroin to supply 100,000 heroin users a year and it is estimated at one/sixth of the heroin sold in the United States.

   e. With the increase in cocaine and heroin used in combination there is a predicted major increase in drug related crimes, in view of the high cost of cocaine.

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Department of Public Works

2. Other facts:

    a. New Jersey ranks #1 Nationally in the spread of AIDS through intravenous drug abuse.

    b. New Jersey, in a study conducted by NASAD, ranks in the 7 bottom states for state support in funding drug treatment programs.

    c. Because of funding cuts Newark recently had to close North Jersey's only Outpatient Detox. Center.

    d. New Jersey is now known as the corridor for transportation of drugs between states in the North East.

3. Impact of Funding Cuts:

    a. Funding cuts are forcing treatment agencies to go after insurance carrying or otherwise paying clients.

    b. Funding cuts therefore are resulting in programs who treat middle to upper middle class clients to flourish,while programs who treat the indigent particularly inner city addicts and criminal justice referrals, to collapse. These funding cuts will directly impact on lower and lower middle class people.

4. Supply and Demand:

    a. At least the rhetoric of Reagan's policies focus on interdiction and law enforcement i.e. supply theory priority. While this is an important direction one law enforcement officer was quoted as saying "Build a 30 ft. wall around the United States and it will take drug pushers 30 seconds to build a 31 ft. ladder."

    b. Why do Federal drug policies continually ignore the fact that the people in United States want to take drugs and want to get high. The demand for drugs in this country has caused cocaine to become a billion dollar per year industry. It has caused the need that resulted in the recent 2 billion dollar heroin bust, which obviously dwarfs the infamous French Connection.

5. Recommendations:

    a. Support Senate Bill 15 and H.R. Bill 526 which restore funding to treatment programs, thereby adding focus to demand as well as supply.

    b. Utilize monies obtained in civil forfeiture to fund both enforcement and treatment.

c. Encourage congress to focus on the complex Psychological, Social Prevention, Treatment and Law Enforcement problem which drug addiction presents. We need to wake up and notice that if people didn't want to get high in this country there would be little or no problem with drug trafficking and addiction.

Straight and Narrow, Inc.

396 Straight Street, Paterson, New Jersey 07501 • (201) 345-6000

Testimony for the Select Committee on
Narcotics Abuse & Control (U.S. Congress)
held on April 11th, 1986, at the Peter
Rodino Federal Building
970 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey

Testimony is given by:

Fr. Norman J. O'Connor
Director - Straight and Narrow Health Center
396 Straight Street
Paterson, New Jersey
201-345-6000

Straight and Narrow, Inc.

My name is Father Norman J. O'Connor. I am the Director of the largest Health Facility exclusively dedicated to the treatment of Substance Abuse in the State of New Jersey. Located at the corner of Straight & Narrow Streets in Paterson, NJ, and thus its name, this institution began in 1954, and in that time has treated over 43 thousand men, women, adults, & teenagers, at any given moment, we have 170 people in residential treatment, some 260 people in out-patient therapy. The youngest is 15, and the oldest is 72. Current population breakdown is 65% white, 28% black, & 77% Hispanic. As to the breakdown of men & women, the figures are not conclusive since our women's program began some ten years ago; it is small because of the lack of facilities. However, we have patients from every county in the State - our population's profile economically is indigent, low income, blue collar, middle income, & in some instances well-to-do. What have our clients done as far as schooling & business ventures go? Some have high-school diplomas and can't read. Some are Medical Doctors and can't cope; a sampling of vocations covers almost all professions.

Our cure rate? Speak rather of the re-covery rate, since substance abuse, like cancer, diabetes, kidney disorders, requires constant, life long surveillance and vigilance. We find that substantial treatment will result in a life long recovery if there is a decent job (one that is received as having dignity), adequate housing, normalized family relations (husband & wife, parents & children), therapy on a continuing basis. Straight and Narrow will assist its clients at all these tasks, & follow them life-ling with support.

What are we suggesting or recommending or wishing?

1) New ways by which drug trafficing can be detected and

eliminated. Why not assign responsibility to the Armed Forces for the protection of our shores?

2) Jobs & training for men & women who at the moment are left to under covered the job market like bugs on water, discriminated against because they willingly took drugs or alcohol, therefore should pay the price - the price being that they are never to be trained for a job that would speak to the creativeness of the person who was a drug addict or an alcoholic, and no matter how high on the intelligence level the person is.

3) Treatment money for the adult, (man or women or youngster) who doesn't have the insurance or benefit package that comes with membership in AT&T or the U.A.W. Treatment for substance abuse, like the chimotherapy of cancer, or the insulin for diabetes, is long, demanding and costly, low-income families don't possess the kinds of financial resources that can cope with drug-free treatment.

4) But, more - drug traffic has become a sub-class within the urban community. It provides income, all of which is illegal, but necessary, few worthy schools, and high unemployment. But, worse the financial return also means high, high use of drugs by young, disenchanted, disenfranchised. So, the money helps pay utilities and rent and food bills, but also destroys the young & sometimes the elderly of the neighborhood. Drugs live primarily off of poverty. At any given moment you can buy drugs in Harlem, the lower East side of Manhattan, in Bedford - Sty of Brooklyn, in Jersey City, Newark, Paterson - and the sites will always be the same - tenement buildings, condemmed housing, areas with high unemployment. Sparta, New Milford, Summit will buy there drugs in the urban communities. Meanwhile, the areas house a great share of the minority population of our country, whether white, Hispanic or Black. There is racism - but even more a sustained neglect that cries out for change. Churches in urban areas should start adopting the liberation philosophy of the 3rd world in order to address properly the terrible injustice inflicted on people who have been short-changed since they were born, & yet must live in a world where a good percentage of the American population does live as television says we all do.

This Congressional committee can't legislate the riced of moral change necessary - but, it can seeck to support a spirit of change that will restore urban living to a standard that assists all of us to live more free, more dignified, more at peace with one another.

NAACP JERSEY CITY BRANCH
P.O. BOX "O" GEN. LAF. STA. • JERSEY CITY, N.J. 07309 • (201) 333-3887

THOMAS G. TAYLOR
President

MRS. COSTELLA C. FOSTER
Secretary

April 8, 1986

Honorable Charles B. Rangel, Congressman
Chairman, Select Committee on Narcotics
Abuse and Control
U.S. House of Representatives

To The Honorable Charles B. Rangel and Members of the Committee:

The Jersey City Branch of the NAACP was founded near the conclusion of World War I. The Chapter received its Charter at its first Freedom Fund Banquet on November 11, 1918. The Charter was presented to the Chapter by James Weldon Johnson who was the National Executive Director at that time.

This Branch has always been acknowledged as one of the most active and outstanding units of the NAACP and it is with pardonable pride that I state that we still maintain that record.

In the mid-1970's the Branch first realized the negative impact of illegal drugs on our desired goals for our community. One of our priorities is to provide positive images for our young people. Through the cooperative efforts of fair-minded white people, and through the programs, policies, agitations, negotiations and civil rights court cases, we saw the doors of opportunity sprung open in some instances and knocked down in others. In many regions we saw "Firsts" --- First Black Prosecutors, First Black Judges, First Black Postmasters - First Black Firefighters - all positive images. I knew about drugs and its existence in our community. I saw illegal drugs as something to be discouraged and shunned - not as the big business it really was. In 1973 I was assigned to a labor recruitment program of the International Association of Firefighters, to recruit and prepare minorities for the fire service. I was speaking to several young black men on a corner in my community attempting to interest them in pursuing a career in the Fire Department. I boasted of my salary only to have them ridicule me. They told me what I made in a year they could make in 2 weeks. They possessed new expensive cars. I failed to convince them that my way was right.

cutive Board Meeting
2nd Tuesday of Each Month

Regular Branch Meeting
4th Tuesday of Each Month

The next truly traumatic incident in my life related to drugs came in the summer of 1985. Municipal Councilman Glenn Cunningham, a police lieutenant on leave, and veteran police detective Charles Jackson had recruited a large number of minority males and females for an upcoming police examination. I was very impressed with their endeavor. The calibre of the applicants was both academically and physically high.

They took the written examination followed by ther physical. When I was informed of the large number who had passed in the top one hundred, I congratulated both men. Not only did we have a good percentage on the list for appointment, but we had future superior officers and perhaps, even a future police chief.

The city administration requested the Civil Service Commission to certify the first sixty-five names on the list. The State Commission mailed the certifications to those individuals. The list of those certified was sent to the city. The city in turn notified these individuals to report to police headquarters if they were interested in becoming police officers.

Sixty-five reported and background checks were conducted to the satisfaction of the Police Director. Next, they were scheduled for psychology testing. In the meantime, a municipal election was held. The incumbent lost. One of the first appointments of the new administration was the selection of Lt. Walter Adams, Commander of the Narcotics Squad, as the Director of the Police Department. Lt. Adams is the first black police director in the history of Jersey City.

Approximately three weeks later, Director Adams came to me stating that he was unable to reach Councilman Cunningham, now the President of the City Council. He wanted to speak to the Council President and myself; so we would know it was not his fault. I asked him what did he mean, and he replied that the department was shorthanded and he had to "make sixty-five appointments, but there is only one black candidate in the group." I was stunned. I asked him what had happened to the others. He informed me that they had failed the psychology examination. The psychiatrist report showed that a few had failed that examination, but all had been required to give a urine specimin. The remainder of the candidates had traces of drugs in their urine specimen.

Our program for upward mobility and affirmative action, better job opportunities has been rendered totally ineffective because of the extensive use of drugs.

Each February, I am called upon to speak on the occasion of Black History Month. While preparing for this year's speaking engagements, my mind focused on the future of my people in these United States.

Our History is a glorious one, and our culture spans 10,000 years.

But I am wondering what tomorrow's history books will say about us. We who had endured and survived slavery and bondage were now submitting to the total slavery of the body and the mind.

Hoping to reverse this, the Jersey City N.A.A.C.P. has now made the drug problem of our city a priority issue, but it is not merely a local problem. We are in the process of drafting a resolution to be presented to our National Convention in June calling for our entire organization to make drug prevention a priority issue.

Locally, we are preparing plans to mobilize our entire community to draft a plan of education and action to stem the tide of drugs. I see illegal drugs as the greatest threat to the civil rights movement and democracy today. It's an epidemic, but I sincerely believe that we can overcome and defeat it. It will require all of us working together. We are aware of the magnitude of the problem and now we must excercise the desire to save our children and our nation.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas G. Taylor

Thomas G. Taylor,
President

TGT:mab

c: File

DRUG ABUSE STATEMENT

Submitted by:

James Wasser
Bayonne Public Schools
April 11, 1986

PROBLEM

As drug trafficking and abuse increase in New Jersey, the age of first experimentation by youth decreases. It is clearly evident from recent studies on drug use and abuse among New Jersey high school students, that our youth are becoming more involved with a variety of dangerous substances and are doing it at a younger age. In a 1984 study, it was reported that four out of every five students drank and two out of five smoked marijuana before they entered the tenth grade.

Although experimentation and recreational use of drugs may be the initial reason why students become involved, they quickly realize the potential financial benefits achieved by drug distribution. The sale of drugs becomes a false alternative to fulfilling their goals of success and wealth.

Young students are also learning that use of drugs can temporarily alleviate some adolescent problems. The "selling" feature used by distributors is that the use of drugs can ease the pain of parental divorce, improve self-esteem, banish boredom and make teens more accepting of their physical appearance and school performance. Thus, the normal changes that occur during early adolescence are further complicated by the chemicals absorbed from drug use.

Schools are rapidly becoming the market place for drug dealing. Strong attempts have been made to rid the buildings of drugs through enforcement of laws, school policies, improved security, etc. However, drugs continue to dilute themselves through these barriers into the hands and bodies of our students.

The long term effects these chemicals are having on our youth must be the true concern. We must ask ourselves why there has been such a drastic increase in the number of identified special education students, remediation needs, and disruptive youth programs (i.e. alternative education schools). Could it be that we are overlooking the real cause for lack of student achievement? Because many students are experimenting with drugs on the elementary/junior high levels, it is only now that we are beginning to witness the damage caused by early use. Results of the drug abuse impact upon students can be noted in recent writing samples from state minimum basic skills tests which revealed some distressing problems encountered (i.e. drugs, teenage suicide, pregnancy and sexual abuse).

Another major concern has been the way many communities have responded to the drug problem. Up to the present time, the reaction has been one of denial to this form of anti-social behavior. Communities seemed to be saying that if they avoided addressing the drug problem, the problem would go away. The "It can't happen to us" attitude prevailed. Although many schools and communities (including Bayonne) took initiative to confront the drug problems, very little outside support was available. Schools were faced with the task of developing curriculum, training staff and purchasing resource materials. Costs for such projects were consumed under local budgets. In addition, most of the state and federal resources were ear-marked for treatment and rehabilitation services.

Unfortunately, communities have reinforced the "blaming not claiming" attitude which has put us ten to fifteen years behind the task of eliminating drug use and abuse among youth.

The changing family structure seems to have played a significant role in the increase of drug use among youth. The economic need for two working parents, the increased divorce rate, lack of communication and discipline have attributed to the drug problem.

We must also look at what the media portrays and glorifies for students. Television, music and teen magazines, have all played a major role in the way young minds and values are formed. Research has shown that by the time a child graduates from high school he or she may have spent more than 15,000 hours watching television but only 11,000 hours in the classroom. While television has the wonderful capacity to inform and entertain, one must question how it influences children in other ways.

Finally, our own laws have been proven ineffective to resolving the drug problem. The lowering and raising of drinking ages and the large backlog of cases in the juvenile justice system give adolescents a message of inconsistency. This, coupled with observed drug and alcohol use among adults they use as role models can only foster confusion in our youth.

SOLUTION

The Bayonne Public Schools have been actively involved in primary prevention and intervention programs to assist our students. Beginning in the early 70's, the school and community planned and developed a comprehensive curriculum guide which served as a foundation for substance abuse in grades Kindergarten through 12th. Annual revisions of the curriculum resource materials are researched to sustain current classroom instructional activities.

All of the elementary schools have teacher substance abuse representatives, many of whom have received training in classroom instructional techniques. Their primary role is to assist other building staff with the appropriate selection of resource materials for classroom activities. An extensive listing of resource materials for all grades has been developed specifically for Chemical Awareness and Substance Abuse Prevention. The Board of Education allocates funds each year to support the purchase of current student and teacher resource materials. Catalogs are available in every school and a center has been established in the Administration Building. The Director of Peer Education, is responsible for the district-wide coordination of substance abuse programming.

Workshops are scheduled annually to assist staff in developing curriculum and teaching strategies to effectively implement smoking, alcohol, and drug prevention activities. Plans are being formulated to provide staff with counseling skills and improved methodologies for adressing this area of the curriculum. The district periodically revises local drug abuse policies to assist staff.

A major revision of the Substance Abuse Prevention Curriculum was undertaken last summer when a committee of teachers met to develop the recently mandated Family Life Education Program. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention became a significant part of the Family Life Education Program, particularly in the area of responsible decision making. It emphasizes the negative impact drug abuse can have on the family. Throughout this curriculum are specific substance abuse activities for teachers to incorporate into their classrooms.

Programs designed by the American Cancer Society help to teach students about the dangers of cigarette smoking and poor health habits. The local Bayonne Kiwanis provided the schools with packets of activities focusing on decision making about alcohol and drugs. Both of these organizations supplied their programs at no cost to the district.

A unique model entitled: Project Respect attempts to involve students in developing positive peer helping and leadership abilities. This project has received a great deal of state and national recognition as an effective substance abuse prevention program. Peer Helping/Leadership training programs are in operation in all of the schools and have been implemented at the sixth through grade twelve levels.

Our peer support project teaches high school students communication skills and taps their ability to influence their peers in a positive way. Linking trained students with students who need direction in problem-solving skills has proven to be successful in addressing prevalent adolescent difficulties such as parental divorce, academic pressures and drug and alcohol availability.

Next year, the high school peer leadership group will become a significant component of a school-based crisis intervention service and peer "drop-in center" for students who have problems adjusting to the high school environment. The district is presently supporting staff to research and design this unique school service.

A task force, embracing representatives from education, municipal government, health, social services, enforcement, clergy and parents, has been reformed to investigate the present impact these problems have on our schools and community. SCŌP (Statewide Community Organization Program Teams) have been formed at the local level and have implemented successful community and drug awareness projects.

A vital component of the drug prevention efforts has been the development of "Parent and Child Communication Seminars" to discuss the problems of drug and alcohol abuse. Adults and youth are brought together to share views and learn effective communication skills to discuss such sensitive issues as drugs, sex, discipline, etc.

Finally, the Federal Government must strongly support education and prevention efforts and assist schools in the continuation of curriculum programs, staff and parent training, elementary school-based counseling, resource materials and projects such as crisis intervention and peer counseling models. In order for local school districts to continue their efforts in striving to eliminate drug abuse and the harmful effects which it brings to our students, we must continue to emphasize the need for stronger prevention programs. They should be expanded with the support of outside funding in order to assist schools in the development of effective prevention and intervention programs.

BAYONNE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AVENUE A & 29TH STREET
BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY 07002

OFFICE OF PEER EDUCATION

Phone: (201) 858-5925
858-5858

James Wasser, M.A.
Director of Peer Education
Bayonne Public School District
Avenue A & 29th Street
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002

Educational Experience

- B.A. Elementary Education - six years experience teaching elementary school
- Master of Arts in Student Personnel Services (Guidance and Counseling)
- Training Consultant to the New Jersey Department of Health Division of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control
- Instructor, Rutgers University Summer School on Drug and Alcohol Studies

Current Job Responsibilities

- Director of Peer Education Programs (i.e. Peer Helping/ Leadership Training)
- Coordinator of Family Life Education Program
- Coordinator of Chemical Awareness and Substance Abuse Prevention Programs
- Consulting Firm: "Natural High Associates"

Patricia Joyner
Coordinator of Drug Education

Newark Board of Education
2 Cedar Street

"What Can Parents Do To Prevent Drug Abuse"

Suggestions by the Parents Advisory Council on Drug Abuse (At workshop held October 20, 1978)

1. Home teaching about drugs.
2. Be open to their problems.
3. Workshops for all grade levels from 1st to 12th grades and invite the parents to attend.
4. Do not leave children alone, unsupervised, or with teenager that you do not know well enough.
5. Drug Workshops for all classroom teachers so that they will be aware of any Drug symptoms which may arise.
6. Family set priorities as a family.
7. Drug Abuse Prevention - everybodys job.
8. Parents are family models of good behavior to their children.
9. Awareness of each other and sincere concern for children, responsibility is everyones job.
10. Suggestion to have neighbors involved in the prevention programs.
11. Availability of Drug Educators on staff at the high schools.
12. Make active programs such as P.T.A.'s and P.A.N.C. on Drug Abuse.
13. Make the child aware of Peer Pressure.
14. Parents spend more time with children - do more things together.
15. Get to know your childrens' friends.
16. Black parent organizations letting kids know there is unification among the adults in the area.
17. Take more interest in children personally (work, play, friends, interests, etc.)
18. Child needs love. Love must be demonstrated. Do things together when possible.

"What Can Parents Do To Prevent Drug Abuse"

19. Drug prevention should be included in curriculum and program of every school. Mandatory.

20. There should be mandatory workshops in schools during school time for teacher who after all are sort of substitute temporary parents.

21. Movies, T.V., reading material should be monitored by parents when possible.

22. Whenever children go to the doctor and get medicine, explain to children why they are taking the medicine. Tell them that they are taking medicine because they are sick.

23. Parent should visit the school, know the teacher and the principal.

24. Children should not take money to school - unless you know why.

25. Let your children know that you trust them and have faith in them.

26. Don't shame your children in front of other children.

27. Always know who your children friends are. Know where they are. And tell them not to eat or drink things from strangers.

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PATERSON INTERFAITH COMMUNITIES ORGANIZATION
279 CARROLL STREET • PATERSON, N.J. 07501
(201) 742-3787

Through their parishes and congregations, the good people of Paterson have decided to do something to combat the problems of drug abuse and drug trafficking in their communities. They have been supported in their activities by Rev. L~~uis~~ [illegible] Bihr, Urban Vicar of the Paterson Diocese, Rev. Luis Leon of the St. Paul Episcopal Church, and many area churches and community organizations.

The Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization was formed to help area families meet the social and economic challenges in the city. Based on extensive interviews, the emerging PICO leadership developed an action campaign to defend their children and communities from the peddlers of poison.

Local "drug hearings" were held at 8 churches throughout the city. Area residents identified drug "hot spots" with city and police officials. PICO established a drug hotline for information about drug dealing, and distributed 1,000 "Be A Drug Buster" posters embossed with the hotline number: 881-6228. PICO members conducted a letter-writing campaign which encouraged Gov. Thomas Kean to create a state-wide drug task force headed by the state attorney general earlier this year.

Last summer, PICO mobilized 500 residents to meet with city, state and federal law enforcement officials to demand stricter drug enforcement in their communities. The State Police told them manpower was not avaible to assist local police in the battle ag ainst drug dealers. PICO remained persistent, however. In February '86, the State Police had joined with the local police department to nab almost 50 middle-level drug dealers in "Operation Silk City." State and city officials credited PICO with the determination which led to the successful city-state joint operation. Through the "Out-of-Towner" Campaign, police officials continue to nab drug dealers from outside the city who prey on city children and communities.

This community-based action campaign demonstrates that there is plenty of determined organizations, especially ones centered in the parishes and churches of a community, can accomplish [illegible] the drug epidemic in our cities, state and nation. No one is safe from this epidemic: no child, no family, no community. The campaign here also demonstrates the need for a greater federal commitment to drug enforcement, rehabilitation and especially drug abuse prevention in the future. PICO's local leadership, based in local parishes and communities, could serve as dramatic role models for youth. However, state and federal authorities must first decide whether grass-roots, action organizations of area citizens is the nation's first defense against this unholy epid emic. PICO stands prepared, whatever the decision of state and federal authorities, to do what it can through the steadfast commitment of the city's parishes and congregations.

THE STAR-LEDGER, Monday, February 24, 1986

Paterson drug sweep marks biggest victory yet for civic crusaders

By SCOTT LADD

When scores of state and local police swept through central Paterson recently, the pre-dawn raid put an immediate, if temporary, dent in a drug trade flourishing openly in the city's most impoverished neighborhoods.

The sweep produced the indictments of 49 low-level drug dealers. While it may have offered only a brief respite in the battle against an entrenched, decades-old problem, the raid was a measure of success for an ecumenical group committed to ridding Paterson of drugs.

Known as PICO, for Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization, the coalition has made drug peddling in the city a high priority since its inception more than two years ago.

Last July, more than 500 people, many affiliated with PICO, packed a church auditorium to implore State Police Superintendent Col. Clinton Pagano for assistance in a burgeoning battle against city drug sales.

They complained of overt acts of drug dealing in city neighborhoods along and near Park Avenue. They received expressions of sympathy from Pagano, but no promise of assistance without discussion with Gov. Thomas Kean.

But three months later two undercover State Police detectives were on the streets of Paterson, making drug buys from a steady flow of dealers unabashedly hawking their wares.

"The drug problem is going to be there," says PICO treasurer Hector Rivera, "but we'll be able to say they aren't standing in the streets openly."

While the arrests of suspected drug dealers, in raids engineered by the State Police, were the most visible manifestation to date of PICO's influence, it is but one of a series of issues seized upon by the fledgling coalition, group members say.

At stake, they say, is the future of Paterson, a city most have called home for decades, but one that gradually fell into disrepair starting in the early 1960s. Their efforts are designed to reverse the pattern of decline.

"If it has an effect, we would have something to look forward to, for our grandchildren," says group member Mel Espinosa.

It has had an effect already. Police patrols in areas where drug dealing was frequent have increased, and a special drug hotline in the narcotics bureau of the Paterson Police Department was created to encourage drug informants to come forward anonymously.

PICO, a relatively recent addition to the ranks of civic activism, is a mixture of clerics and parishioners from 24 of 52 city churches. They've launched a fight not only against drugs, but crime in general, poor housing conditions and a host of other urban troubles.

Ira Resnick, who serves as the coalition's executive director, came up in 1983 with the idea for a Paterson version of the United Passaic Organization, an ecumenical organization that was beginning to make its presence felt in nearby Passaic.

Resnick approached Bishop Frank Rodimer of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Paterson, and R[illegible] was

ceptive to the idea, as were several city priests and ministers, PICO members say.

The Catholic diocese chipped in by donating office space at St. Joseph's School on Carroll Street, an elementary facility located in one of the city's poorest neighborhoods. Meetings were called, and a few interested participants turned out.

By the third meeting, "they decided they needed a name, an identity," said Rev. Louis Bihr, a Roman Catholic priest and a member of PICO's board of directors.

The seeds of PICO were planted through questionnaires distributed at several Paterson churches, asking congregation members to list what they perceived as the city's most chronic ills.

Some of the responses—high crime, poor housing, graffiti and the pervasive street sales of cocaine and heroin—were predictable, given the visibility of each of the problems.

PICO member Nancy Martinez recalled that many respondents referred to blatant drug peddling, raising questions about "the openness of the drugs on the streets." Bihr noted a good number of people who answered the questions were "parents concerned about their kids."

A few other issues, such as the lack of inner city housing development and the powerful odors emitted by factories in industrial Paterson, were less common, but equally a source of consternation.

The outpouring served to illuminate an undercurrent of dissatisfaction on the part of the numerous communities that comprise Paterson, a city of roughly 135,000 residents.

It was, and remains, largely a collection of Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, hailing from the poorer areas of central Paterson, the more established neighborhoods of Riverside and the city's Totowa section.

Resnick says PICO differs from its Passaic counterpart in that it places greater emphasis on regional, community oriented issues, a situation often dictated by the city's diversity.

Prostitution, for example, is a problem along Broadway, and one particularly for PICO representatives from St. Paul's Episcopal Church and other central Paterson congregations, not necessarily those from Riverside.

On the other hand, factory noise and pollution are issues raised by Riverside residents, but may have little impact along Broadway.

Occasionally, PICO does extend beyond community borders. The drug campaign is one area, and its members have banded together to oppose a proposed increase in Public Service Electric & Gas rates they say will hurt churches and residences alike.

Rivera says PICO is committed to tackling urban issues it feels must be addressed, even in the face of formidable odds.

THE SUNDAY STAR-LEDGER, February 23, 1986

Paterson residents confront fears and crime 'breeding grounds'

By FREDERICK W. BYRD

In Paterson, residents and officials say, there are few abandoned buildings. But there is fear. Fear of drugs. And people are fighting back.

"Be A Drug Buster," proclaims posters all over the city. About 1,000 posters have been distributed by the Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization (PICO), listing the police telephone number to call when one sees drug activity. And people are calling they see it.

Councilwoman Mary Lee Jackson said: "Young people hanging out on specific corners openly selling drugs is a widespread problem in Paterson. In my ward there is North Sixth and Temple Street, Union Avenue and Jasper Street. Around the Christopher Columbus Projects, where 290 families live, it is a very bad problem.

"You have young people hanging out on the corners, harassing people as they pass, sitting all over private property. In some cases they have guns."

She said many decent people are affected.

"They are leery about it, they are upset enough to say if they could afford to move, they would. But most people in the areas we're talking about have already made the investment in their homes; they do not want to move."

So they are fighting.

PICO was founded some two years ago by 23 religious institutions in the city.

Nancy Martinez, a board member, said: "The churches (and other religious institutions) took surveys. They asked parishioners what they thought the main local problem was and drugs was first or second on the list in each one. So we made that our primary campaign."

Mayor Frank Graves recalled: "PICO opened the church doors and brought me, the chief of police and others in. We had a series of 10 meetings and 200 people attended each one.

"We called in state and federal officials; we even got Col. (Clinton) Pagano (head of the State Police) to come once when we packed the hall of St. Gerard's on West Broadway.

"Police are making a lot more arrests. And it is interesting that we find the buyers are not people from our city. It is the white community around Paterson that comes in here in droves to support the drug sellers.

"So we are making arrests of purchasers, no longer just chasing them. And when they park in the middle of the street to make their buy, we are giving them tickets.

"They know we have their name on a list, they have to go to court to plead. And they realize that we have a record of them being in that location; if they come back, we'll have a stronger case to arrest them for drug use," he added.

Graves said he got an education in drug abuse "by standing in some of these areas for two and three hours a night, personally, all summer long to observe what was going on. The police chief (James Hannan) came out; he said he came out to save me.

"We are taking this very seriously," he said. "We have 22 officers assigned full time to it; the prosecutor is helping and citizens are helping."

Graves, a Democratic state senator, added: "I introduced legislation making a three- to five-year sentence mandatory for possession of narcotics for sale. The bill is now before the Senate Law and Public Safety Committee, of which Graves is [illegible] "We have

"I have also asked for a statewide Drug Enforcement Administration. However, Pagano wants more time to closely monitor the problem, and I feel we can give him time before setting up a new organization," the mayor added.

"Drugs are epidemic in the state—in every town, rich or poor, white, black or Hispanic. They are the greatest menace, destroying the family, in the history of this state," he declared.

Martinez said the fight is worth it. "There are people trying to keep up their houses and families here, going out to work and putting food on the table.

"And then I get calls from a woman who is afraid to go to the corner laundromat because the pushers are hanging around. Are these people supposed to organize their lives around the drug sales?

"We have fought. Now we have walking police patrols around Jasper Avenue. The city has put in better lights."

Isabel Perez, another board member, added: "I do feel encouraged. We have had a lot of success."

And PICO members note they are not only interested in punishing pushers; they want to rehabilitate addicts.

Perez added: "There has been a 10 percent decline in state assistance to local agencies involved in rehabilitation. We had a meeting in September about that and demanded some action on it."

They are fighting addiction because, as Councilwoman Marie Magda noted, arresting pushers doesn't cure the entire illness.

"If we just move people from one corner, they will go to another. If we arrest some, others will take their place.

"What I need to see is a job for these young people. They have no job, no housing, no good education, nothing to look for. So they turn to the parks, the drugs; they go into a sleeping dream. They are unfortunate, sick people who need rehabilitation."

FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1986 THE NEWS, NORTH JERSEY

New front in drug battle

By KARL JOHNSON

Staff Writer

The state is creating a special anti-drug task force to help bolster efforts to curb the ballooning problem of narcotics-trafficking statewide.

The squad, which will be coordinated by the state Attorney General's Office, will help supement state and local efforts to combat drug sales and represents a recognition on the part of Gov. Thomas H. Kean that the problem has grown worse, said Kean spokesman Carl Golden.

The task force of investigators, similar to federal Drug Enforcement Administration squads, resembles an effort envisioned by the Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization (PICO), a city-based church coalition that has chosen drug-abuse and -trafficking as its major focus for lobbying and public awareness.

The interfaith organization has lobbied hard for an independent state task force such as the one being drawn up. At a July meeting last year, the group brought together an all-star cast of law-enforcement officials and legislators to discuss new techniques to combat narcotics.

At that meeting, state Sen. Frank X. Graves Jr., also the mayor of Paterson, announced he had introduced legislation to create a task force similar to that being put together by the new attorney general, W. Cary Edwards.

See ANTI-DRUG, Page 2

Continued from Page 1

Golden said Edwards has made the new task force a top priority for the state Law and Public Safety Department under his administration. The governor's spokesman could not give details on the squad because plans are still being drawn, he said.

"That's something that's going to be fleshed out and formed by the attorney general," Golden said.

"I'm sure the size is going to be subject to change" depending on cases, Golden added. Graves said earlier this week he heard in Trenton that the governor envisions a 50-member squad, to which the mayor said he would gladly assign two city narcotics officers.

Graves said the city has 22 full-time members of the narcotics squad. The new state squad will be helpful, he added, because many of the city's undercover agents are "made" — or identified on the street — in this area after big investigations.

The mayor hailed the new task force, saying that like all local forces the city squad "can only dent them, annoy them, and bother them" in a reference to pushers.

"It's bigger than us," Graves said of drug trafficking.

Donald Campolo, chief assistant prosecutor for Passaic County in charge of narcotics investigations, also welcomed the task force, saying that any extra help is welcome.

Golden concurred that the drug problem has grown to the point where it can no longer be handled effectively by existing forces.

He discounted rumors that the State Police had balked at the idea of an independent squad, saying that the Law and Public Safety department includes the State Police, who will help coordinate it.

"The people they have, while good, simply cannot cope with the dimensions of the problem," Golden said.

"They simply can't cope," he added.

MARCH 25, 1986 THE NEWS, NORTH JERSEY

Police 'sting' 4 in drug sweep

PATERSON — A drug task force specifically designed to discourage non-residents from buying drugs in Paterson netted four more arrests yesterday.

The task force, known as "Operation Out-of-Towners," nabbed Gregg Urban, 20, of 212 Lanza Ave., Garfield, and Debra Tangorra, 18, of 316 Marvin Ave., Hackensack, at 5 p.m. near Jackson Street and Washington Avenue, police said. They were each charged with possession of less than 25 grams of marijuana.

A half-hour earlier, police arrested two city residents on marijuana charges. Tyrone Goodwin, 21, of 144 N. 9th St., and Rafael Gonzalez, 33, of 569 11th Ave., were picked up near Temple and North Fifth streets.

Goodwin was charged with possession of less than 25 grams of marijuana and sale of marijuana. Gonzalez was charged with possession of less than 25 grams of marijuana.

Police confiscated single bags of marijuana from each of the four suspects.

— Michael Tighe

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1986 THE NEWS,

Narcs nab duo on marijuana rap

PATERSON — Two people were arrested on drug charges yesterday afternoon after police witnessed them purchasing narcotics on a city street, police said yesterday.

David Person, 21, of Notch Croft Drive, Little Falls, and Scott Aveni, 19, of Hugo Street, Clifton, were arrested at 4:40 p.m. by members of the city narcotics squad, authorities said. The pair was sitting in a car parked on Jackson Street and 21st Avenue.

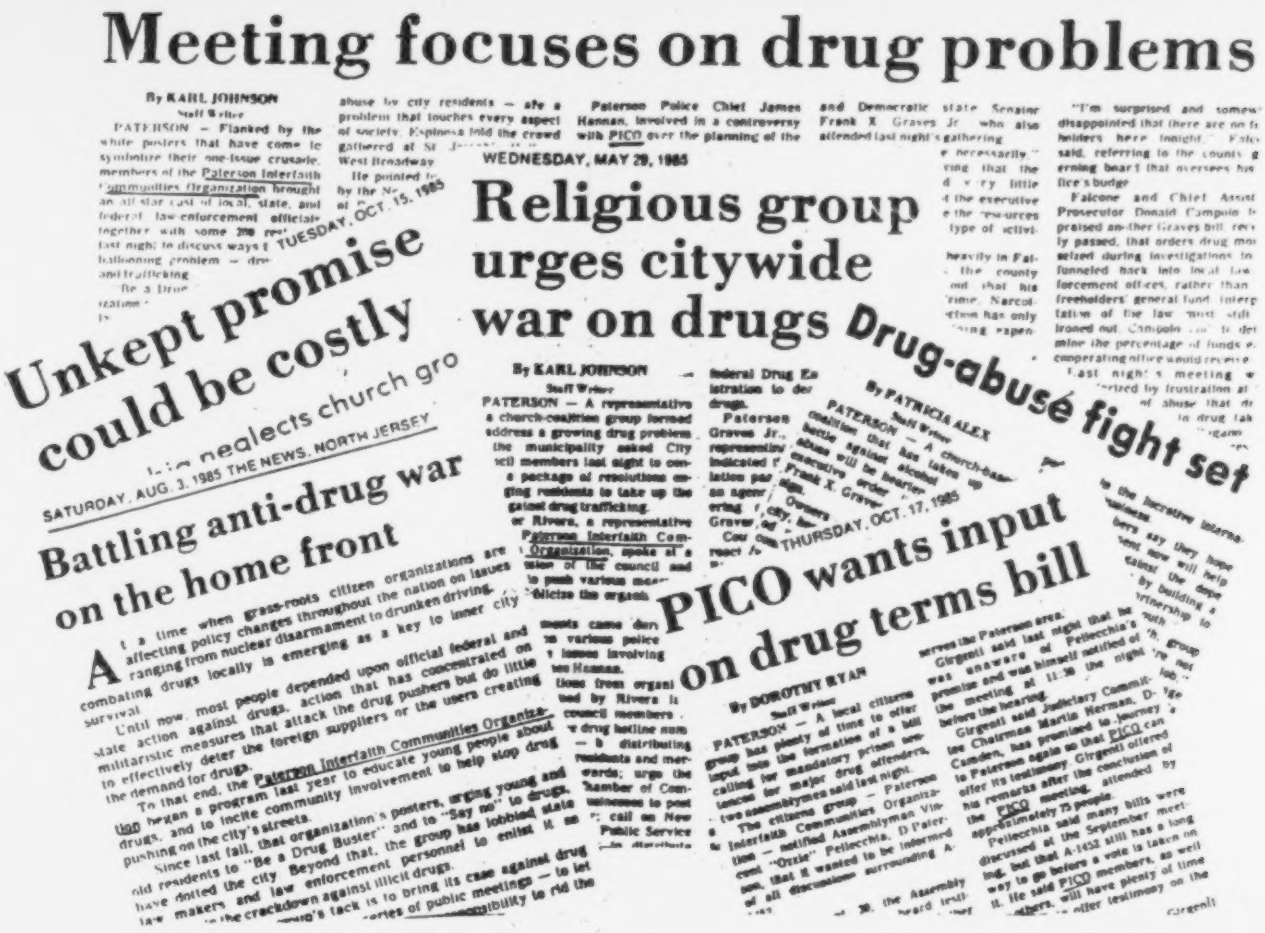
Police said an officer had witnessed a drug purchase the two made on Jackson Street near Washington Avenue.

Person was charged with possession of marijuana after officials found a plastic bag of the drug in his possession, said police.

Aveni, also charged with possession of marijuana, had two plastic bags of the drug in his possession, police said.

Police said the arrests were part of "Operation Out-Of-Town," a two-month project in which the narcotics force has been attempting to apprehend buyers who come to Paterson from other communities.

— Meg Nugent



Meeting focuses on drug problems

By KARL JOHNSON
Staff Writer

PATERSON — Flanked by the white posters that have come to symbolize their one-issue crusade, members of the Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization brought an all-star cast of local, state, and federal law-enforcement officials together with some 200 res… last night to discuss ways t… ballooning problem — dru… and trafficking

"Be a Drug … ization …

abuse by city residents — are a problem that touches every aspect of society, Espinosa told the crowd gathered at St. J… West Broadway

He pointed … by the N… of …

Paterson Police Chief James Hannan, involved in a controversy with PICO over the planning of the … and Democratic state Senator Frank X. Graves Jr. who also attended last night's gathering

… e necessarily," … ving that the … d very little … d the executive … e the resources … type of activi-

… heavily in Pa… the county … out that his … time. Narcot… … has only … expen-

"I'm surprised and somew… disappointed that there are no f… holders here tonight," Falc… said, referring to the county g… erning board that oversees his … fice's budge…

Falcone and Chief Assist… Prosecutor Donald Campolo … praised another Graves bill, rec… ly passed, that orders drug mo… seized during investigations to … funneled back into local law … forcement offices, rather than … freeholders' general fund. Interp… tation of the law must still … ironed out, Campolo … to det… mine the percentage of funds e… cooperating office would receive.

Last night's meeting w… … rized by frustration at … of abuse that dr… … to drug tra… … organ…

TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1985

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1985

Religious group urges citywide war on drugs

By KARL JOHNSON
Staff Writer

PATERSON — A representative a church-coalition group formed address a growing drug problem the municipality asked City … cil members last night to con… a package of resolutions ur… ging residents to take up the … gainst drug trafficking.

… or Rivera, a representative Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization, spoke at a … sion of the council and … to push various mea… … licize the organi…

… ments came dur… … various police … issues involving … Hannan.

… tions from organi… … ted by Rivera … council members … drug hotline num… — distributing … residents and mer… … wards; urge the … Chamber of Com… … to post …; call on New … Public Service … distribute

federal Drug En… istration to dev… drugs.

Paterson … Graves Jr., … representativ… indicated … lation par… an agen… ering … Graves …

Cou… react …

Drug-abuse fight set

By PATRICIA ALEX
Staff Writer

PATERSON — A church-based coalition that has taken up battle against alcohol abuse will be bearer … executive order … Frank X. Graves … sign.

Owners … city, …

… to the lucrative interna… business.

… bers say they hope … ment now will help … gainst the dope … by building a … partnership to … youth …

… group … 're not … job." …

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1985

Unkept promise could be costly

… neglects church gro…

SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1985 THE NEWS, NORTH JERSEY

Battling anti-drug war on the home front

At a time when grass-roots citizen organizations are affecting policy changes throughout the nation on issues ranging from nuclear disarmament to drunken driving, combating drugs locally is emerging as a key to inner city survival.

Until now, most people depended upon official federal and state action against drugs, action that has concentrated on militaristic measures that attack the drug pushers but do little to effectively deter the foreign suppliers or the users creating the demand for drugs.

To that end, the Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization began a program last year to educate young people about drugs, and to incite community involvement to help stop drug pushing on the city's streets.

Since last fall, that organization's posters, urging young and old residents to "Be a Drug Buster" and to "Say no" to drugs, have dotted the city. Beyond that, the group has lobbied state law makers and law enforcement personnel to enlist it as … the crackdown against illicit drugs.

… group's tack is to bring its case against drug … series of public meetings — to let … responsibility to rid the …

PICO wants input on drug terms bill

By DOROTHY RYAN
Staff Writer

PATERSON — A local citizens group has plenty of time to offer input into the formation of a bill calling for mandatory prison sentences for major drug offenders, two assemblymen said last night.

The citizens group — Paterson Interfaith Communities Organization — notified Assemblyman Vincent "Ozzie" Pellecchia, D-Paterson, that it wanted to be informed of all discussions surrounding A-…

… 30, the Assembly … heard testi…

… serves the Paterson area.

Girgenti said last night that he was unaware of Pellecchia's promise and was himself notified of the meeting at 11:30 the night before the hearing.

Girgenti said Judiciary Committee Chairman Martin Herman, D-Camden, has promised to journey to Paterson again so that PICO can offer its testimony. Girgenti offered his remarks after the conclusion of the PICO meeting, attended by approximately 75 people.

Pellecchia said many bills were discussed at the September meeting, but that A-1452 still has a long way to go before a vote is taken on it. He said PICO members, as well as others, will have plenty of time to offer testimony on the …

Girgenti

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SUPERINTENDENT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07102-3091

EUGENE C CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE SUPERINTENDENT

April 9, 1986

Honorable Charles B. Rangel
Chairman
Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control
Room H2-234 House Office Building Annex 2
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Rangel:

The Newark Board of Education is pleased to participate in the Selected Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control Hearings. We are in support of all efforts to deter and eliminate drug abuse. The Newark Board of Education has conducted a comprehensive drug education and prevention program since 1970.

In the enclosed packet, we have included copies of the following materials:

Position Paper
Board Policy and Regulations
Suggestion for Parents
Curriculum Guide

FF KMA 4/11/86

Our representative witness will be Ms. Patricia Joyner, Coodinator of Drug Education. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

Eugene C Campbell

Eugene C. Campbell
Executive Superintendent

ECC:gb

TOGETHER WE WILL EDUCATE OUR CHILDREN

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SUPERINTENDENT
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07102-3091

EUGENE C CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE SUPERINTENDENT

DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAM (FOR THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL)

Overview

Recognizing the need to combat the increase in drug and alcohol abuse, the Newark Board of Education implemented a drug abuse prevention and education program in 1970. Groups of Newark educators were sent to Rutgers University for intensive training in the area of drug prevention and education. The task of these educators was to develop a drug education program. In order to deter and ultimately erradicate drug and alcohol use among school children, the Board provides a drug and alcohol education program for grades K-12.

The initial drug education program began with two drug educators and a central office coordinator. Since that time, the Board program has developed into a full comprehensive program that provides services to all of our schools.

Drug Educators

There are ten (10) full-time drug educators in the secondary schools, two (2) in the elementary schools. They are responsible for implementing a drug education program in each of their schools and for follow-up on each student known or suspected of using, abusing or selling drugs. Monthly workshops are held for all drug educators.

Faculty

Workshops and inservice training is held on a regular basis for all faculty members. Team training for elementary school teachers is ongoing.

Parents

Monthly workshops are conducted for parents to alert them to the dangers of drug abuse and to explain the Board's policy, The Handling of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Problems In The Newark Public Schools. The Parents Action Team consists of a group of parents who have completed a six-week inservice course in drug abuse prevention and education. They assist in counseling parents who have been identified as drug and alcohol abusers.

Students

Newark Youth Against Drugs (N.Y.A.D.), a peer-counseling group in the high schools who conduct group sessions for students who are known to be involved with drugs. The peer-counselors attend an annual conference as well as school workshops. The drug educators supervise the groups. Individual classroom workshops are held for the children in the elementary schools.

Policy

In 1972, the Board adopted a policy "The Handling of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Problems in the Newark Public Schools" to guide school personnel in the handling of drug abuse cases. In November 1985, the Board adopted a new "Drug and Alcohol Policy that reaffirms the Newark Board of Education's commitment to safeguard " the health, character, citizenship, and personality of the pupils in its care. The Newark Board recognizes that the use of drugs or alcohol illegally and/or inappropriately constitutes a hazard to students" and ultimately a roadblock to the learning and development of those students.

Curriculum Guide

Drug Education Guidelines has been prepared for use in pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade. It offers the teacher varieties of updated content and learning activities.

Supportive Agencies

The board utilizes the services of the following supportive agencies:

1. Newark Police Department
2. Essex County Sheriff's Office
3. Essex County Prosecutor's Office
4. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
5. SCOPE Training Program
6. Family Crisis Unit
7. Drug Rehabilitation Centers

Effect Of Drug Trafficking in Public Schools

1. Increase in number of users and sellers
2. Increase in gang wars related to drug trafficking
3. Increase in discipline problems due to drug use
4. Increase in student violent behavior while under the influence of CDS

Recommendations

The problems of drug and alcohol abuse in the schools could be lessened considerably with the cooperation of parents, community and school. Prevention starts in the home. This does not mean teaching a child about drugs; it means teaching him about himself. The following are recommendations to lessen the drug problem:

1. Drug Educators in elementary schools
2. Additional security personnel in secondary schools
3 Mandatory teacher training
4. Extend program to 12 months
5. Develop comprehensive alternative programs
6. Extend closed lunch policy to elementary schools

Recommendations for Federal Government:

1. Hold open Forums
2. Publicize outcome of hearing
3. Provide schools with sufficient funds to increase staff assistance in relation to drug abuse in schools

Drug education is the answer. This is a sensitive issue and some people are afraid to deal with it. The lack of awareness and understanding among parents is a serious problem. Teachers and principals, too, are afraid to deal with the problem because they are not aware of the laws that protect them if they become involved. Lenient legal codes only compound the seriousness of the situation. We attribute the success of our program to the cooperative efforts of school personnel to implement and follow the Board's policies on The Handling of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Problems In The Newark Public Schools and Warrentless Investigation of Students Suspected of Possession of Dangerous Weapons or Illegal Substances.

NEWARK BOARD OF EDUCATION
Newark, New Jersey 07102

FILE CODE: 5131.6

Policy

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

It is the responsibility of the Newark School District to safeguard the health, character, citizenship, and personality developement of the pupils in its care. The Newark Board of Education recognizes that the use of drugs or alcohol illegally and/or inappropriately constitiutes a hazard to students. Therefore, the Executive Superintendent shall direct development of a program and procedures for identification and evaluation of pupils found possessing or using alcohol or drugs on school property or at school functions; and shall:

1. Be concerned with education and prevention in all area of drug/alcohol use and abuse.
2. Establish and maintain a realistic, meaningful drug/alcohol education program that shall be incorporated into the total educational process;
3. Establish and maintain an ongoing inservice drug/alcohol education program for all school personnel;
4. Counsel pupils involved in drug/alcohol use;
5. Cooperate with local, state, federal, and approved private agencies that are involved with pupil health and drugs/alcohol. The Executive Superintendent shall provide the board with a list of recommended agencies;
6. Encourage and support pupil-run organizations and activities that will develop a positive peer influence in the area of drug/alcohol.

Legal References:	N.J.S.A. 2A:62A-4	Reports by educational personnel
	N.J.S.A. 2C:33-16	Alcoholic beverages ... on school property
	N.J.S.A. 18A:4-28.1	Legislative findings; use of drugs
	N.J.S.A. 18A:4-28.2	Workshop programs; presentation of problems of drug abuse involved young people
	N.J.S.A. 18A:25-2	Authority over pupils
	N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4	Course in nature an effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics

N.J.S.A. 18A:35-4a	Evaluation and treatment of pupils involved with possession or consuption of alcoholic beverages.
N.J.S.A. 18A:37-2	Causes for suspension or expulsion of pupils
N.J.S.A. 18A:40-4.1	Pupil under influence of controlled dangerous substance or chemical releasing toxic vapor or fumes; treatment.
N.J.S.A. 18A:40-4.2	Liability of educational personnel or personnel of hospital for treatment of pupil

Possible Cross References:		
	1330	Use of school facilities
	1410	Local units
	5114	Suspension and expulsion/pupil due process
	5125	Pupil records
	5141	Health
	5141.1	Accidents
	5141.2	Illness
	5141.21	Administering medication
	5141.5	Therapeutic programs for pupil users of drugs and alcohol
	5144	Discipline/punishment
	5145.12	Search and seizure
	6142.7	Drugs, alcohol, tobacco
	6154	Homework/makeup work

NEWARK BOARD OF EDUCATION
Newark, New Jersey 07102
administrative regulation

FILE CODE: 5131.6

Identification of Probable Intoxication Among Students

When a student shows symptoms such as stupor, drowsiness, agitation, confusion or other appearances which may be indicative of drug or alcohol intoxication, the teacher or school district employee that observes such behavior is obligated to take the student to the school health office or to report this behavior to the appropriate instructional personnel, who should take the student to the health office. The following procedures should be followed:

A. The health office personnel should notify the principal or the principal's designee.

B. The teacher and employee should file a report which shall be signed by the health office employee and the principal. This report should be submitted to the Central Office.

C. The health office should make a medical determination of the severity of intoxication and determine whether or not the student's condition requires further medical attention.

D. The principal or the principal's designee should attempt to contact the student's parents. If the parent or guardian cannot be reached, the principal must assume the responsibility based upon the advice of the health office or send the student to one of the hospitals *(see listing) accompanied by a member of the school staff, to ensure that the proper medical treatment is rendered. If the parent or guardian cannot be reached after the student is treated at the hospital, the student must be returned to school and remain there for the entire school day.

E. Students who are found to be intoxicated must have a student disciplinary hearing before the Drug Review Committee.

F. The student will be temporarily suspended by the principal with the approval of the Assistant Executive Superintendent in cases of sale, possession, distribution, or illegal use of drugs.

The Drug Review Committee

A. The principal shall be responsible for establishing a Drug

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Review Committee at the beginning of each school year.

B. The purpose of the Drug Review Committee shall be:

1. To review the Drug Education Curriculum Guide and to ensure the compliance with State law in each school.

2. To evaluate each student involved in drug and alcohol abuse incidents.

C. The meetings of the Drug Review Committee in each school should be convened by the Drug Educator.

D, The Drug Review Committee should be composed of:

1. Drug Educator.
2. Principal or his designee.
3. School social worker or psychologist.
4. Staff member of a drug treatment agency approved by the Central Office.
5. School nurse.
6. Concerned parent.
7. Law enforcement person (when needed).

E. The Drug Review Committee in each school should meet monthly whether or not there is a drug abuse case and submit a report to the Supervisor of Drug Education. The report should consist of minutes, attendance and statistics.

Interrogations, Searches and Confiscation of Materials by Staff

A. If, in the opinion of the principal, there exists a declared emergency, appropriate interrogations and searches may be instituted. An emergency exists where the health, safety and welfare of the pupils, teacher or staff is seriously threatened. Where appropriate, the procedures utilized must comply with the regulations accompanying this policy and with Circular No. 219 (revised) of the Board of Education.

B. No confiscated materials will be transported to the Central Office by school personnel. Whenever drugs or paraphernalia are confiscated at schools, the principal shall notify the

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Division of Security Services (733-8305 or 733-8306) where arrangements will be made for the appropriate law enforcement authorities to pick up the confiscated materials.

C. When the administrator or teacher confiscates CDS(controlled dangerous substance),it should be put into an envelope with the following information:

1. Suspected contents.
2. Name of school.
3. Who confiscated the CDS.
4. Where it was found.
5. Date it was found.
6. Name of student or employee involved.

D. The local precinct should be called per established procedure to pick up the CDS substance.

E. At no time should the CDS be flushed or thrown away.

F. At no time shall school personnel transport CDS to the Central Office or Police Headquarters. This is considered technically possession of CDS and said employee is subject to the penalties under the law.

The Handling of Students Involved With the Sale or Possession of Drugs

A. While the apprehension of some students may be for intoxication, students are also apprehended for sale or distribution which is to be handled differently. When an employee confiscates drugs from a student:

a) The student should be brought to the principal's office.

b) The principal should notify the appropriate Assistant Executive Superintendent and the Supervisor of Drug Education

c) The local precinct shall be notified per established procedure.

d) Within five (5) days of the incident, the Drug Review

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Committee should meet with the student and the student's parent. Recommendations should be made to the principal for disciplinary action.

e) Summary suspension should not be instituted.

f) If a student is arrested outside of the school, his case should be submitted to the Drug Review Committee and a hearing should be scheduled.

g) Students disciplinary records, especially those involved in drug-related matters, should be part of his transcript. When a student is transferred to another school for drug-related matters, the Drug Educator in that school should be notified.

h) Students involved in drug abuse incidents should be enrolled in the S.O.S. Program and also be subject to

Curriculum

A. The Drug Education Curriculum Guide should be implemented in every classroom of every school.

B. It is recommended that all teachers new in the Newark School System receive instruction in use of the guide on their appropriate grade level or discipline.

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C. It is recommended that teachers take advantage of the in-service course offered each year for Drug and Alcohol Education.

These hospitals are set up for handling the problems. However, in a life-saving situation, all hospitals must render services:

Beth Israel Medical Hospital
201 Lyons Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Columbus Hospital
495 North 13th. Street
Newark, New Jersey

University Hospital
100 Bergen Street
Newark, New Jersey

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THE HANDLING OF DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS IN THE NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Newark Public Schools shall cooperate with the community as well as public and social agencies in the control an correction of the problem of drug abuse in the public schools.

The procedures for the policy have been developed by school administrators, teachers, parents/guardians, students, and personnel from social agencies in cooperation with representatives from the Newark Police Department and the Office of the County Prosecutor.

Date: August 15, 1977

Legal References:	N.J.S.A	2A:97-2	Concealment of Crimes
	N.J.S.A.	18A:35-4	Course in Nature and Effect of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics
	N.J.S.A.	18A:40-4.1	Pupil Under Influence of Controlled Dangerous Substance or Chemical Releasing Toxic Vapor or Fumes; Treatment
	N.J.S.A.	18A:40-4.2	Liability of Educational Personnel or Personnel of Hospital for Treatment of Pupil

Cross Reference: 6142

0251Q

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NEWARK BOARD OF EDUCATION
Newark, New Jersey 07102
Regulation

File Code: 5131.6

THE HANDLING OF DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS IN THE NEWARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

I. The Identification of the Obviously Ill Child

When a student shows symptoms such as stupor, drowsiness, agitation, confusion, or drunk appearance, all of which may be attributable to suspected drug usage (caution: all such symptoms may be attributable to causes other than illicit drug use), the student shall be taken to the school health office and procedures regarding any ill student shall be followed, as indicated below:

A. The principal shall be notified.

B. Efforts to contact the parent/guardian will be made by the principal. When parents/guardians cannot be reached, the principal must assume responsibility and see that the pupil is sent to one of the hospitals listed below accompanied by a member of the school staff. The principal will continue efforts to notify parents/guardians, until successful. The principal will be obligated to see that treatment is rendered and a follow-up report submitted to the drug review committee and the central office.

College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Bergen Street
Newark, N. J. 456-4300

Newark Beth Israel Hospital
201 Lyons Avenue
Newark, N. J. 926-7000

Columbus Hospital
495 North 13th Street
Newark, N. J. 485-3400

These hospitals are set up for handling the problems and are willing to administer emergency treatment to young people.

NJSBA SCHOOL POLICY SERVICE
New Jersey School Boards Association, P.O. Box 909, Trenton, New Jersey 08605
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